

I. Reading Comprehension: Please read the passages below carefully and do the multiple-choice questions by selecting the best answer. (50%)

The following story is found in *Three Men in a Boat (to say nothing of the dog)* by the British writer Jerome K. Jerome.

At a supper party two students inveigle a German guest, Professor Slossenn Boschen, into singing a German song. Before his arrival they explain to the other guests that there is something very special about it:

They said it was so funny that, when Herr Slossenn Boschen had sung it once before the German Emperor, he (the German Emperor) had had to be carried off to bed.

They said nobody could sing it like Herr Boschen; he was so intensely serious all through it that you might fancy he was reciting a tragedy, and that, of course, made it all the funnier. They said he never once suggested by his tone or manner that he was singing anything funny—that would spoil it.

Herr Boschen comes, sits down behind the piano to accompany himself, and the two young men take up unobtrusive positions behind his back. The narrator explains how things go from there:

I don't understand German myself... Still, I did not want the people there to guess my ignorance; so I hit upon what I thought to be rather a good idea. I kept my eye on the two young students and followed them. When they tittered, I tittered; when they roared, I roared; and I also throw in a bit of humor that had escaped the others. I considered this particularly artful on my part.

I noticed, as the song progressed, that a good many other people seemed to have their eye fixed on the two young men, as well as myself. These other people also tittered when the young men tittered, and roared as the young men roared; and, as the two young men tittered and roared and exploded with laughter pretty continuously all through the song, it went exceedingly well.

The professor first feigns surprise at the laughter, then he begins to scowl more and more fiercely. He finishes amid a shriek of laughter and leaps up.

He swore at us in German (which I should judge to be a singularly effective language for that purpose), and he danced, and shook his fists, and called us all the English he knew. He said he had never been so insulted in all his life.

It appeared that the song was not a comic song at all. It was about a young girl who lived in the Harts Mountains, and who had given up her life to save her lover's soul; and he died, and met her spirit in the air; and then in the last verse, he jilted her spirit, and went on with another spirit—I'm not quite sure of the details, but it was something very sad, I know. Herr Boschen said he had sung it once before the German Emperor, and he (the German Emperor) had sobbed like a little child. He (Herr Boschen) said it was generally acknowledged to be one of the most tragic and pathetic songs in the German language.

The guests look around for the two students, but they seem to have left quietly at the end of the song.

1. Who is the victim or victims in this story?
 - a. the young girl
 - b. the two students
 - c. almost everybody
 - d. Professor Boschen

2. Who laughs most often during the professor's performance?
 - a. the narrator
 - b. Herr Boschen
 - c. the two students
 - d. the German Emperor

國立中山大學九十一學年度碩士班招生考試試題

[外國語文學系]

碩士班(必考) (甲乙組)

科目：英文閱讀與英文中譯

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3. Professor Boschen has been intensely serious because the song was _____.
 - a. extremely sad
 - b. extremely funny
 - c. funny but not comical
 - d. not easy to understand
4. The narrator tries hard to _____.
 - a. memorize the song by heart
 - b. merely imitate the two students
 - c. discover the humor missed by all the others
 - d. conceal his ignorance of the German language
5. Professor Boschen "called them all the English he knew," because _____.
 - a. he was extremely sad
 - b. he was extremely angry
 - c. all his English friends were there
 - d. he was basically a very modest person
6. The two students disappeared quietly because _____.
 - a. they had played a practical joke on everyone
 - b. they didn't know German, just like the other guests
 - c. they found out that they had misunderstood the song altogether
 - d. they were sorry for having been mistaken about Herr Slossenn Boschen
7. In what sense is it true that the song "went exceedingly well?"
 - a. The Emperor has sobbed like a child.
 - b. The audience has been remarkably supportive.
 - c. In the end the soul of the young man finds his true love.
 - d. Everyone seems to have thoroughly enjoyed this supposedly funny song.
8. The two students "take up unobtrusive positions behind Herr Boschen," because _____.
 - a. they are very modest people
 - b. they want to show support to Herr Boschen
 - c. they want to be visible to every one in the room
 - d. they want to make sure everyone can see Herr Boschen
9. Professor Boschen "first feigns surprise at the laughter," because _____.
 - a. he is utterly confused
 - b. he tries to conceal his anger
 - c. he is taken aback by the laughter
 - d. he wants to join the others in laughter
10. Professor Boschen could have avoided being victimized, _____.
 - a. if he had had a better sense of humor
 - b. if he had been more proficient in English
 - c. if he had arrived no later than the two students
 - d. if he had refused to sing before the German Emperor

