

國立高雄師範大學 100 學年度博士班招生考試試題

(請以藍、黑色鋼筆或原子筆作答，以其他顏色或鉛筆作答者不予計分)

系所別：英語學系

科 目：文學批評與文本分析（全一頁）

I. In *Norton Anthology of Theory and Criticism*, the editors state that

... theory now entails skepticism toward systems, institutions, and norms; a readiness to take critical stands and to engage in resistance; an interest in blind spots, contradictions, and distortions (often discovered to be ineradicable); and a habit of linking local and personal practices to the larger economic, political, historical and ethical forces of culture. This theory—or “cultural critique,” as it is more descriptively termed—is less concerned with elaborating conditions of possibility, as is Kantian critique, than with investigating and criticizing values, practices, categories, and representations embedded in cultural texts and surrounding institutions.

Please illustrate your opinions on the above cited passage. Your discussion should address the evolutions and concerns of contemporary literary theories and criticisms with reference to at least three theorists to support your argument. (50%)

II. Write a well-organized essay to discuss the themes of space, sexuality, and power among contemporary English and American works in the theories of psychoanalysis, Foucauldian power, and postcolonialism. (50%)

國立高雄師範大學 100 學年度博士班招生考試試題

(請以藍、黑色鋼筆或原子筆作答，以其他顏色或鉛筆作答者不予計分)

系所別：英語學系

科 目：英美文學史（第一頁，共二頁）

- I. A theorist made this provocative statement: “The philosophers have only interpreted the world in various ways; the point is to change it.” How would you apply this statement to literature? Choose examples from the literary histories of Britain and the United States to illustrate the significance of this statement. (25%)
- II. It has been observed that literary studies have become closer and closer to cultural studies. How would you evaluate such a trend in terms of British and American literary studies?(25%)
- III. Please quickly respond to five of the following six questions. (5% each)
1. Compare and contrast the style, subject matter and themes in the works of Nathaniel Hawthorne and Edgar Allan Poe.
 2. Henry James and Edith Wharton wrote novels which introduce a clash of culture between America and Europe. Please illustrate this by reference to one or more novels by either or both authors.
 3. Discuss the “Romance” novel as a genre and its specific elements as found in the works of Mark Twain, Nathaniel Hawthorne, or James Fennimore Cooper?
 4. Discuss Melville’s use of symbolism in one of his major works such as Moby Dick or Billy Budd.
 5. What is the “American Dream” and how is it employed as a theme in such works as Death of a Salesman or The Great Gatsby?
 6. What is uniquely American, Democratic and Modern about Walt Whitman’s Leaves of Grass.

(背面有題 續翻背面)

系所別：英語學系

科 目：英美文學史（第二頁，共二頁）

IV. Please quickly respond to five of the following eight questions. (5% each)

1. Please discuss the “Revenge Tragedy” or “Tragedy of Blood” as a genre and be sure to illustrate this with one or more well known works by such authors as Thomas Dekker, William Shakespeare, George Chapman or other Renaissance playwrights.
2. Please give some examples of Geoffrey Chaucer’s satire of religion in *The Canterbury Tales*.
3. Discuss the variations of love as illustrated in *The Miller’s Tale*, *The Nun’s Priest Tale*, and *the Wife of Bath’s Tale*.
4. How do people live in Thomas More’s *Utopia*?
5. What is the relationship between beauty/art and life in the poetry of John Keats?
6. Who said, “Nature never did betray the heart that loved her?” and what did he or she mean?
7. So many Victorian novels seem to be about the victimization of women. Please discuss this theme in several novels of this period.
8. Discuss your favorite post-modern English novel.

國立高雄師範大學 100 學年度博士班招生考試試題

(請以藍、黑色鋼筆或原子筆作答，以其他顏色或鉛筆作答者不予計分)

系所別：英語學系

科 目：英語教學理論與方法（全一頁）

1. ESL learners often use some verbal first aid devices to deal with problems or breakdowns in communication. Describe in detail what these communication strategies are and give examples to support your ideas. (25%)
2. What is applied linguistics? Describe in detail and give examples to support your answers. (25%)
3. Stephen D. Krashen's monitor theory addresses both the process and the condition dimensions of learning. Please elaborate two features of the process and the other two features of the conditions in language learning. (25%)
4. Is the change in language teaching methods through history innovative or revolutionary? Please state your reasons and then approve your ideas with the change in three language teaching methods through history. (25%)

國立高雄師範大學 100 學年度博士班招生考試試題

(請以藍、黑色鋼筆或原子筆作答，以其他顏色或鉛筆作答者不予計分)

系所別：英語學系

科 目：語言學（含應用語言學、語言與分析）（第一頁，共三頁）

I. Fill in the blanks (30% , 2% for each blank)

Please write your answers according to the order of blanks, not the order of questions. Write only one answer on a line.

