

國立中山大學 111 學年度 碩士班暨碩士在職專班招生考試試題

科目名稱：英美文學史【外文系碩士班選考】

— 作答注意事項 —

考試時間：100 分鐘

- 考試開始鈴響前不得翻閱試題，並不得書寫、劃記、作答。請先檢查答案卷（卡）之應考證號碼、桌角號碼、應試科目是否正確，如有不同立即請監試人員處理。
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科目名稱：英美文學史【外文系碩士班選考】

題號：412002

※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(問答申論題)

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The exam consists of **Two Parts**: the first part is on **English literature** and the second part is on **American literature**. Please answer the questions carefully and follow the instructions. You have **100 minutes** to answer the questions.

Part One: English Literature (60%)

This section has four questions. Please answer **THREE** out of the four questions below

1. The Renaissance is a period in European history defined as the revival of the Classical (Greek and Roman) ideas, concepts, and knowledge. Humanism is one of the most important intellectual movements of the Renaissance; the humanists thought that every person has respect and worth, attaching the greatest importance to the dignity and value of the individual. In addition, individualism and secularism are the other features of the period. Please take at least three representative writers from the period to illustrate how they reveal these themes in their works.
2. “Nature” has long been identified as one of the central themes of Romantic writing. In *Solitude and the Sublime: Romanticism and the Aesthetics of Individuation*, Frances Ferguson points out that “Wordsworth learns from his love of nature a love of man that is a love of the *idea* of man – and that is, in turn, again a love of nature.” What value did Romantic poets give to memory of nature when they stepped into the society of public community? And what lessons can poetic representation of nature teach us about the social role of literature? The convergence of humanity and nature in poetic writing provokes a sustained reflection upon Romantic poets’ understanding of the relation between self and the external world. Discuss the representations of these ideas in at least three literary texts of the Romantic period, give your critical comments on how this emphasis on “nature” influences Romantic poets’ announced socio-political views, and explain how these issues may have affected your own understanding of poetic thinking.
3. The dominant form in Victorian literature – novel – mainly illustrates social problems and speaks about public issues. Victorian novels represent the kinds of patterns that reveal the authors’ vision of the deep structures of the social world – especially the set of social relationships in the middle-class society developing during this period when chances for class mobility existed. For Victorian novelists, the search for fulfillment of protagonists represents the human condition. Many Victorian novels therefore construct a tension between surrounding social conditions and the aspiration of the protagonist for an identity of self in society. Discuss the above statements in your analysis of Victorian novels and take at least three novelists in nineteenth-century English literature as your examples to illustrate the approach.
4. “Modernism,” a philosophical movement, is an aesthetic and ideological term that has been applied to the writing in the early 20th century English literature. Discuss Virginia Woolf’s *Mrs. Dalloway* and T. S. Eliot’s *The Waste Land* and show how these two works demonstrate the specific features of this literary movement (such as the use of language, the attitude towards traditional value, and the exploration of the limits of culture).

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Part Two: American Literature --- Choose any TWO (40%)

5. Define The American Dream? Elaborate your definition by discussing the works of at least **TWO** American writers (such as Benjamin Franklin, St. John de Crèvecoeur, Whitman, and so forth).
6. Please discuss the content or plot of any **THREE** of the following works: (1) Washington Irving's "Rip Van Winkle"; (2) Washington Irving's "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow"; (3) Benjamin Franklin's *Autobiography*; (4) St. John de Crèvecoeur's *Letters from an American Farmer*; (5) John Woolman's *Journal*; (6) Anne Bradstreet's "The Author to Her Book" and "To My Dear and Loving Husband."
7. Discuss the themes and the main characters in Nathaniel Hawthorne's "Rappaccini's Daughter"?

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科目名稱：英文作文與閱讀【外文系碩士班】

— 作答注意事項 —

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Reading Comprehension and English Composition

Please read this article and answer TWO essay questions below. (100%)

How the Turkey Conquered Christmas

By Zaria Gorvett

For centuries, pickled boar's head was considered to be the most festive meat. How did this gruesome dish become sidelined in favour of an exotic bird from Mexico?



One of the most popular meaty centrepieces for Christmas feasts in the Middle Ages is thought to be ancient – a pickled boar's head. The dish is thought to have been extremely laborious to make, and was usually presented with an apple in its jaws and elaborate herbal decorations. It was so beloved, it even came with a song: the Boar's Head Carol, which was sung as it was processed into the room on a platter. In wealthy households, the tune would have been performed by minstrels – medieval entertainers – and heralded by trumpets.

