

國立高雄師範大學九十九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：英美文學史 (第一頁，共二頁)

- I. British literary history begins with *Beowulf*, an epic about seafaring warriors. Discuss “ocean” as a manifest characteristic in British literature. Support your discussion with literary works that you consider can best exemplify Britain as an ocean nation. (25%)
- II. A critic has observed “a narrative in literary history [being produced], of the 'worlding' of what is now called 'the Third World.' To consider the Third World as distant cultures, exploited but with rich intact literary heritages waiting to be recovered, interpreted, and curricularized in English translation fosters the emergence of 'the Third World' as a signifier that allows us to forget that 'worlding,' even as it expands the empire of the literary discipline.” Discuss how this quote can benefit your study of British literature. (25%)
- III. Please write a concise short response to 5 of the 10 requests or questions below: (50%)
 1. James Fenimore Cooper and Mark Twain are perhaps the two most significant writers of American Romance in the 19th century. After distinguishing the Romance from the realistic novel, illustrate briefly what elements in Cooper and Twain suggest that they are writing romance, rather than realism.
 2. There are some similarities in subject matter in the short fictions of Nathaniel Hawthorne and Edgar Allan Poe. But their differences are perhaps even more important. Please discuss the primary differences--whether they be in style, theme, characterization, or artistic goal—in the works of these two contemporaries with specific reference to at least one story by each.
 3. Please discuss symbolism in one or more of the following works by Herman Melville: *Billy Budd*, *Moby Dick*, and *Benito Cereno*.

(背面有題 續翻背面)

第1頁，共2頁

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科 目：英美文學史（第二頁，共二頁）

4. Discuss the conflict between American and European/English manners in any of the works by Henry James.
5. Please contrast any typical work from F. Scott Fitzgerald with any by Ernest Hemingway in terms of style, theme and setting.
6. Many critics have noted the “gothic” element in William Faulkner’s works. Could you give several examples of this in one or more of his works?
7. Is Arthur Miller’s *Death of a Salesman* a tragedy according to the criteria set down by Aristotle?
8. Alice Walker’s *The Color Purple* is in many ways a handbook for feminist values. Can you illustrate what themes or circumstances in this work support this idea?
9. Eugene O’Neill’s trilogy, *Mourning Becomes Electra* draws its inspiration from Greek tragedy, particularly *The Oresteia*. Could you point to several examples of this in his trilogy which corresponds to the trilogy by Aeschylus?
10. Write about your favorite American writer and what he or she contributes to the American literary tradition. (Your choice should not repeat an author which you have already selected to discuss from questions 1 through 9 listed above.)

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科 目：文學批評與文本分析（全一頁）

I. Terry Eagleton opens his 2003 book *After Theory* with the following statement:

The golden age of cultural theory is long past. The pioneering works of Jacques Derrida, Claude Lévi-Strauss, Louis Althusser, Roland Barthes and Michel Foucault are several decades behind us. So are the path-breaking early writings of Raymond Williams, Luce Irigaray, Pierre Bourdieu, Julia Kristeva, Jacques Derrida, Hélène Cixous, Jürgen Habermas, Frederic Jameson and Edward Said. Not much that has been written since has matched the ambitiousness and originality of these founding fathers and mothers. . . . We are living now in the aftermath of what one might call high theory, in an age which, having grown on the insights of thinkers like Althusser, Barthes and Derrida, has also in some ways moved by them.(1-2)

Please illustrate your opinions on the above cited passage. Your discussion should address the following questions:

- A. To what extent do you agree with what the author says, “Not much that has been written since has matched the ambitiousness and originality of these founding fathers and mothers”? Please cite specific texts to support your argument. (25%)
 - B. To what extent do you agree with what the author says, “We are living now in the aftermath of what one might call high theory”? What would be the significance of this statement for future research on literary and cultural theories? (25%)
- II. Discuss five major themes, i.e., spatial mobility, multicultural ethnicity, colonial hegemony, multiple subjectivities, and de-constructed masculinity in specific Asian American works, and apply the critical theories of psychoanalysis, feminism, cultural studies, postcolonialism and postmodernism to interpret these themes. (50%)

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科 目：英語教學理論與方法 (全一頁)

