

淡江大學 104 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

57-1

系別：英文學系 A 組

科目：英國文學

考試日期：3 月 8 日(星期日) 第 1 節

本試題共 4 大題， 2 頁

I. Please choose **only two** of the following questions and answer each in a way that displays your grasp of and insight into the issue(s): 30 points

1. The English literature in the Restoration and the Eighteenth Century is marked by decorum. What is decorum and how does Romanticism respond to it? Please illustrate with examples drawn from literary works.
2. Choose one of the tragedies by William Shakespeare and analyze the fall of its hero in terms of tragic flaws.
3. What are New English literatures? Please illustrate with at least two novels.

II. Please choose one that best answers the question raised in each of the following sentences: 30 points

1. The use of "whale-road" for sea and "life-house" for body are examples of what literary technique, popular in Old English poetry? a) Symbolism; b) Simile; c) Kenning; d) Metonymy.
2. To Romantic poets, the composition of poetry shouldn't be governed, as it was in Neo-classicism, by a) rules; b) meters; c) reason; d) imagination.
3. How did poetry respond to the novel's new status as the dominant form of literature in the Victorian period? a) No obvious response was found; b) Poets sought new ways of telling stories in verse; c) Poets turned to nature to find their voice; d) Poets went back to the literary convention for inspirations.
4. What is the ideal mental state William Blake cherishes? a) Innocence; b) Experience; c) Organized innocence; d) Experience immediately before reaching maturity.
5. A major quality associated with the adjective "Victorian" is: a) Decorum; b) Earnestness; c) Imagination; d) Liberty.
6. What makes it possible for the speaker in Coleridge's "Kubla Khan" to revive the symphony and song of an Abyssinian maid and for Bacchic maidens to draw milk and honey from the rivers? a) Imagination; b) Reason; c) Fragment; d) Knowledge.
7. Christian writers like the Beowulf poet looked back on their pagan ancestors with: a) nostalgia and ill-concealed envy; b) bewilderment and visceral loathing; c) admiration and elegiac sympathy; d) bigotry and shallow triumphalism.
8. How does Matthew Arnold define criticism? a) A baneful and injurious employment; b) An exercise to render the production of great works impossible; c) An endeavour inferior to creative attempts; d) A disinterested endeavour to learn and propagate the best that is known and thought in the world.
9. Drawing on the theology of Duns Scotus, Gerard Manley Hopkins felt that everything in the universe was marked by a distinctive design that he called: a) instress; b) inscape; c) outride; d) sprung rhythm.
10. Which of the following plays was not authored by Shakespeare in the Jacobean period? a) *Othello*; b) *Volpone*; c) *The Tempest*; d) *King Lear*.
11. What literary work best captures a sense of the political turmoil, particularly regarding the issue of religion, just after the Restoration? a) Gay's *Beggar's Opera*; b) Butler's *Hudibras*; c) Pope's *Dunciad*; d) Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel*.
12. Which of the following was not one of the four bodily humours? a) choler; b) cholesterol; c) phlegm; d)

本試題雙面印刷

背面尚有試題

淡江大學 104 學年度碩士班招生考試試題 57-2

系別：英文學系 A 組

科目：英國文學

考試日期：3 月 8 日(星期日) 第 1 節

本試題共 4 大題， 2 頁

black bile.

13. Who was a driving force behind the Irish Literary Revival, and along with Lady Gregory and Edward Martyn founded the Abbey Theatre, which served as the stage for many new Irish writers and playwrights of the time. a) James Joyce; b) Samuel Beckett; c) William Butler Yeats; d) John M. Synge.
14. Which of the following can be considered a major characteristic of modern fiction? a) The world, things, and selves were knowable. b) Reality existed only as it was perceived. c) Narratives should fall into ethically instructive beginnings, middles, and endings. d) Language was a reliably revelatory instrument.
15. Why negative capability is so important to John Keats? a) He is so humble that he always denies himself; b) It makes it possible to stay longer in the aesthetic realm; c) He sees knowledge as something unnecessary in literary creation; d) It is the capability to derive from the unknown realm.

III. Try to say in English or Chinese what each underlined part means: 20 points

1. The glassy peartree leaves and blooms, they brush / The descending blue; that blue is all in a rush
With richness; the racing lambs too have fair their fling.
--Gerard Manley Hopkins, "Spring"
2. My mother bore me in the southern wild, / And I am black, but O! my soul is white;
White as an angel is the English child, / But I am black as if bereav'd of light.
--William Blake, "The Little Black Boy"
3. Him the Almighty Power / Hurled headlong flaming from th' ethereal sky
With hideous ruin and combustion down / To bottomless perdition.
--John Milton, *Paradise Lost*
4. But of the two less dangerous is the offense / To tire our patience than mislead our sense.
--Alexander Pope, "An Essay on Criticism"
5. Not marble, nor the gilded monuments / Of princes, shall outlive this powerful rhyme;
But you shall shine more bright in these contents
Than unswept stone, besmeared with sluttish time.
--William Shakespeare, Sonnet #55

IV. Identify each of the literary works below by its author: 20 points

1. *Piers Plowman* 2. *The Faerie Queene* 3. "The Defense of Poesy" 4. *Doctor Faustus*
5. *The Duchess of Malfi* 6. *Oroonoko* 7. *Tristram Shandy* 8. "To a Mouse"
9. *In Memoriam* 10. *A Passage to India*