However, despite the dish's popularity – it's widely depicted in Christmas scenes from the era – how it was actually made is less clear. What is certain is that it would have been a grisly process.

A New Import

In 1526, a young Yorkshire landowner returned to England from a long trip. William Strickland had sailed to the New World on a voyage of discovery, where he purchased six rather silly-looking birds from Native American traders. They had wobbly flaps of skin that flopped over their beaks like red socks, and liked to strut around with their tails fanned out – they were turkeys, and when his ship eventually docked in Bristol, he sold them to locals for two pence each.

Or at least this is how Strickland later claimed he had introduced the turkey to England, though it has never been verified. Decades later, King Edward VI granted him permission to include the bird in his family crest – the first ever depiction in the Western world.

As it happens, recently further evidence for this story emerged. In 1981, archaeologists excavating Paul Street in Exeter – a central location in the city in southern England – found some turkey bones. At the time, they weren't thought to be particularly significant. But in 2018, a new analysis revealed something intriguing.

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科目名稱：英文作文與閱讀【外文系碩士班】

題號：412001

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The turkey bones were found surrounded by expensive ceramics and glass in their earthly grave, suggesting that they were consumed as part of an ancient, high-status feast. And these items were found to date back to between 1520 and 1550, a range which is closely in line with an introduction in 1526. These were no ordinary turkeys – they might have been among the first in England.

Though this new kind of fowl took centuries to catch on with the general public, they were an instant hit with the elite. They were highly prized, mostly because they were exotic – just like the colourful peacock, which originated in India, having a turkey on your table was a major status symbol.

The birds were also almost instantly associated with Christmas lunch, possibly because they reach full size in the autumn and are usually killed in midwinter. England's most famous king, Henry VIII, is thought to have eaten turkey for the occasion soon after their introduction.

For centuries afterwards, the turkey was an important element of an upper-class Christmas feast – though it wasn't necessarily always the star of the show. Then Charles Dickens turned up. Dickens was inordinately fond of turkeys, and wrote about them in *A Christmas Carol*, where the miserly Ebenezer Scrooge is shown the error of his ways and has a change of heart, eventually procuring an emergency turkey of prizewinning proportions to send to his underpaid clerk on Christmas Day . . . Like many traditions, today Dickens is credited with popularising turkey into a Christmas classic.

(599 words)

Source: <https://www.bbc.com/future/article/20211214-how-the-humble-turkey-became-a-christmas-staple>

Essay Questions 100%

1. Please use the turkey's conquest to write a **500-word** argumentative essay that covers **THREE** of the following topics: tradition, travel, conquest, elite and popular culture, language, colonization, consumption, and globalization. **(60%)**
2. Based on your understanding of this article, please write a 400-word critical response to **ONE** of the topics below. **(40%)**
 - (1) food and literature
 - (2) food and language
 - (3) food and culture
 - (4) food and cultural differences

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科目名稱：語言學概論【外文系碩士班選考】

— 作答注意事項 —

考試時間：100 分鐘

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科目名稱：語言學概論【外文系碩士班選考】

題號：412003

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Instruction: You're required to write **in English** all your answers on the answer sheet provided. Please number your answers in your answer sheet according to the question numbers.

(I) Definition: Choose **THREE** of the following terms and explain succinctly. Use examples when necessary. (30%)

(I-1). Implicational laws

(I-2). Constituency

(I-3). Dyslexia

(I-4). Covert prestige

(I-5). Concordance

(II) Read the following examples from Hawaiian. Answer the questions below.

(II-1). Observe the Hawaiian loan words from English (Jones, 2009). Find out **ALL the permitted syllable structures** as shown in those examples. (5%)

[lapaki]	'rabbit'	[lumi]	'room'	[kolu]	'screw'
[kia]	'deer'	[pea]	'bear'	[kiulela]	'squirrel'
[makeke]	'market'	[hamale]	'hammer'	[pelekikena]	'president'
[haneli]	'hundred'	[lekiio]	'radio'	[piku]	'fig'
[palaki]	'brush'	[kakini]	'sock'	[ʔoka]	'oak'
[meli]	'marry'	[lilina]	'linen'	[leka]	'letter'