On March 21, 1987, the ABC news program "20/20" featured several patients with Obsessive Compulsive Disorder. The program described cures or very marked improvement in patients who were treated with Anafranil or with behavior therapy, the other established treatment for the disease. The national response was overwhelming. The three OCD study centers shown on the program were inundated with calls and letters for months afterward. The brief stories the callers told were often dramatic. "I was about to leave my wife. I thought she didn't care for us anymore. Now I know she is sick and just want her to get help." An eighty-seven-year-old man called just to tell us: "I am too old to do anything about this anymore, but am so grateful to know that someone knows about my problem, knows that I am not 'crazy.'" Part of the fascination of OCD is how it has been in our midst for so long and is only regarded as a medical curiosity. The conspiracy of silence among the patients themselves is part of the problem.

The most moving, the most powerful experience a therapist can have is seeing patients gain immediate and important relief. It is one of psychiatry's great ironies that although obsessions and compulsions illustrate psychoanalytic ideas of conflict better than another neurosis, the symptoms of obsessions and compulsions are not helped by psychoanalytic treatment. Fortunately there are now other ways to help these desperately troubled people. To start with the simplest method, we introduce children (and their families) who had lived alone with their thoughts and rituals for years to each other. They shared their pain and monitored each other's progress.

Behavior therapists have pioneered the direct, simple, and effective approach of symptom monitoring and gradual exposure to feared or "trigger" situations, along with reduction and prevention of the rituals. These therapists should get the credit for forcing the problem out in the open, and taking the sensible approach that it is actually good for patients to *get rid of* their symptoms! (Some psychiatrists believe that suddenly removing obsessive-compulsive symptoms without insight into unconscious conflicts only results in the substitution of new and possibly worse symptoms.)

Behavior therapy focuses on current behaviors. First the patient and the therapist spend a great deal of time—hours or weeks—finding out the rituals; exactly what they are like and where and when they occur. Then they gradually reduce the time the patient is "allowed" to carry out the rituals. Often the therapist introduces the very situation that evokes them. A washer might be made to get his hands dirty, for example, by sticking them in mud and then go for hours without washing. Of course it is upsetting. But without the realistic exposure to the trigger stimulus, the treatment doesn't work well.

The big advances have come together: the recognition of how common obsessions and compulsions are, the discovery that behavior therapy can be dramatically helpful, and the new fascination with the disease because of intriguing biological findings. When a drug is selectively effective in treating OCD, this too points indirectly to a biological abnormality in this disorder.

11. According to the ABC news program, how many generally accepted treatments are there for Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder?
 - a. one
 - b. two
 - c. three
 - d. four
12. "Anafranil" is most probably _____.
 - a. a kind of psychoanalysis
 - b. a surgical procedure
 - c. a miracle cure
 - d. a medication
13. The preferred treatment of OCD, as far as we can gather from the article, is through _____.
 - a. medication
 - b. psychoanalysis
 - c. group discussion
 - d. behavior modification
14. OCD has been regarded as a medical curiosity, partly because _____.
 - a. very few people have had this very rare disease
 - b. the patients are reluctant to talk about their problems
 - c. it is difficult to find government funding for OCD research
 - d. many psychiatrists are curious about Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder
15. The word "ritual" refers to _____.
 - a. constant hand washing
 - b. the rite of spring-cleaning
 - c. any recurrent, involuntary routine
 - d. the religious cleansing performed by cult members
16. The author's attitude towards behavior therapy can best be characterized as _____.
 - a. enthusiastic
 - b. ambivalent
 - c. favorable
 - d. dubious
17. Some other psychiatrists believe that cure is possibly only if _____.
 - a. you spend a lot of time with your patients and let them know you care
 - b. you can find out the inner conflict that is causing all the symptoms
 - c. you care for your loved ones, like your spouse or grand parents
 - d. you closely monitor the symptoms for a long period of time

