考 試 科 目	西洋文學概論	系 所 別	英文系二三年級	考試時間	7月8日(三)第二節

1. Identify where the following terms/passages are from and provide a brief explanation of their significance. (25%)

    (1) Moriah

    (2) Peniel

    (3) Shem, Ham, and Japheth

    (4) "As one people with the one language for all, if this is what they have begun to do, now nothing they plot to do will elude them."

    (5) "And why do You not pardon my crime
        and let my sin pass away?
    For soon I shall lie in the dust.
      You will seek me, and I shall be gone."

2. Satire is widely used for social criticism. Please use *Don Quixote* and *The Praise of Folly* to explain how satire is exquisitely employed for criticism during the Renaissance. (25%)

3. The *Odyssey,* the *Divine Comedy*, and the *Confessions* can be seen as narratives of self-discovery. Compare and contrast the journeys that Odysseus, Dante, and Augustine make as they deal with their past to reveal their present and to establish their future. (25%)

4. The Hebrew Bible, *Gilgamesh*, and Greek mythology all have flood stories that destroy mankind for various reasons. Who is saved and by whom, how are they saved, and why? What does it tell us about the world view that is portrayed in each? (25%)

備 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 | 寫作與閱讀 A | 所　別 | 英國語文學系 二年級 | 考 試 時 間 | 7 月 8 日（三） 第四節 |

Part I: Reading [50%]

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

This article was written by *Kamran Ahmed* who has had social anxiety disorder. He is now a psychiatrist and film-maker, writing on mental health, culture, politics and healthcare. (Modified from *www.theguardian.com*)

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I've had social anxiety disorder – and know you don't have to live with it

Kamran Ahmed

Published on Thu 24 Aug 2017 10.00 BST

A fascinating study from the University of Virginia has shed new light on the much-ignored problem of social anxiety. In 169 adolescents assessed at the age of 15 and followed up for 10 years, the researchers found a strong relationship between close friendships in adolescence and fewer social anxiety symptoms at age 25. On the other hand, in adolescence "peer affiliation preference" – or popularity, as most of us call it – was found to predict more social anxiety symptoms in adulthood.

So why do popular kids, who we might reasonably assume are more socially skilled, become more socially anxious adults? And why are close relationships (which were also associated with high self-worth and lower depression) so helpful in the long run? The authors suggest a number of possible explanations – perhaps close relationships in adolescence are reassuring, or provide positive experiences that reinforce self-esteem. Or maybe close relationships allow adolescents to develop the skills to form secure attachments and strong relationships which come in handy later in life, including with intimate partners.

Meanwhile, those who are focused on gaining or maintaining popularity instead of forming stronger close friendships could be missing out on both the potential benefits and on learning those important skills. Popularity gained through engaging in risky behaviors such as drinking and drugs can also be problematic later in life, as well as compromising schoolwork and perhaps future prospects.

All plausible theories, but there is another that the authors do not mention. Adolescents who are preferred by their peers may be inclined towards pleasing others and being more aware of how others perceive them. Perhaps they carry this hyper-awareness with them through to adulthood and it eventually becomes problematic.

With the pervasiveness of social media, young people are very much focused on making large numbers of superficial connections and on how they are perceived, rather than on close friendships. The use of social media has already been linked to an increase in anxiety in young people – so should we brace ourselves for a future social anxiety epidemic?

考　試　科　目	寫作與閱讀 A	所　　別	英國語文學系 二年級	考 試 時 間	7 月 8 日（三）第四節

Social anxiety disorder is already a startlingly common and under-recognized condition. Studies from the US have found a lifetime prevalence of up to 12% of the population, making it the third most common mental-health condition. Characterized by a persistent and disproportionate fear of embarrassment in social situations such as meeting strangers, talking in meetings or public performance, the anxiety can be crippling. Sufferers will avoid situations where they might say or do something humiliating and when they cannot be avoided, struggle through in distress with physical symptoms of anxiety (palpitations, sweating etc) or even experience full-blown panic attacks.

It can affect every aspect of life from work to everyday activities and relationships, but despite the distress it causes, rates of seeking help for this problem are low. You can imagine that people who fear social embarrassment are unlikely to see a professional for help with a mental illness. But in addition to more constructive self-help options there are effective treatments out there, such as the cognitive behavioral therapies.

Cognitive approaches include unpicking the troublesome beliefs that underlie the problem ("no one likes me", or "I always make a fool of myself") and using objective evidence to dispel them. A behavioral approach might involve gradual exposure to increasingly scary social situations and using relaxation techniques to stay calm until it becomes apparent that there is nothing to fear. Medications can also be helpful – one large review found a small to moderate effect on social anxiety symptoms, and selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) to be the most effective.