(II-2). Below is part of a Hawaiian Christmas carol. Based on the examples in (II-1), use **place of articulation and manner of articulation** to explain how "Merry Christmas" becomes "Mele Kalikimaka" in Hawaiian. (10%)

Mele Kalikimaka is the thing to say
On a bright Hawaiian Christmas day
That's the island greeting that we send to you
From the land where palm trees sway

(II-3). Based on what you learn in these examples, predict how the word "**shoemaker**" will be pronounced as a loan word in Hawaiian. Explain how you get the result. (5%)

(III) Below is a list of neologisms (i.e., newly coined words or expressions) that come to existence in the past decade. Read the words and their definitions. Then answer the questions.

a. geobragging: repeated status updates noting your location in an attempt to get attention or make other people jealous.

b. troll (v): to leave an insulting message on the internet in order to annoy someone.

c. staycation: a vacation at home or in the immediate local area particularly because of the pandemic.

d. deplatform: to prevent a person from expressing their views on a forum, especially by blocking them on a particular website.

e. zoombombing: the act of taking part in a video conference to which they have not been invited, often with the intention of interrupting and annoying the people in the meeting.

f. copypasta: data (such as a text) that has been copied and spread widely online.

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g. whataboutism: the act of responding to an accusation by making a counter-accusation or raising a different issue

h. otaku: a person having an intense or obsessive interest especially in the fields of anime and manga —often used before another noun.

i. anti-vaxxer: a person opposed to vaccination

j. skinship: touching or close physical contact between parent and child or between lovers or friends, used to express affection or strengthen an emotional bond.

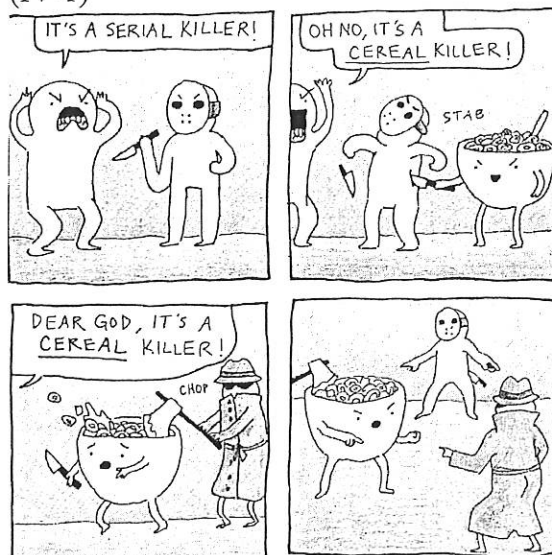
(III-1). Identify the process(es) by which each word is formed. Some words may be formed with more than one process. (Note: Common word formation processes include compounding, blending, clipping, derivation, borrowing, coinage (of a totally new word), conversion (from one word class to the other), eponyms (of the person or companies that first introduce the concept), extension (from one sense to other related meanings), etc.) (15%)

Items	Word formation process(es)
a	
b	
c	
d	
e	
f	
g	
h	
i	
j	

(III-2). Neologisms are created to cope with new concepts. What does this list tell us about the changes of our environment in this decade? (5%)

(IV) Below are three internet meme pictures. Please use linguistic knowledge to explain the humor in each meme picture. Pragmatics principles, such as implicature and Cooperative principles, can be particularly relevant, but humor also comes from linguistic ambiguities, semantic incongruity, or social aspects of language. The ability to use specialized terminology in your explanation is appreciated. (30%)

(IV-1)



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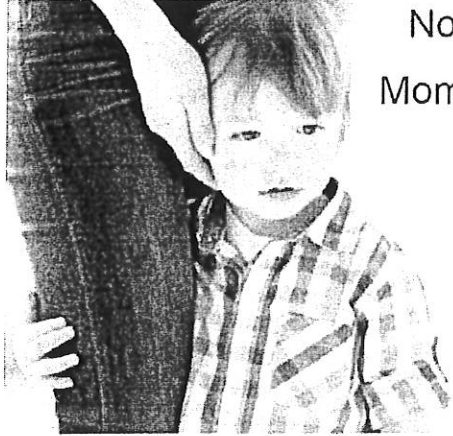
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(IV-2)



Normal Kids:
Mom I'm hungry



Shakespeare:
Let it be known
to the birth giver
that mine stomach
consists of
emptiness

(IV-3)



Coffee or tea?

Coffee.



Wrong. It's tea