18. OCD should not be thought of as a kind of _____.
- disorder
 - neurosis
 - psychosis
 - eccentricity
19. The author seems inclined to believe that OCD is most probably caused by _____.
- some genetic defects
 - some biological abnormalities
 - a combination of the other three
 - a conflict unconscious to the patient
20. Which of the following will probably be least effective in treating Lady Macbeth?
- Put her on Anafranil.
 - Introduce her to other washers.
 - Smear her hands with blood and keep them that way for hours.
 - Have her lie down on a couch and delve into her inner feelings with a view to gaining insight into the root cause (or causes) of her compulsive washing.

II. Translation: Please render the following passages into Chinese: (50%)

- You have fed me wretched food, vegetables boiled to extinction, fistfuls of white sugar, slabs of fat, mucousy casseroles made with globs of cream of mushroom, until it's amazing my heart still beats. Food was not fuel but ballast; we ate and then we sank like rocks. Every Sunday, everyone got stoned on dinner except the women who cooked it and thereby lost their appetites—the rest of us did our duty and ate ourselves into a gaseous stupor and sat around in a trance and mumbled like a bunch of beefheads.
- This dichotomy of coldness and warmth springs in part from some deep duality of the Russian soul and temperament forged by climate and history. It makes the Russians as a people, both stoics and romantics, both long-suffering martyrs and self-indulgent hedonists, both obedient and unruly, both stuffy and unassuming, publicly pompous and privately unpretentious, both uncaring and kind, cruel and compassionate.

國立中山大學九十一學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：英文作文〔外國語文學碩士班(必修)](甲、乙組)

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Write an essay on the “politically correct” (short form PC) controversy that has prevailed in the United States as well as other parts of the world since the last decade. The term “politically correct” is applied, especially pejoratively by conservative academics and journalists, to people and their views that publicly object to: (1) The use of language considered overtly or covertly sexist, racist, ableist (used against the physically or mentally impaired), etc. (2) Stereotyping, such as the assumption that women are less intelligent than men and blacks less intelligent than whites. (3) “Inappropriately directed laughter,” such as jokes at the expense of women, the disabled, homosexuals, and ethnic minorities. PC often implies an aggressive intolerance, on the part of PCs, of views and facts that conflict with their “progressive orthodoxy.”

I. ENGLISH LITERATURE. Answer all the questions from this part. [60%]

1. Answer EITHER (a) As J. A. Burrow has rightly pointed out, the main strength of Middle English literature lies in narrative. What are the major genres of narrative poetry in medieval writings? Elaborate your answer with specific examples.
OR (b) In 1960 David Daiches made such a statement about Shakespeare and his skill: "He had the true objectivity of the artist, the supreme craftsmanship of the man of the theater, a humane curiosity about man and his nature, an extraordinary ability to conceive and create character, and an unrivaled mastery of the English language. *That was Shakespeare; he remains the unchallenged champion in the whole field of English literature.*" Is Shakespeare still the unchallenged English literary champion today? Refer to Shakespeare's dramatic texts to support your argument. [20%]
2. Harold Bloom has defined Wordsworth and Coleridge's aesthetic difference by suggesting that "Wordsworth and Coleridge published the *Lyrical Ballads* together, and were close for a long time, yet neither identified himself with the other's poetry." With reference to the two poets' specific works, discuss their similarities and/or differences in poetic theory and practice. [20%]
3. Discuss the thematic and technical innovations explored by English Modernist novelists (especially Conrad, Joyce, and Woolf), poets (e.g., T. S. Eliot), and dramatists (e.g., Beckett). [20%]