1. Write the IPA (international phonetic alphabet) of the sound with features of [voiceless, retroflex, oral, fricative]. 1 What are the features of the IPA [ϕ]? 2
2. The distinctive feature between the Mandarin Chinese words 嫂 and 澡 is 3. Which nasal sound does not appear in the coda of a syllable in Mandarin? 4.
3. Language development proceeds in stages, which are universal. During the first year, i.e. the 5 state, children develop the sounds of their language by producing and perceiving many sounds that do not exist in their language input. During the second year, i.e. the 6 stage, children start to utter one-word or two-word sentences, which have definite patterns and specific meanings. Later during the 7 stage, the children produces longer sentences that often lack function or grammatical morphemes but have cored word order.
4. Based on X-bar Theory, within the NP the ignorant engineer's careless mistake of shutting down the power, the head is 8, and shutting down the power is 9 (complement, adjunct, or specifier) of the head.
5. English is a subject prominent language; hence, a sentence is ungrammatical without a subject. When the verb of a sentence only projects an internal argument, the external argument position must be filled with a dummy subject, called an 10. For instance, in the sentence “11 died more than 500 villagers in this terrible blood”, the blank should be filled with 11.
6. The theta roles of the underlined NPs in the sentence The mother heard that the baby was taken good care of are 12 and 13.
7. Give two pieces of evidence to support Chomskyeian's Innate Hypothesis. 14, 15

(背面有題 續翻背面)

系所別：英語學系

科 目：語言學（含應用語言學、語言與分析）（第二頁，共三頁）

II. Make a contrastive comparison of Chinese syllable structures and English syllable structures. Compare in as many ways as you can think of, such as the general template of syllable structure, the phonotactic rules, number of elements in a syllable etc. Secondly, based on your comparison, account for the cause of the pronunciation errors or difficulties in Taiwan EFL learners. Thirdly, among the pronunciation errors, is there an order of difficulty? That is, are there different degrees of difficulty to correct the errors? If yes, what do you think might be the reasons for these difficulty differences? (10%)

III. The surface structures of a Control construction and a Raising Construction are very similar. Judge the following sentences to be either Control or Raising. Then give detailed argumentation and explicit analyses to distinguish these two constructions. Explain, using the syntactic theories you know, why the sentence belongs to a particular type and not the other, or the sentence is ambiguous and can belong to both types. (10%)

- a. Tom is likely to reject the offer.
- b. Tom is unwilling to reject the offer.
- c. Tom is certain to reject the offer.

IV. Syllabic Consonants in English (25%)

Syllabic consonants (SC) in English are seen in such words as “littl,” “buttl,” “saddl,” and many others. They are conventionally transcribed with a diacritic dot below the consonant symbol. For phoneticians, the distribution and possible candidates of English SC are highly restricted: Prator and Robinette’s (1985:117) rule represents phoneticians’ general idea of SC in English.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} /t/ \\ /d/ \\ /n/ \end{array} \right\} + \text{unstressed syllable containing} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} /l/ \\ /n/ \end{array} \right. > \text{syllabic consonant.}$$

- (1) Explain their rule and, if possible, point out their problems.
- (2) Discuss the motivation for this type of sound variation.
- (3) Phonologists, for instance Morris Halle and Noam Chomsky (1968), have different views regarding the distribution and membership of English SC. How are their views different from Prator and Robinette’s?

系所別：英語學系

科目：語言學（含應用語言學、語言與分析）（第三頁，共三頁）

V. Yawelmani vowels: Consider the following forms of Yawelmani verbs: (25%)

Future	passive	precative	dubitative	gloss
Passive	aorist	gerundial		
xilnit	xilit	xilʔas	xilal	“to tangle”
maxnit	maxit	maxʔas	maxal	“to procure”
meknit	me:kit	mekʔas	me:kal	“to swallow”
sapnit	sa:pit	sapʔas	sa:pal	“to burn”
tannit	ta:nit	tanʔas	ta:nal	“to go”

1. Describe, in words, the distribution of long and short vowels in Yawelmani. A long vowel is indicated by the vowel symbol followed by a colon: V:
2. Formalize a linear phonological rule for the vowel-length alternation. Use formal notations such as the distinctive features.
3. Reanalyze the same problem and give a non-linear, syllabic solution by drawing the relevant syllable trees with X-slots.