

# 國立高雄師範大學九十七學年度博士班招生考試試題

系所別：英語學系

(以鉛筆作答者不予計分)

科 目：文學批評與文本分析（第一頁，共二頁）

1. Discuss different characteristics of Karl Marx's theory of economy in The German Ideology and Antonio Gramsci's hegemony in The Prison Notebooks. Write a well-organized essay to apply the above-mentioned theories in literary works. (25%)
2. Discuss the contributions of Friedrich Nietzsche and Sigmund Freud as literary critics. Take literary works as concrete examples to show Nietzsche's and Freud's influences respectively. (25%)
3. Kaohsiung Design Festival 2008, The Warmest Aurora



To address the public's concern, we would begin by talking about reasons behind holding a design festival in Kaohsiung instead of the capital city of Taipei, Taiwan:

Most Taiwanese art schools are in the south. Our famous Taiwanese street food was originated in the south. Most Taiwanese brands started out from the south. The southerners' gentle breaths and the southern sun had bred countless Taiwanese artists.

As most capitals around the world, Taipei is constructed largely of migrants as it provides excellent political and economic opportunities. On the other hand, the south lays its confidence in originality and culture diversity, as art is human creation free from survival. To learn from success of the collaboration between Tokyo and Kyoto, Seoul and Busan, we believe that the manifestation of Taiwanese culture would also be more promising if bridging the binary-oppositions, namely Taipei and Kaohsiung.

Through the various activities in these nine days, we hope to spread the creative spirit around the city and make Kaohsiung –the City of Art. We sincerely welcome your visit and hope you enjoy this “design atlas”.

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The above is the official opening announcement for the 2008 Kaohsiung Design Festival. Please elaborate its implicit cultural messages by means of any theories which you are familiar with and consider relevant and illuminating. Any issues worth of discussing are welcome, whether they concern the politics of social space, cultural geography, urban development and management, globalization, city competition and cooperation, image

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系所別：英語學系

(以鉛筆作答者不予計分)

科 目：文學批評與文本分析（第二頁，共二頁）

and verbal sign system, the function of art in the post-capitalist society, the postmodernist turn in art, the aesthetics of the everyday, the sociological view of popular culture and fashion, the postcolonial appeal to diversity and hybridity, entrepreneurship and innovation, and anything else.

- (1) Give a summary of the theories you refer to and briefly present the theoreticians whose works you cite (25%)
- (2) Explain why you think the above can be applied to the contemporary cultural phenomenon whose characteristics and value may be reflected in the event of 2008 Kaohsiung Design Festival (25%)

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系所別：英語學系

(以鉛筆作答者不予計分)

科 目：英美文學史（全一頁）

1. Many nineteenth-century American writers wrote, explicitly or implicitly, in response to the rise of industrial capitalism. Discuss how the writers' concerns are reflected and varied in literary texts by citing references to **three** American writers and their works written in the period (25%).
2. In recent times travel writing has acquired prominence as a subject of study in literary and cultural studies. Discuss how travel or journey is used as an image, a theme or a metaphor in American literature by citing references to **three** American writers and their works (25%).
3. From what you read about the British literature, what do you perceive to be the trends of writings by previously marginalized groups such as the ethnic minorities or women writers in the late modernity? Support your answers with two writers for illustration. (25%)
4. Choose three of the following terms, define them and establish the relationship among these terms. Be sure to support your answers with examples drawn from British literature. (25%)

Context

Empire

Ethics

Subjectivity

Sublimity

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系所別：英語學系

(以鉛筆作答者不予計分)

科 目：英語教學理論與方法（全一頁）

1. Discuss the factors for successful second language acquisition. (25%)
2. Discuss the types of feedback used by teachers. (25%)
3. According to Frank Smith (1975), prediction is “the prior elimination of unlikely alternatives” (p.306). Please interpret Smith’s definition of prediction in 100 words. Then state five advantages of predictions in reading. (25%)
4. Compare three similarities and three differences between the silent way and Suggestopedia in foreign language teaching. In the two above methods, which method will you recommend to teachers to teach English in junior high school in Taiwan? Why? (25%)

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系所別：英語學系

(以鉛筆作答者不予計分)

科 目：語言學 (含應用語言學、語言與分析) (第一頁，共二頁)

## Part One: (25%)

What is applied linguistics? Describe in detail.

## Part Two: (25%)

- What does it mean to 'know a word'?
- What are the principles needed to be observed to ensure that new words move into permanent long-term memory?

## Part Three:

Explain why some of the following sentences are not acceptable. Your answers must be based on technical terms in modern linguistic theories (mainly syntax and semantics). An asterisk (\*) indicates a structure that is not acceptable or ungrammatical in English.

### I. Subject-be Contraction: Explain the condition under which Subject-be contraction is prohibited. (7 %)

(1) Q: Is John a lawyer?

Answer 1: Yes, he is.

\*Answer 2: Yes, he's.

Answer 3: No, he's not.

Answer 4: No, he isn't.

(2) Q: Who is the best student in your class?

Answer 1: Mary is the best student in my class.

Answer 2: Mary's the best student in my class.

\*Answer 3: Mary's.

Answer 4: Mary is.

(3) Mary is good at hockey, and Jean is at volleyball.

\*Mary is good at hockey, and Jean's at volleyball.

### II. Topicalization: Explain why topicalization is allowed in (b) and (c), but not in (d). ( e is the trace left behind from NP movement). (10%)

a. John loves ice-cream more than anything else.

b. Ice-cream, John loves e more than anything else.

c. Ice-cream, do you believe that John loves e more than anything else

\*d. Ice-cream, do you believe the rumor that John loves e more than anything else

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III. Explain why the (d)-sentences are not acceptable in Mandarin Chinese. (8%)

- (1) a. 他在那裡，住了五年  
b. 在那裡，他住了五年  
c. 那裡，他住了五年  
\*d. 那裡，他在住了五年
- (2) a. 妳對誰說了，我們的秘密  
b. 我們的秘密，妳對誰說了  
c. 對誰，妳說了我們的秘密  
\*d. 誰，妳對說了我們的秘密

IV. The meaning/idea/concept of “again” may be expressed in (at least) two different ways in Mandarin Chinese: zai (再) or you (又). Are they used interchangeably, or are they mutually exclusive (i.e. in complementary distribution)? (10%)

V. Obligatory Contour Principle (OCP): (15%)

At the melodic level, adjacent identical elements are prohibited. (McCarthy 1979)

As a major surface constraint in most languages of the world, OCP also displays a variety of phonological phenomena in English. Discuss its effects in English in the following areas:

- a. domain of application
- b. epenthesis
- c. deletion
- d. phonotactic constraints