II. AMERICAN LITERATURE [40%]

1. Choose either (a) or (b). [20%]
(a) Select a work of colonial America that you think is central for a literary history of that period. Explain the reasons for your choices and justify these reasons by a specific discussion of the work. You may also wish to offer a workable definition of "literary history" as a basis for your discussion.
OR (b) Discuss originality as a feature of American poetry, drawing for examples on the work of a major poet from the period 1914-1945. You might consider, for instance, Robert Frost, Carl Sandburg, Wallace Stevens, William Carlos Williams, Marianne Moore, Ezra Pound, or T.S. Eliot.
2. Choose either (a) or (b). [20%]
(a) Among American novelists since World War II, Saul Bellow and Toni Morrison have won Nobel Prizes for literature. Drawing upon your knowledge of poetry,

國立中山大學九十一學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：英美文學史 (外國語文學系碩士班(甲組)同學)

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fiction, and drama, discuss either a poet, a novelist, or a dramatist whom you would nominate for a Nobel Prize. To make a case for your candidate, distinguish him or her from potential contemporary rivals and demonstrate your familiarity with the literature of this period.

OR (b) In discussing American literature since World War II, critics increasingly stress the concept of "American cultures" rather than "an American culture." Choose a major writer to discuss whether he or she contributes to this shift from the concept of "American culture" to "American cultures." You might consider, for instance, Toni Morrison, Saul Bellow, Maxine Hong Kingston, Rita Dove, Louise Erdrich, Sandra Cisneros, Allen Ginsberg, Audre Lorde, Edmund White, or James Welch; but you should feel free to discuss other important novelists, poets, and playwrights.

國立中山大學九十一學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：語言學概論 [外國語文學系碩士班 (乙組必修)] 共 3 頁 第 1 頁

Instruction: You're required to write in English all your answers on the answer sheet provided.

I. Examine the following examples and identify which one of the following processes is used in their derivations: acronyms, derivation, borrowing, compounding, backformation, reduplication, clipping. (15%)

- | | | | | |
|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. tip-top | 2. backwards | 3. laser | 4. oxygen | 5. malodorous |
| 6. booklet | 7. bee-sting | 8. tick-tock | 9. barbecue | 10. televise |
| 11. radar | 12. Chinese | 13. bewitch | 14. windmill | 15. flu |

II. Discuss the following ill-formed sentences and what the nature of the ill-formedness is (pragmatic, syntactic, semantic, etc.) (10%)

1. The heat caused the water to turn to ice.
2. Peter broke the lemonade into two pieces.
3. Colorless green ideas sleep furiously.
4. Oats is the grains of a cereal that is used especially for making porridge.
5. Tigers are not felines.

III. Consider the sounds [l] and [r] in Korean and determine whether they are allophones of the same phoneme or represent two separate phonemes. Give your reasons. (5%)

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. tal | 'moon' | 2. talda | 'sweet' |
| 3. olmana | 'how much' | 4. sul | 'wine' |
| 5. solhua | 'legend' | 6. kirim | 'picture' |
| 7. ke:ri | 'distance' | 8. noraj | 'song' |
| 9. irure | 'reaches' | 10. saram | 'person' |

IV. Consider the following topicalized sentences. (10%)

- (1) Detective stories, I have never liked ____.
- (2) *Detective stories, I don't believe the rumor that they will ban ____.

The underlined position indicates the original position of the topicalized phrase.

- (A) Draw tree diagrams for both sentences, and discuss why there is a grammatical contrast.
- (B) Discuss if Chinese has similar contrast.

V. Fill in each of the following blanks with a proper linguistic term. (10%)

1. Children's treatment of irregular verbs and nouns as if they were regular. This is a process called _____, which shows that the child has acquired the regular rules but has not yet learned there are exceptions.
2. _____ describes words whose pronunciations suggest their meaning.
3. A _____ is a computer program that determines the grammaticality of sequences of words according to whatever rules of grammar are stored in the computer's memory, and assigns a linguistic structure to the grammatical ones.

