

淡江大學 100 學年度博士班招生考試試題

20

系別：英文學系 A 組

科目：英國文學

考試日期：5 月 29 日(星期日) 第 1 節

本試題共 5 大題， 1 頁

Please answer the following five questions in English (20% each)

1. Romantic Movement, started in the late eighteenth century, is characterised by innovation, spontaneity, freedom of thought and expression, and idealisation of nature and the belief of living in an age of “new beginnings and high possibilities.” Please discuss the influence that William Wordsworth and Samuel Coleridge exerted to the Romanticism, especially how they inaugurated a new epoch of Romantic poetry.
2. Ted Hughes, Seamus Heaney, W. B. Yeats, and Philip Larkin are the best known poets in the twentieth century English literature. Please choose one poet and discuss his works.
3. John Webster’s Jacobean drama, *The Duchess of Malfi* presents a dark, disturbing portrait of human condition, which is a vehicle that Webster has used for the exploration of some themes relevant to the society of his time. Please give a discussion on the inequality of power associated with gender and social status, as it is highlighted in the relationship between The Duchess and Antonio, and the reactions of others towards their relationship.
4. In Victorian controversies over religion, science and education, two of the most distinctive participants were Thomas Henry Huxley and Matthew Arnold, the former was a scientist, and the latter a great writer. Their discussion on science, religion, and literature had generated a great debate that led to reconsider the importance of theology with a scientific point of view. Charles Darwin’s *The Origin of Species* certainly gave a tremendously impact upon Victorian society, and his influence was more than obvious in the debate of Huxley’s and Arnold’s, and affected Browning’s *Caliban upon Setebos*. Please offer a *discussion on* Browning’s *Caliban upon Setebos* in terms of Huxley’s *Science and Culture*, as well as Arnold’s *Literature and Science*.
5. In his article, “Of Mimicry and Man,” Homi Bhabha introduces the concept of mimicry that expresses the project of the civilising mission to transform the colonised culture by making it copy or repeat the coloniser’s culture. Is this the case in V. S. Naipaul’s *The Mimic Man*? If not, how would you explore the relationship between the coloniser and the colonised in *The Mimic Man*?