

- I. Identify the author and the literary text from which the following famous quotes in English literature come from. (20%)
1. "Fierce warres and faithfull loves shall moralize my song."
 2. "Her [Nature's] world is brazen, the poets only deliver a golden."
 3. "Was this the face that launched a thousand ships,/ And burnt the topless towers of Ilium?"
 4. "Thus, though we cannot make our sun/ Stand still, yet we will make him run."
 5. "That to the height of this great argument/ I may assert Eternal Providence,/ And justify the ways of God to men."
 6. "Poets are the unacknowledged legislators of the World."
 7. "'Beauty is truth, truth beauty,'—that is all/ Ye know on earth, and all ye need to know."
 8. "'Tis better to have loved and lost/ Than never to have loved at all."
 9. "[Criticism] obeys an instinct prompting it to try to know the best that is known and thought in the world."
 10. "Things fall apart; the center cannot hold;/ Mere anarchy is loosed upon the world/ . . ."
- II. Answer ONE 30-point question and TWO 25-point questions. Indicate clearly which question you are answering by writing the correct number at the beginning of your essay. Always draw on specific examples to support your arguments. Though questions are weighted differently and the length of your answers should vary accordingly, none of them should be less than 350 words long. And use the provided answer book for all your essays.
1. Arthurian romance is a crucial part of British literary legacy. Up from its formation in the medieval Europe down to its re-conception at the end of the 19th century, generation after generation of writers have drawn on or added to stories evolved around King Arthur and the Knights of Round Table. Discuss how English writers of different ages make use of the legacy to develop moral/political themes that are related either to each writer's vision or to each age's concerns. (Note: You may have to discuss three or four writers; one of them must be from the Middle Ages and another from the 19th century.) (30%)
 2. Gender-conscious researches in recent decades have uncovered the intricate relationship between the novel genre and women, as its authors, main characters, and readers. Trace the process of how different generations of female novelists, from the 18th century to the early 20th century, have helped the readers define women as social

and sexual beings in diverse ways. (Note: You may have to include about four authors in your discussions.) (30%)

3. Renaissance humanism, the belief in the worth of life in this world and the great potentiality of the individual, prevailed the cultural landscape of the 16th- and 17th-century England. Discuss how literary works from the centuries respond to (either vindicate or criticize) the tenet. (Note: You may have to discuss three or four literary authors; one of them must be John Milton.) (25%)
4. The Restoration Period and the 18th century are often considered the Great Age of Satire in English Literature. Satire, as an attack on the corruption of various contemporary institutions, must be launched from the vantage point of an ideal conception of these institutions. Prime satirists of the age, such as John Dryden, Jonathan Swift, and Alexander Pope, shared a more or less consistent vision of the ideal society. First, discuss which institutions and what conditions of them these satirists found faults with. Then, describe the ideal conception of society they may have agreed on in terms of the institutions criticized. (25%)
5. The relationship between the Mind and Universe is the predominant theme that goes through the literature of the English Romantic Period. Major Romantic writers like Wordsworth, Coleridge, Keats, and Shelley dealt with this complex issue in either their poetry or essays. Discuss how each of them approaches the concept of "imagination" in rendering this relationship and how a new conception of the relationship justifies some of them to evoke the "supernatural" or the "visionary" in their writings. (Note: You may discuss only three of the writers mentioned above.) (25%)
6. Many intellectuals of the Victorian age reported their sufferings from a sort of spiritual crisis, usually in the form of loss of faith and, possibly, its recovery. Those like Thomas Carlyle, John Stuart Mill, Lord Alfred Tennyson, and Matthew Arnold documented mental sufferings in their writings. Discuss what and how rapid changes in the material, intellectual, or religious conditions of the 19th century contributed to the crises. Besides, describe how, if ever, some of these writers regained their mental equilibrium. (25%)