

# 國立中山大學 115 學年度 碩士班考試入學招生考試試題

科目名稱：英文作文與閱讀【外文系碩士班甲組、乙組】

## — 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。
- 答案卷限用藍、黑色筆(含鉛筆)書寫、繪圖或標示，可攜帶橡皮擦、無色透明無文字墊板、尺規、修正液（帶）、手錶(未附計算器者)。每人每節限使用一份答案卷，請斟酌作答。
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- 試題採雙面列印，考生應注意試題頁數確實作答。
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科目名稱：英文作文與閱讀【外文系碩士班甲組、乙組】

※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(混合題)

題號：412001

共 3 頁第 1 頁

## PART ONE: Reading Comprehension (40%)

**Instructions:** Read the following passage carefully, and then choose the correct answer to the questions below. Only one answer is correct. Each question is worth 4%.

### Language, Identity, and Power in the Globalized World

Language is far more than a neutral medium for exchanging information; it is a fundamental pillar of individual identity, a repository of collective culture, and a potent instrument of social and political power. The words we speak and the accents we carry are not arbitrary; they situate us within complex webs of history, community, and social hierarchy. In multilingual societies, the status afforded to different languages often mirrors broader power dynamics, where dominant languages can marginalize others, influencing everything from educational opportunity to legal standing.

The phenomenon of linguistic imperialism critically examines this dynamic. It describes the process by which a dominant language - historically through colonialism and, in the contemporary era, through globalized media, economics, and technology - imposes itself, often at the expense of local languages and the worldviews they encode. This is not merely about vocabulary replacement; it involves the subtle grafting of cultural norms, values, and modes of thought. In response, global movements for linguistic rights have emerged, framing the preservation of minority and indigenous languages as a crucial aspect of cultural survival, human dignity, and self-determination.

Literature has long been a primary battleground for these tensions. Postcolonial writers, in particular, have wrestled with the legacy of the colonial tongue. Author Chinua Achebe, writing in English, masterfully adapted the language to capture Igbo rhythms and philosophies in *Things Fall Apart*, thereby reclaiming the narrative tool of the colonizer. Conversely, Kenyan author Ngũgĩ wa Thiong'o made a definitive political statement by abandoning English to write fiction and theory in his native Gikũyũ, arguing that true decolonization of the mind must begin with linguistic liberation. Their divergent strategies highlight the same core dilemma: how to articulate an authentic self and community within or against a dominant linguistic framework.

The digital revolution has dramatically accelerated and complicated this linguistic landscape. Social media platforms and global communication networks have elevated English to a default *lingua franca*, yet they have also empowered niche communities to create and sustain new dialects, jargon, and forms of expression (e.g., internet slang, hashtag activism). This democratization of language creation exists in tension with concerns about the erosion of linguistic standards, the "flattening" of expression, and the digital divide that excludes those without access or fluency in the dominant online languages. Whether in the curated prose of a novel, the rhetoric of a political movement, or the rapid-fire exchange on a screen, language remains a dynamic force - capable of both enforcing hegemony and fostering revolutionary solidarity.

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### Questions (4% each):

1. What is the main argument presented in the first paragraph?  
A. Language is primarily a tool for efficient communication.  
B. Language is inseparably linked to identity, culture, and social power.  
C. Multilingual societies always have clear language hierarchies.

試題請隨卷繳回，請留意背面是否有題

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共 3 頁第 3 頁

10. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?

- A. The Grammar Handbook for the 21st Century
- B. The Digital Death of Local Languages
- C. Language: A Neutral Tool for Global Business
- D. The Power and Politics of Language in a Connected World

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PART TWO: English Composition (60%)

**Instructions:** Choose **one** of the following prompts and write a **500-word** essay.

**A.** *"Language is not only a vehicle for thought; it is also the driver."*

Reflect on this statement in relation to the passage above. How does language shape our thinking, identity, and social relations? Use examples from literature, history, or personal experience to support your argument.

**B.** Discuss the tension between **global languages** (like English) and **local languages** in today's world. Should we prioritize one over the other? What is lost or gained in the process? Argue your position with reasons and examples.

**Guidelines:**

- Your essay must be original and written in your own words.
- Provide clear structure: introduction, body paragraphs, and conclusion.
- Support your arguments with specific examples.
- No points will be awarded for sentences copied directly from the passage.

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共 3 頁第 2 頁

- D. Accents are the most important indicator of social status.
2. According to the passage, what does "linguistic imperialism" involve *beyond* simply replacing vocabulary?
- A. The improvement of educational systems.
  - B. The imposition of cultural norms and modes of thought.
  - C. The creation of new hybrid languages.
  - D. The promotion of bilingualism for all citizens.
3. The author mentions movements for "linguistic rights" primarily to illustrate:
- A. How all languages are becoming equally powerful.
  - B. A defensive response to the marginalization of minority languages.
  - C. The desire to make one global language official.
  - D. The decreasing importance of national languages.
4. How did Chinua Achebe approach the use of English in his writing, as described in the passage?
- A. He rejected it completely as a tool of the colonizer.
  - B. He used it in its standard form without adaptation.
  - C. He adapted it to express his native cultural rhythms and ideas.
  - D. He believed it was unsuitable for literary expression.
5. Ngūgĩ wa Thiong'o's decision to write in Gikūyũ is presented as an act of:
- A. Linguistic purism and isolation.
  - B. Political and cultural liberation.
  - C. Ensuring commercial success in a local market.
  - D. Simplifying language for educational purposes.
6. What is the "core dilemma" shared by Achebe and Ngūgĩ, according to the passage?
- A. Choosing between writing novels or academic theory.
  - B. Finding a publisher for non-English works.
  - C. Articulating identity within or against a dominant language.
  - D. Deciding whether to use traditional or modern storytelling.
7. What is one *positive* effect of digital communication on language mentioned in the passage?
- A. It has completely standardized global English.
  - B. It has erased all regional dialects.
  - C. It allows niche communities to create new forms of expression.
  - D. It has made traditional grammar obsolete.
8. What is one *concern* raised about language in the digital age?
- A. That not enough people are learning to code.
  - B. That it may lead to a "flattening" of expression and erode standards.
  - C. That social media is only used for political activism.
  - D. That it prevents the spread of dominant languages.
9. The overall tone of the passage towards the role of language can best be described as:
- A. Dismissive and skeptical.
  - B. Celebratory and uncritical.
  - C. Analytical and acknowledging its complex power.
  - D. Nostalgic for a past with purer languages.

