

國立高雄師範大學 104 學年度博士班招生考試試題

系所別：英語學系

科 目：文學批評與文本分析（全一頁）

※注意：1. 作答時請將試題題號及答案依序寫在答案卷上，於本試題上作答者，不予計分。
2. 答案卷限用藍、黑色鋼筆或原子筆清晰繕寫，不得潦草，以鉛筆或其他顏色作答之部分，該題不予計分。

1. In his *The illusions of Postmodernism*, Terry Eagleton comments on postmodernism and writes that it “is a style of culture which reflects something of this epochal change, in a depthless, decentered, ungrounded, self-reflective, playful, derivative, eclectic, pluralist art which blurs the boundaries between ‘high’ and ‘popular’ culture, as well as between art and everyday experience.” Against its celebration of transgression, Eagleton indicates the problem of postmodernism as the demonization of the ideas of system, consensus and organization. Complaining that the “notions of law and authority might also be indiscriminately devalued,” Eagleton strongly advocates the necessity of “the protective law or a benign authority.” Apparently, his stance is anti-postmodernism. Do you agree with Eagleton? What can we learn from the perspective of postmodernism in our reading of literary texts and what might we miss? Comment on Eagleton’s critique of postmodernism. (50%)

2. Jeffrey Jerome Cohen in “Monster Culture” thus stated:

The monster is born only at this metaphoric crossroads, as an embodiment of a certain cultural moment — of a time, a feeling, and a place. The monster’s body quite literally incorporates fear, desire, anxiety, and fantasy...giving them life and an uncanny independence. The monstrous body is pure culture. A construct and a projection, the monster exists only to be read: the *monstrum* is etymologically “that which reveals,” “that which warns,” a glyph that seeks a hierophant. Like a letter on the page, the monster signifies something other than itself: it is always a displacement, always inhabits the gap between the time of upheaval that created it and the moment into which it is received, to be born again.

Please comment on the passage above and try to relate Cohen’s interpretation of the cultural significances of the monster and the monstrous body to at least THREE literary texts written in English. They could be drawn from any historical contexts and any literary genres, for instance, classical mythology, medieval romance, the Romantic gothic, modern science-fiction or fantasy, contemporary horror/thriller, and so on. You can choose to address any themes in them and explicate their significances in light of any theoretical/critical literature that you consider illuminating. (50%)

國立高雄師範大學 104 學年度博士班招生考試試題

系所別：英語學系

科 目：英美文學史（全一頁）

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1. Discuss to what extent is “English literature... not confined to the British Isles... [but] is a global phenomenon”? Use three modern writers to support your discussion. (25%)
2. According to Raymond Williams, the late Professor of Cambridge University, “a definition of language is always, implicitly or explicitly, a definition of human beings in the world.” How relevant is Williams’ statement to literature? Use examples from British literature to illustrate your views. (25%)
3. Please answer only **Five** the following questions to the best of your abilities (each response worth 10%, total 50%):
 - (1) Discuss the importance of religion and religious expectation in the writings of 16th and 17th century American literature.
 - (2) Why are both Edgar Allan Poe and Nathaniel Hawthorne considered by critics to be “dark romantics”.
 - (3) Define transcendentalist elements in the writings of Emerson and Thoreau.
 - (4) Compare or contrast the typical protagonist in the novels of F. Scott Fitzgerald and Ernest Hemingway.
 - (5) In what ways are the novels *Sister Carrie* or *Maggie, A Girl of the Streets* typical “naturalistic” works?
 - (6) Discuss the goals of “modernist” poetry as illustrated in the poetry of T. S. Eliot, Ezra Pound, Wallace Stevens, William Carlos Williams or E. E. Cummings.
 - (7) Why is *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* considered a superior novel to *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*?
 - (8) Who, in your opinion, is the greatest American playwright? (please explain)

國立高雄師範大學 104 學年度博士班招生考試試題

系所別：英語學系

科 目：英語教學（全一頁）

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1. Suggest one type of listening activities that would let junior high students find the relevance of their special interest in their language class. (The responses should include theories, process, advantages, and disadvantages). (25%)
2. Suggest one kind of techniques that supplies meaningful yet controlled content that gives shy, self-conscious senior high students the impetus to participate in oral activities. (The responses should include theories, process, advantages, and disadvantages). (25%)
3. Kenneth Goodman (1982) stated, "Reading is a psycholinguistic guessing game". Please exemplify and interpret Goodman's statement from three psycholinguistic aspects. (25%)
4. M. A. K. Halliday (1975) indicates that children learn language functions by using the language. Adapting Halliday's notion, students may learn the functions of writing by writing. Please exemplify and interpret functions of writing from three sociolinguistic aspects. (25%)

國立高雄師範大學 104 學年度博士班招生考試試題

系所別：英語學系

科 目：應用語言學（全一頁）

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1. Metalinguistic awareness can be defined as the ability to reflect on the use of language. When a learner obtains metalinguistic awareness s/he becomes aware of his/her listeners and how these listeners affect the choice of language the learner uses. This means the learner uses vocabulary; varies intonation, tone, volume, pace etc. The learner also becomes aware of social situations and how these affect the language s/he uses. Suggest some teaching strategies for metalinguistic awareness in EFL (English as a Foreign Language) classroom and illustrate yours points with examples. (25%)
2. In research on politeness, there are two major models of politeness – Leech (1983) and Brown and Levinson (1978/1987). The two models may be thought of as attempts at conceptualizing and formulating a principle of politeness. They may be collectively or individually referred to as the Politeness Principle. Strictly speaking, however, the Politeness Principle refers to Leech’s (1983) maxims, while Brown and Levinson’s work is commonly referred to as a “model” or a “theory”. Compare the two models and comment on them. (25%)
3. One of the major news media in Taiwan recently released a feature article on a wide-spreading language phenomenon in Mandarin, accusing the wordy expressions like “進行一個____的動作” as language cancer. The article prompted a bout of debate: some regard such expressions as language decay while some others disagree. Please comment on the language phenomenon and give your opinions on the nature of language from linguistic perspectives. (25%)
4. Sociolinguistics is a blend of two words: society and linguistics. Sociolinguists are interested in the relationship between language and society. Does society influence language or vice versa? Please state your opinion and provide evidence to support your claim. (25%)