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| 考試科目 | 英美文學 | 所別 | 英國語文學系 文學系四 | 考試時間 | 5 月 7 日(六) 第 1 節 |
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1. British writers have long relied on words to express their love. The object of their affection ranges from another individual to God, from natural environments to social institutions, from concrete things to abstract ideas. Discuss the representation of love in any two of the major literary periods listed below. Please use specific literary texts to illustrate your arguments. (50%)

- a. The Middle Ages
- b. The Renaissance
- c. The Restoration and Eighteenth century
- d. The Romantic Period
- e. The Victorian Period
- f. The Twentieth Century

American Literature (50%)

I. Please choose one from the following five works written by American authors and write a short essay focusing on (a) the treatment of the theme in the work and (b) why and how the American social, cultural, political, racial and/or economical context can or cannot contribute to an understanding of the work. (20%)

- (1) J. Hector St. John de Crèvecoeur, "Letters from an American Farmer" (1782).
- (2) Benjamin Franklin, "The Autobiography" (1791).
- (3) James Fenimore Cooper, "The Last of the Mohicans" (1826).
- (4) Harriet Beecher Stowe, *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1852).
- (5) Herman Melville, "Bartleby, the Scrivener" (1853).

II. Explain that in nineteenth-century America, a symbolist movement, which in large part derived from the theory of "correspondence," was prominent in the prose of Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry David Thoreau. (30%)

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- 一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。
- 二、試題請隨卷繳交。

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| 考試科目 | 西洋文學理論 | 所別 | 英國語文學系文學組 | 考試時間 | 五月七日(六) 第二節 |
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1. It is believed that practice theory is a theory of diverse writings by thinkers from different “waves” or generations examining how people as social beings act upon and transform the world in which they live. Please choose one of the suggested theorists and their works below to develop your argument. 25%
 Pierre Bourdieu, *Outline of a Theory of Practice*
 Michel Foucault, *Discipline and Punish: The Birth of the Prison*
 Michel de Certeau, *The Practice of Everyday Life*
2. In recent years there has been current popularity of literary and cultural activity which calls attention to the resurgence of nostalgia. Please choose one literary text to address the theme/genre/phenomenon of nostalgia. 25%
3. Explain how the Freudian uncanny and the Kristevan abject are (dis)similar to each other. 25%
4. Explain how the Burkean sublime and the Kantian sublime are (dis)similar to each other. 25%

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| 考試科目 | 英語教學 | 所別 | 英文系英教組 | 考試時間 | 5月7日(六)第一節 |
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1. Provide critique for the following research design: In an investigation of two different innovative teaching methods, two teachers in two different schools are trained in one of the methods and apply it to their classes. One teacher has a mixed ability class, and the other, a homogeneous group of fast track learners. At the end of the term, each group is administered a test devised by their teacher. Group means for each group are computed and compared to determine the effect of the materials. (25%)
2. Cite research findings from speech act studies to illustrate why the sociopragmatic and pragmalinguistic aspects of learner language is of great importance in L2 acquisition. Also, provide examples to illustrate L2 learners' sociopragmatic and pragmalinguistic failure. (25%)

Answer the following questions in English:

3. Richards (2001) proposes that educational goals of language curriculum may be shaped by five ideologies: academic rationalism, social and economic efficiency, learner-centeredness, social constructivism, and cultural pluralism. (a) Explain each construct. (b) Choose a teaching context you are familiar with, categorize the ideology underlying the curriculum, and comment on it. (25%)
4. In language teacher education, Johnson (2006) argues that the notion of "praxis is more suitable [than the theory/practice dichotomy] for the preparation of teachers "because it captures how theory and practice inform one another and how this transformative process informs teachers' work" (p. 240). Please explain the theoretical underpinning of this argument and its implications on language teacher education in Taiwan. (25%)

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| 考試科目 | 語言學 (理論與應用) | 所別 | 英國語文學系/英語教學組 | 考試時間 | 5 月 7 日 (六) 第 2 節 |
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Instructions: Answer ALL four questions and write your answers on the answer sheet provided.

1. Consider the following conversation and answer all the questions. (25%)

Woman: Do you have any hobbies?

Man: Oh, I play a little guitar.

- (A) Identify and analyze the lexical expressions that constitute lexical, structural, and semantic ambiguity.
(B) Explain your analysis with respect to (a) sense and reference, and (b) linguistic change.

2. Consider the following conversation and answer all the questions. (25%)

Mom: How was your day, Son?

Son: Well...

Mom: Tell me all about school.

Son: Well, it's a big building.

Mom: Okay, EVERY OTHER DETAIL.

- (A) What is the speech act type for each of the utterances in the interaction?
(B) Explain the speech exchange based on Cooperative Principle.

3. Explain the meaning difference between the following pairs of sentences in relation to the use of finiteness (infinitives and gerundives) and aspect (progressive and perfective). (25%)

(1) a. The teacher got the students to write stories.

b. The teacher got the students writing stories.

(2) a. I would prefer to be drinking coffee.

b. I would prefer not to have drunk so much coffee.

(3) a. I expect to leave by 4:15.

b. I expect to have left by 4:15.

(4) a. I have tried to call you at home.

b. I have tried calling you at home.

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4. Examine the following sentences and discuss the classification of verbs in terms of transitivity and passivization. (25%)

- (1) a. John broke the window.
b. The window broke.
c. The window was broken.
- (2) a. The boy rolled the ball down the hill.
b. The ball rolled down the hill.
- (3) a. The sun melted the ice.
b. The ice melted.
- (4) a. The explosion sank the boat.
b. The boat sank.
c. The boat was sunk.
- (5) a. *The old man vanished a bus.
b. The old man vanished.
c. *The old man was vanished.
- (6) a. *The truck happened a car accident.
b. A car accident happened.
c. *A car accident was happened.
- (7) a. The star appeared in the sky.
b. *The darkness appeared a star in the sky.
c. *A star was appeared.
- (8) *The fish devoured.
- (9) *The book bought.
- (10) *The letter sent.
- (11) *John arrived airport.

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