

系所組別： 外國語文學系甲組

考試科目： 英國文學

考試日期： 0308 · 節次： 2

※ 考生請注意：本試題 可 不可 使用計算機

Part I. Identification: Choose five (5) from the list below. Identify or define each in no more than 5 sentences. Specify the item clearly before you begin each discussion. (5 points each)

(A) "If Winter comes, can Spring be far behind?" (B) *Things Fall Apart* (C) Celtic Renaissance (D) *Clarissa Dalloway* (E) *Wife of Bath* (F) pastoral elegy (G) *Areopagitica*

Part II. Essay Questions: Select three (3) from the following questions and develop them into well-organized essays with clearly-defined thesis statements. Point your essays towards specific literary texts from British literature and support your ideas with precise, balanced, and sufficient evidence. Indicate clearly which question you are responding to by writing the question number at the beginning of your essay. Write your essays on the provided answer book. (25 points each)

1. One of the changes brought about by the Industrial Revolution is depression of the English countryside and the desolation of the aged population there. Dwelling on the phenomenon, some writers seem to condemn the evil impacts urban life has on people's morality. Cite examples from at least two works written by any British writer(s) since the mid-18th-century. Examine the treatment of city life, as compared to country life, in these works. Also discuss whether the representations of city and country are polarized in these works.

2. In the Victorian period, traditional faith was threatened on account of various intellectual activities, for example, the influences of Utilitarianism, scientific discoveries, Higher Criticism, Darwin's evolutionary theories, etc. From the list below, select either two poets or two novelists. Compare and/or contrast the religious belief expressed in the works of these two poets or novelists: Alfred Tennyson, Robert Browning, Matthew Arnold, Gerard Manley Hopkins, Charles Dickens; George Eliot; Anthony Trollope, Thomas Hardy.

3. The nightingale and the owl, two conventional allegorical fowls in Medieval literature since the twelfth century, represent two diametrically opposed ethical stances—secular, pleasure-seeking attitude to life versus spiritual, purity-minded conception of the world. Discuss the dialectical tensions between "chivalric gallantry" and "Christian forbearance" (their conflicts or integrations in terms of idea and practice) in such literary texts as the Breton lays *Marie de France* or *Thomas of*

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

系所組別： 外國語文學系甲組

考試科目： 英國文學

考試日期： 0308，節次： 2

※ 考生請注意：本試題 可 不可 使用計算機

England, *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight*, Sir Thomas Malory's *Morte d'Arthur*, John Gower's *The Lover's Confession*, etc. (Cite examples from at least three of the texts listed above; examples cited from other appropriate texts than those listed above are also acceptable.)

4. With England's gradual but still limited exposure to the non-European world in the early modern age, the narrative device of fictional overseas travel also becomes common in the British literature of the age. A pseudo account of an imaginary overseas travel can hardly concern its exotic destination (which may not even exist at all); instead, the account is more likely oriented toward its domestic point of departure. Discuss what political, religious, and cultural issues or visions are addressed—as well as how these issues/visions are presented—in such pseudo overseas travel accounts as Sir Thomas More's *Utopia*, Sir Francis Bacon's *New Atlantis*, Aphra Behn's *Oroonoko*, Jonathan Swift's *Gulliver's Travel*, etc. Also discuss what discursive advantages this narrative device provides in addressing these issues. (Cite examples from at least two of the texts listed above; examples cited from other appropriate texts than those listed above are also acceptable.)