國立中山大學九十一學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：語言學概論(外國語文學系碩士班)(召題)

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4. The study of _____ is to study the nonlinguistic accomplishments of an utterance, such as a warning or a promise, as determined in part by context.
5. The grammar which characterizes the innate predisposition to learn language is called _____, which is the set of rules that all humans possess by virtue of having certain common genetic features.
6. _____ is a term used to refer to the fact that different areas of the brain appear to be responsible for representation and processing of distinct cognitive systems.
7. English has been called "the _____ of the whole world," while French, at one time, was the _____ of diplomacy," and Latin and Greek were the _____ of Christianity in the West and East, respectively. (same answer)
8. _____ is a process whereby words or their origins are changed through nonscientific speculations or false analogies with other words.
9. _____ is a change of tone due to the influence of neighboring tones.
10. Phonetic features such as stress, length, tone, and intonation, which are not properties of single consonants or vowels are called _____.

VI. Match the following terms with their definitions. (15%)

<i>applied linguistics</i>	<i>lexicology</i>	<i>phonology</i>	<i>behaviorism</i>
<i>mentalism</i>	<i>pragmatics</i>	<i>discourse analysis</i>	<i>metacognition</i>
<i>semantics</i>	<i>inter language</i>	<i>morphology</i>	<i>stylistics</i>
<i>lexicography</i>	<i>phonics</i>	<i>syntax</i>	

- (1) _____ is the study or description of the distinctive sound units of a language and their relationship to one another.
- (2) _____ is knowledge and awareness of the mental processes which are involved in different kinds of learning.
- (3) _____ is the study of the use of language in communication, particularly the relationships between sentences and the contexts and situations in which they are used.
- (4) _____ is the theory that a human being possesses a mind that has consciousness, ideas, etc., and that the mind can influence the behavior of the body.
- (5) _____ is the study of how words combine to make sentences and the rules which govern the formation of sentences.
- (6) _____ is the study of the smallest units in a language and the way they combine in word formation.
- (7) _____ is the study of meaning without reference to the users and communicative functions of sentences.
- (8) _____ is a theory of psychology which states that human and animal behavior can and should be studied in terms of physical processes only.
- (9) _____ is the compiling of dictionaries.
- (10) _____ is a method of teaching children to read.
- (11) _____ is the study of the vocabulary items of a language.

國立中山大學九十一學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：語言學概論（外國語文學系碩士班）（乙組）

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- (12) _____ is the study of how sentences in written and spoken language form larger meaningful units such as paragraphs, conversations and interviews.
- (13) _____ is the kind of language produced by second- or foreign-language learners who are in the process of learning a language.
- (14) _____ is the study of that variation in language which is dependent on the situation in which the language is used and also on the effect the writer or speaker wishes to create on the reader or hearer.
- (15) _____ includes the study of second and foreign language learning and teaching.
- VII. In recent years, many applied linguists have advocated extensive use of group work and pair work in second-language learning classes.
- (A) Describe the advantages of using such learner-centered techniques. (5%)
- (B) Outline the disadvantages and possible problems of using group work and pair work in such classes. (5%)
- VIII. The following statements illustrate opposing views of second-language learning. Depending on your own view of the issues raised: *either* select one of the statements and explain why you support it; *or*, if you support neither of these statements, explain your own views on the issues raised. (10%)
- (A) *"Learners' errors should be corrected as soon as they are made in order to prevent the formation of bad habits. Accuracy is of paramount importance."*
- (B) *"Teachers should not worry too much about their students' mistakes. Too much correction prevents fluency. In any case, language learning naturally involves trial and error."*
- IX. The Grammar Translation Method (GTM) uses grammar and translation as the main teaching and learning activities. Although this method was once widely used to teach second languages, it is no longer popular in many parts of the world and has been replaced with other methods. However, GTM is still widely used in some countries, including Taiwan.
- (A) If learners attend a course using GTM, what do you think they will probably be (i) good at doing and (ii) bad at doing? (5%)
- (B) If these learners want to improve what they are bad at doing by attending a class, what kind of teaching method(s) and/or learning activities would you recommend? (5%)
- (C) What would you advise them to do outside class? (5%)