- I. EFL teachers' knowledge of the first and second language acquisition will influence their English teaching and learning beliefs. Each theory of language acquisition has its strengths and limitations. Please explicate the strengths and limitations of Behaviorism, Innatism, Input Hypothesis, and Interactionism in English language teaching and learning respectively. (25%)
- II. In the 1970s, some foreign/second language teaching methods were developed, such as Community Language Learning, Silent Way, Total Physical Response, Suggestopedia, Natural Approach, and Communicative Language Teaching. Please choose two and explain their merits and shortcomings when applied in a foreign language context, such as Taiwan. (25%)
- III. Give suggestions, with examples in support, for the efficient training of Taiwan's senior high school learners in vocabulary. (25%)
- IV. Discuss in detail the alternatives one can use in English assessment. (25%)

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科 目：語言學 (含應用語言學、語言與分析) (第一頁，共三頁)

I. Definition (20%)

1. paraphrase
2. contradiction
3. flapping
4. regresssive assimilation
5. mophophonemics

II. Fill in the blanks (9%)

1. After the release of certain voiceless stops in English, you can hear a lag or brief delay before the voicing of a following vowel. Since the lag in the onset of vocalic voice is accompanied by release of air, the traditional term for this phenomenon is (1) .
2. A language is said to called (2) when differences in word meaning are signaled by differences in pitch.
3. Each high tone is always lower than the preceding tone, but higher than the low one that immediately precedes it. This phenomenon is known (3) .

III. In many varieties of Spanish [s] and [h] are in complementary distribution. Consider the following examples: (21%)

ca[s]a	'house'	ca[s]a[h]	'houses'
ca[h]co	'helmet'	cen[s]o	'census'
[s]e[s]o	'brain'	[s]e[s]o[h]	'brains'
[s]e[h]go	'slant'	e[h]to[h]	'these'
to[h]	'cough'	to[s]e[h]	'coughs'

Describe the distribution of the two segments taking into consideration all the possible factors, including adjacent segments, words position and syllable position.

(背面有題 續翻背面)

IV. Fill in the blanks (20%)

1. The boundary separating one regional dialect or dialectal characteristic from another is called _____ (1) _____.
2. A word or phrase that replaces a taboo word or is used to avoid reference to certain acts or subjects is called a _____ (2) _____.
3. The lingua franca in Taiwan in the recent 50 years is _____ (3) _____. Give a common example of code-switching in Taiwan: _____ (4) _____.
4. In African American English, a dialect in the USA, there is a habitual 'be' rule that distinguishes the two sentences: Tom be happy vs. Tom happy. Tell the difference of the two sentences: _____ (5) _____.
5. In our brain, the phenomenon of the control of one side of the body by the cerebral hemisphere on the opposite side is called _____ (6) _____. And in order to investigate if the left hemisphere is the part in control of linguistic process, in a dichotic listening, what stimuli should we let subjects to hear at their right ear vs. at the left ear, assuming most subjects are right-handers?
_____ (7) _____ vs. _____.
6. In the group of languages of English, Swedish, French, Dutch, which one does not belong the language family of Germanic? _____ (8) _____. Then, which language family should it be categorized under? _____ (9) _____.
7. Explain what morpheme the underlined part in the following sentence is. Is it free or bound, derivational or inflectional, lexical or functional? And what meaning does it contain? _____ (10) _____
We want our students to be outstanding.

V. Essay questions

1. The sentences below are ambiguous. First, say what the ambiguities are. Then, discuss the ambiguity in each case and explain the cause or the structure of the multiple meanings. Draw a tree diagram to illustrate the structure if necessary. Finally, what does this ambiguity phenomenon tell us about the relationship between form and meaning? (20%)

- (a) Flying airplanes can be dangerous.
- (b) Miss Larry is an English teacher.
- (c) My sister listened to the radio on the counter.
- (d) Mary looked very hard.
- (e) The dog is too hairy to eat.
- (f) John loves his wife and Ted does, too.

2. Who proposed the 'Innateness Hypothesis' to interpret the L1 acquisition? Based on what phenomena did the scholar suggest this hypothesis? Please state at least 3 aspects and elaborate on them with actual language learning examples. After that, state how the 'Innateness Hypothesis' actually works and helps a child acquire his/her mother tongue. (10%)