On a personal note, I know the painful discomfort of social anxiety as I struggled with it for many years. Worrying how I would be perceived by other people, feeling intensely anxious in social situations, saying and doing what I thought were the wrong things, avoiding the social claustrophobia of dinner parties and opting for nightclubs where the music was loud and I could keep interactions brief.

One experience I found immensely helpful was going travelling alone. A prolonged period of meeting new people every day and interacting in a range of social situations was essentially my own exposure program (although these are generally best guided by a qualified therapist). And after many years of medical school and psychiatric training, I learned the cognitive techniques I needed to manage the problem. It bothers me much less now. But if you recognize the symptoms described above and would rather not put yourself through all that study, it would honestly be much quicker and easier to seek help from a professional.

考 試 科 目	寫作與閱讀 A	所　別	英國語文學系 二年級	考 試 時 間	7 月 8 日（三）第四節

Although getting help for social anxiety disorder in adulthood should be the norm, the Virginia study shows that the behaviors that shape social anxiety start early. The authors suggest a stronger focus on helping teens connect with one another on a deeper level and teaching them how to interact in close friendships. Helpful tips, but warning young people of the pitfalls of social media and of being overly focused on seeking the approval of others – while arming them with the cognitive skills that will help them rationalise unhelpful negative beliefs – would also serve them well in future.

https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2017/aug/24/social-anxiety-disorder-popular-kids-social-media-sufferers-help

Questions:

1. What did the study from the University of Virginia show?
2. Define 'social anxiety disorder' in your own words.
3. Name some of the effective treatments of social anxiety disorder.
4. What is your opinion towards the statement "...popular kids, who we might reasonably assume are more socially skilled, become more socially anxious adults". Write 1 to 2 paragraph(s) in which you express your opinion.

(Note. Paraphrase the author's ideas in your own words. DO NOT borrow the author's words without recognition. Use double quotation marks for direct quotes.)

Part II Writing [50%]

Based on the above article, write an essay comparing the pros and cons of social media use. Your essay should have at least 500 to 700 words, with an introduction containing a proper definition of social media, and comparable pros and cons, and a sound conclusion.

(Note. Paraphrase the author's ideas in your own words. DO NOT borrow the author's words without recognition. Use double quotation marks for direct quotes.)

備　　註	一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。 二、試題請隨卷繳交。

1. God in the Hebrew Bible punishes those who disobey him. What is the concept of God's punishment and justice in the Torah? (25%)

2. Identify where the following terms/passages are from and provide a brief explanation of their significance. (25%)

   (1) My ship laden with forgetfulness passes through a harsh sea, at midnight, in winter, between Scylla and Charybdis, and at the tiller sits my lord, rather my enemy;

   (2) And without waiting for any further parley he gave spur to Rocinate and, with lowered lance, bore down upon the first friar with such fury and intrepidity that, had not the fellow tumbled from his mule of his own accord, he would have been hurled to the ground and either killed or badly wounded.

   (3) "I've never seen such villainy!
      They make a mockery of pain!
      The one I thought could least refrain
      From talking held up valiantly.
      I'm weary. Come, let us depart."

   (4) For isn't "Woe to you, scribes and pharisees" equivalent to "Woe to you, wisemen"? But he seems to have taken the greatest delight in simple people, women, and fishermen.

   (5) For there is such a difference between the way men live and the way they ought to live, that anybody who abandons what is for what ought to be will learn something that will ruin rather than preserve him, because anyone who determines to act in all circumstances the part of a good man must come to ruin among so many who are not good. Hence, if a prince wishes to maintain himself, he must learn how to be not good, and to use that ability or not as is required.

3. What are the important roles that women have in the *Iliad*, the *Odyssey*, and *Agamemnon* that influence and determine what happens to the main characters? (25%)

4. Compare Job and Gilgamesh in terms of the limitations that separate man from the gods. (25%)

考 試 科 目	寫作與閱讀B	系 所 別	英國語文學系 三年級	考 試 時 間	7 月 8 日（三）第 四 節

I.　Narration (20%): Choose a plot in a book that is considered a classic and modernize the plot by giving it a new meaning. Which book would you choose and how would the plot be changed to have a new insight? Please write an approximately 300-word essay.

II.　Summary and Response (40%): Write ONE paragraph that summarizes the passage and at least TWO paragraphs that respond to the reading passage. Use quotation marks to cite quotes and do not plagiarize.

