

考試科目	英美文學	所別	英文系 文學組	考試時間	5月9日(元)第 1 節
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## English Literature

The year 2015 has witnessed a revival of critical interest in satire partly because early this year two Islamic gunmen attacked the headquarters of *Charlie Hebdo* in Paris—a satirical weekly magazine (in)famous for its provocative tone and anti-religious stance—and killed more than a dozen people; and partly because the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford currently presents an exhibition—“Love Bites: Caricatures of James Gillray”—to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the death of Gillray (1757–1815). Satire, as it were, is a genre of literature that has existed throughout recorded history as a form of constructive social criticism. Define satire first and choose one text published before 1800 and after 1800, respectively, in the history of English literature to elaborate on how satire manifests itself in each of them. You're encouraged to choose at least one poetic text. (50%)

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註

- 一、作答於試題上者，不予計分
- 二、試題請隨卷繳交。

考試科目	英美文學	所別	英文系 文學組	考試時間	5月9日(六)第 1 節
<p>American literature</p> <p>1. Choose <u>ANY Three</u> of the following writers and discuss the significant implications of their works for literary studies. (36%)</p> <p>A. Toni Morrison  B. Charlotte Perkins Gilman  C. Ralph Ellison  D. Robert Frost  E. Thomas Pynchon  F. Kate Chopin  G. Benjamin Franklin  H. William Faulkner  I. Emily Dickinson</p> <p>2. Michael Hardt and Toni Negri are among the scholars who point out the close relationship between the geographical immensity and the inception of American democracy: "In the first phase of the Constitution, between the presidencies of Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson, the open space of the frontier became the conceptual terrain of republican democracy...The declarations of freedom made sense in a space where the constitution of the state was seen as an open process, a collective self-making. Most important, this American terrain was free of the forms of centralization and hierarchy typical of Europe...An unbounded territory is open to the desire of humanity, and this humanity can thus avoid the crisis of the relationship between virtue and fortune that had ambushed and derailed the humanist and democratic revolution in Europe. From the perspective of the new United States, the obstacles to human development are posed by nature, not history--and nature does not present insuperable antagonisms of fixed social relationships. It is a terrain to transform and traverse." Discuss the relevancy of this astute observation to the ideas of "nature" in American Romanticism. (14%)</p>					
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考試科目	西洋文學理論	所別	英文系 (文學組)	考試時間	5月9日(六)第 2 節
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1. In *Postmodernist Fiction* Brian McHale described postmodernism as emerging from modernism with historical consequentiality. In *Looking Awry: An Introduction to Jacques Lacan through Popular Culture*, Slavoj Žižek claimed that the prototype of a modernist text would be Samuel Beckett's *Waiting for Godot*; and a postmodernist rewriting of this same story would have to put Godot himself on stage (*Looking Awry* 89). Please offer your own definition of modernism and postmodernism as your response to such arguments mentioned above; then analyze *Waiting for Godot* to highlight the play's (post)modernist character. (50%)
  
2. Discuss and compare the following two terms:
  - (1) Romantic concept of the lamp (In *The Mirror and the Lamp*, M. H. Abrams asserts that for the Romantics, writing was like a lamp: the light of the writer's inner self illuminated the world.)
  - (2) The subject in process/on trial (Julia Kristeva) (25%)
  
3. In *Beyond the Pleasure Principle*, Sigmund Freud documents his study of a game his grandson Ernst plays. When his mother is absent, Ernst will throw out the wooden reel while uttering "fort" (gone). He will then retrieve the reel, saying "da" (there). According to Freud, Ernst invests his pain with pleasure by reenacting his mother's absence and return. In *The Postcard: From Socrates to Freud and Beyond*, Jacques Derrida reenacts the relational structure of loss-and-return evoked by the fort-da game and deems that it is the very quality of sameness-and-difference produced from loss-and-return that makes up epistolary exchanges. In other words, repeating Freud's concept of the fort-da game, Derrida creates something different from the original one. Please write a brief essay to discuss that being placed within a critical context, a term ("fort-da game") in general use produces "singularity" ("sameness-and-difference"). (25%)

備註	一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。 二、試題請隨卷繳交。
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考試科目	英語教學	所別	英國教學 英語教學組	考試時間	5月9日(六)第 1 節
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Answer the following questions in English.

1. Nation (2007) proposes a four-strand framework for learning language. The concept is that language teachers should balance the four strands in conducting their courses: meaning-focused input, meaning-focused output, language-focused learning, and fluency development. Explain the theoretical grounds of the framework, and comment on its implication in course design. (25%)
2. Criterion-referenced assessment refers to the tests that are designed to decide whether the test taker can perform tasks of language use satisfactorily. The results are either "pass" or "fail." Many standardized tests adopt this assessment approach, GEPT being one of such tests. What are the possible positive effects if criterion-referenced assessments are used in a classroom assessment? What challenges teachers may face in constructing criterion-referenced tests in their classes? (25%)
3. Pragmatic competence, which comprises two interdependent but distinguishable elements, namely pragmalinguistic competence and sociopragmatic competence, has been suggested to be one of the most neglected aspects in foreign language teaching. Illustrate with examples how pragmalinguistic competence and sociopragmatic competence can be taught in a given teacher's daily teaching practice. (25%).
4. Both elicitation techniques and natural observations are commonly used data collection methods in L2 teaching/learning studies. Design a hypothetical study in which both methods can be found employed, and discuss the possible strengths and weaknesses of these two types of methods. (25%).

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註

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考 試 科 目	語言學理論與應用	所 別	英國語文學系/英語教學組	考 試 時 間	5 月 9 日 ( 六 ) 第 2 節
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Answer all of the following questions.

I. Of the following underlined expressions, which are used deictically, and which are used non-deictically? (5%)

- (a) You will never fail until you give up.  
 (b) She's not the president; she is. She's the secretary.

Explain the differences in the following two sentences in (c) with go and (d) with come. (10%)

- (c) Can I go to your office tomorrow afternoon at 3:00?  
 (d) Can I come to your office tomorrow afternoon at 3:00?

Explain why (e) is good and (f) is anomalous. (10%)

- (e) Let's go to the station to collect him next Tuesday.  
 (f) Let's go to the station to collect you next Tuesday.

II. The following examples from second language learners illustrate non-standard argument structures for English verbs. (25%)

A. For each example, give the same verb in a more standard argument structure, and give the full argument structure.

B. Try to express the intended ideas in each of these examples using a different verb.

EXAMPLE: He said me the answer.

- A. He said the word.  
 Agent (he) → Subject  
 Theme (the word) → Object

B. He told me the answer.

- (a) Please borrow me a can opener.  
 (b) My mother went the doctor this morning.  
 (c) Our company makes business in seven different countries.  
 (d) I must clean on my shoes before leave.  
 (e) They gave for me a prize.  
 (f) It does kind of hurt to me.  
 (g) This music communicates listeners a sense of serenity.  
 (h) Yatsuko grew in Tokyo, but now lives in California.  
 (i) I am considering on a new apartment.

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III. When do you think is best to begin learning a second language? What is the Critical Period Hypothesis? What is its relevance to second language teaching? (25%)

IV. Following is what a child does with his first six words: (25%)

pot [pat] (correct)                  back [bæʔ]  
top [tap] (correct)                day [deɪ]  
cat [tæt]                                game [deɪm]

What will he do with the following words? Justify your answers.

(a) pull                      (b) tummy                      (c) kiss



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