試題請隨卷繳回，請留意背面是否有題

# 國立中山大學 115 學年度 碩士班考試入學招生考試試題

科目名稱：英美文學史【外文系碩士班甲組】

## — 作答注意事項 —

考試時間：100 分鐘

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科目名稱：英美文學史【外文系碩士班甲組】

題號：412002

※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(問答申論題)

共 2 頁第 1 頁

**This exam consists of two parts: 1. English Literature (50%) and 2. American Literature (50%). Please read all questions carefully before you begin. Candidates should ensure that material used in one answer MUST NOT be repeated in another.**

## **Part One: English Literature (50%)**

**Answer TWO of the following questions (25% each). Each answer must take the form of a well-structured and thematically coherent essay.**

1. Following the Norman Conquest, English literature became a unique blend of Anglo-Saxon "heroic" values (loyalty and fate) and Continental "courtly" values (chivalry and refined love). Please discuss how **TWO** major Middle English texts – such as *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight*, *The Canterbury Tales*, or *Le Morte d'Arthur* – reflect this cultural hybridity. How do these works balance the older traditions of the warrior with the newer ideals of the Christian knight or the emerging middle class?
2. If the medieval world was characterized by a God-centred universe, the English Renaissance is often viewed through the lens of emerging subjectivity and the interrogation of political or religious authority. How do Renaissance writers negotiate the relationship between the individual and the state (or the divine)? Choose **TWO** authors of this period to discuss. Authors for consideration may include Thomas More, William Shakespeare, Edmund Spenser, Christopher Marlowe, Ben Jonson, Sir Philip Sidney, and John Donne.
3. The long eighteenth century witnessed the rise of new literary forms, new reading publics, and new modes of social critique. Rather than viewing this period simply as “the age of satire,” discuss how literature engaged with questions of reason, morality, commerce, and individual identity. Your discussion should include close reference to the works of at least **TWO** major authors such as Dryden, Pope, Swift, Defoe, Johnson, Pepys, Hogarth, Fielding, or Sterne.
4. The nineteenth century is often characterized by tensions between progress and anxiety. How did industrialization, empire, scientific discovery, and social reform shape literary imagination during this period? Discuss how writers responded to these transformations by rethinking concepts such as nature, history, selfhood, and society. You may draw on poetry, fiction, or prose by any **TWO** of the following authors: Wordsworth, Coleridge, Keats, Dickens, the Brontës, Tennyson, George Eliot, or Hardy.
5. Twentieth-century English literature reflects profound disruptions in political order, cultural authority, and artistic form. Discuss how modern and postmodern writers respond to the pressures of war, empire, technological change, and shifting identities. Consider at least **TWO** writers or movements (e.g. Modernism, postcolonial writing, feminist literature, postwar realism), and explain how literary form itself becomes a site of experimentation and critique.

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共 2 頁第 2 頁

**Part Two: American Literature (50%)**

Answer **TWO** of the following questions (25% each). Each answer must take the form of a well-structured and thematically coherent essay.

1. The issues of gender and race play significant roles in American literature. Discuss the representation of either gender or race in **TWO** works of American literature.
2. American Romanticism encompasses authors whose style and thematic interests are widely divergent. Choose **TWO** American Romantic writers and discuss the distinctive characteristics of their work.
3. The motif of nature (the land, natural landscapes, or the American wilderness) plays a central role in American literature. Discuss how **TWO** American writers represent nature in their work.
4. Modern American drama brought the human psyche centre stage. Choose **TWO** of the following dramatists and, for **EACH** of your chosen dramatists, discuss how one or two of their plays expose the harrowing complexities of the human psyche:
  - Eugene O'Neill
  - Tennessee Williams
  - Arthur Miller
  - Edward Albee



# 國立中山大學 115 學年度 碩士班考試入學招生考試試題

科目名稱：語言學概論【外文系碩士班乙組】

## — 作答注意事項 —

考試時間：100 分鐘

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# 國立中山大學 115 學年度碩士班考試入學招生考試試題

科目名稱：語言學概論【外文系碩士班乙組】

題號：412003

※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(問答申論題)

共 1 頁第 1 頁

## 1. Essay Question:

What is meant by *variation* in language, and why is it central to linguistic analysis? (100%)

In your answer, explain how language varies across speakers, contexts, and time. Use examples from at least two languages or speech communities to illustrate different types of variation (e.g., phonological, lexical, grammatical, or pragmatic).

Finally, discuss how language variation challenges the idea of a single 'standard' language and explain why this is important for linguistic research.

### Guidelines for Students:

- Organize your answer clearly with an introduction, body, and conclusion.
- Define key terms in your own words.
- Use concrete examples and explain them clearly.
- You may draw on concepts from sociolinguistics, phonology, syntax, or pragmatics.
- Word count: 500-700 words.