A SCIENTIST: "I AM THE ENEMY"

I am the enemy! One of those vilified, inhumane physician scientists involved in animal research. How strange, for I have never thought of myself as an evil person. I became a pediatrician because of my love for children and my desire to keep them healthy. During medical I school and residency, however, I saw many children die of leukemia, prematurity and traumatic injury—circumstances against which medicine has made tremendous progress, but still has far to go. More important; I also saw children, alive and healthy, thanks to advances in medical science such as infant respirators, potent antibiotics, new surgical techniques and the entire field of organ transplantation. My desire to tip the scales in favor of the healthy, happy children drew me to medical research.

My accusers claim that I inflict torture on animals for the sole purpose of career advancement. My experiments supposedly have no relevance to medicine and are easily replaced by computer simulation. Meanwhile, an apathetic public barely watches, convinced that the issue has no significance, and publicity-conscious politicians increasingly give way to the demands of the activists.

We in medical research have also been unconscionably apathetic. We have allowed the most extreme animal-rights protesters to seize the initiative and frame the issue as one of "animal fraud." We have been complacent in our belief that a knowledgeable public would sense the importance of animal research to the public health. Perhaps we have been mistaken in not responding to the emotional tone of the argument created by those sad posters of animals by waving equally sad posters of children dying of leukemia or cystic fibrosis.

Much is made of the pain inflicted on these animals in the name of medical science. The animal-rights activists contend that this is evidence of our malevolent and sadistic nature. A more reasonable argument, however, can be advanced in our defense. Life is often cruel, both to animals and human beings. Teenagers get thrown from the back of a pickup truck and suffer severe head injuries. Toddlers, barely able to walk, find themselves at the bottom of a swimming pool while a parent checks the mail. Physicians hoping to alleviate the pain and suffering these tragedies cause have but three choices: create an animal model of the injury or disease and use that model to understand the process and test new therapies; experiment on human beings—some

experiments will succeed, most will fail—or finally, leave medical knowledge static, hoping that accidental discoveries will lead us to the advances.

Some animal-rights activists would suggest a fourth choice, claiming that computer models can simulate animal experiments, thus making the actual experiments unnecessary. Computers can simulate, reasonably well, the effects of well-understood principles on complex systems, as in the application of the laws of physics to airplane and automobile design. However, when the principles themselves are in question, as is the case with the complex biological systems under study, computer modeling alone is of little value.

One of the terrifying effects of the effort to restrict the use of animals in medical research is that the impact will not be felt for years and decades: drugs that might have been discovered will not be; surgical techniques that might have been developed will not be, and fundamental biological processes that might have been understood will remain mysteries. There is the danger that politically expedient solutions will be found to placate a vocal minority, while the consequences of those decisions will not be apparent until long after the decisions are made and the decision making forgotten.

Fortunately, most of us enjoy good health, and the trauma of watching one's child die has become a rare experience. Yet our good fortune should not make us unappreciative of the health we enjoy or the advances that make it possible. Vaccines, antibiotics, insulin and drugs to treat heart disease, hypertension and stroke are all based on animal research. Most complex surgical procedures, such as coronary-artery bypass and organ transplantation, are initially developed in animals. Presently undergoing animal studies are techniques to insert genes in humans in order to replace the defective ones found to be the cause of so much disease. These studies will effectively end if animal research is severely restricted.

In America today, death has become an event isolated from our daily existence—out of the sight and thoughts of most of us. As a doctor who has watched many children die, and their parents grieve, I am particularly angered by people capable of so much compassion for a dog or a cat, but with seemingly so little for a dying human being. These people seem so insulated from the reality of human life and death and what it means.

Make no mistake, however: I am not advocating the needlessly cruel treatment of animals. To the extent that the animal-rights movement has made us more aware of the needs of these animals, and made us search harder for suitable alternatives, they have made a significant contribution. But if the more radical members of this movement are successful in limiting further research, their efforts will bring about a tragedy that will cost many lives. The real question is whether an apathetic majority can be aroused to protect its future against a vocal, but misdirected, minority.

By Ron Kline, MD

考 試 科 目	寫作與閱讀B	系 所 別	英國語文學系 三年級	考 試 時 間	7 月 8 日(三) 第 四 節

III.   Writing (40%): The COVID-19 has resulted in schools shut down all across the world and hence education has changed dramatically, with the rise of e-learning. In your opinion, do you agree with the use of distance education to replace face-to-face teaching in higher education? Why or why not? Please write an approximately 500-word essay with specific reasons and examples. Please also include one counterargument and your rebuttal.

備 註	一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。 二、試題請隨卷繳交。