

國立高雄師範大學 104 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所別：英語學系

科 目：英美文學

※注意：1. 本科限用英文作答。

2. 作答時請將試題題號及答案依序寫在答案卷上，於本試題上作答者，不予計分。

3. 請以藍、黑色鋼筆或原子筆作答，以鉛筆或其他顏色作答之部分，該題不予計分。

1. Choose one from the following periods of English literature: (25%)

- The Middle Ages
- The Renaissance
- The 18th Century
- The Romantic Period
- The Victorian Period
- The 20th Century

Identify the spirit of the age, its major literary characteristic or movement; in the essay, you need to cite at least one author and explain how his/her work(s) is representative of the period.

2. The Romantic poet Percy Shelley claimed that “Poets are the unacknowledged legislators of the world.” Do you agree with his lofty assessment of the poet’s place in society? What do you think should be the role of a poet/writer/artist in contemporary society? (25%)

3. In early American literature, Nathaniel Hawthorne (1804--1864) collects some of his stories as *Twice-Told Tales*, a volume rich in symbolism and occult incidents. Hawthorne goes on to write full-length “romances,” quasi-allegorical novels that explore such themes as guilt, pride, and emotional repression in his native New England. He is notable for his masterpiece, *The Scarlet Letter*, a novel about a woman cast out of her community for committing adultery. Later, Hawthorne influences Herman Melville (1819--1891) who is notable for the book *Moby-Dick*. Inspired by Hawthorne’s focus on allegories and dark psychology, Melville’s *Moby-Dick* is an adventurous whaling voyage. It becomes the vehicle for examining such themes as obsession, the nature of evil, and the human struggles against the universe. Discuss the above-mentioned two writers and their works. (25%)

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4. America's two greatest 19th-century poets are Walt Whitman (1819--1892) and Emily Dickinson (1830--1886) . In *Leaves of Grass*, Whitman uses a free-flowing verse and lines of irregular length to depict the all-inclusiveness of American democracy. In *Song of Myself*, he claims to carry the thoughts of all men in all ages and all lands in America. On the contrary, Dickinson, who is a genteel unmarried woman, lives the sheltered life in small-town Amherst, Massachusetts. Her poetry is ingenious, witty, exquisitely wrought, and psychologically penetrating. Discuss the above-mentioned two writers' poems, and compare their different poetic styles. (25%)

國立高雄師範大學 104 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所別：英語學系

科 目：英語教材教法（全一頁）

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1. Design a listening class by using different sets of principles such as (1) cognitive principles, (2) affective principles and (3) linguistic principles. Discuss the above three principles.
(25%)
2. Describe (1) types of classroom speaking performance and discuss (2) techniques for teaching oral communication skills. Then design (3) a speaking class. (25%)
3. Design a brief plan on teaching of four given vocabulary words, including “sheep”, “ewe” (a female sheep), “ram” (a male sheep) and “mutton” with (a) the silent way and (b) the communicative teaching methods. The imperative structure for your teaching direction is expected. As well, the parentheses for each teaching methods in your lesson plan are required.
(25%)
4. Write three benefits, three difficulties, and three suggestions for “Grouping and Cooperative Learning” in English instruction in the 12-year comprehensive Education in Taiwan. (25%)

國立高雄師範大學 104 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所別：英語學系

科 目：語言學概論

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I. Fill in the blanks (30%, 2% for each blank)

Please write your answers according to the order of blanks, not the order of questions. Write only one answer on a line. Each answer cannot be more than 20 words.

1. According to place of articulation, what category should Chinese of ㄅ、ㄆ be grouped under? 1. According to manner of articulation, what category should Chinese of ㄑ、ㄒ be grouped under? 2.

2. Use phonetic features to write a phonological rule for the following description:

“Consonants of [p], [t], and [k] will be pronounced with a puff of air when occurring at the syllable initial position.” 3

3. Divide the word “underestimation” into morphemes by giving hyphens between the morphemes. 4

4. Name the theta roles of the underlined NP in the following sentence.

With a telescope, the boy saw a stranger beggar behind the statue.

5 6 7 8

5. Paraphrase the following phonological rule of English and then give an example.

$\left. \begin{array}{l} +\text{velar} \\ +\text{nasal} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \phi / \left\{ \begin{array}{l} +\text{bilabial} \\ +\text{nasal} \end{array} \right\} \text{ _____\#}$

Please paraphrase: 9

Give one example: 10

6. According to the X-bar Theory in syntax, the sister node of X' is a(n) 11, and the combination of the two will form the maximal project of X, i.e. XP. On the other hand, the element that does not affect the addition or reduction of bar number and stands as both a sister and a daughter node to X' is a(n) 12.

系所別：英語學系

科 目：語言學概論

7. The opposing semantic feature in the antonym pair *pony-child* is 13. There are three different types of antonyms. The *big-small* antonym pair shows the gradable antonyms; the antonym pair *employer-employee* shows the 14 antonyms; and the antonym pair *present-absent* shows the 15 antonyms.

II. Essay Questions

A. What is Grimm's Law in language change? Which scholar found it and what phenomenon is it? Please illustrate when this language change happened and across what languages and then summarize it with generalized rules to brief this change. (10%)

B. Draw a tree diagram to show the internal structure of the following sentence. You may use either PS rules or X-bar theory. Then, use a couple of constituency tests to prove the structure of the subject is the way as you have proposed. (10%)

Whether Tom is good at linguistics confuses all of his classmates.

III. Explain these four terms and give an English example for each: (a) homonym, (b) synonym, (c) antonym, and (d) polysemy. (20%)

IV. Each of the following sentences is ambiguous. Please draw tree diagrams to show the distinction of meaning. (20%)

(a) The boy saw the girl in the garden.

(b) Little boys and girls are cute.

V. Examine the data and answer the questions. (a) Are [l] and [d] phonemic segments or allophones of the same phoneme? (b) What is the distribution of [l] and [d] in this language? (10%)

a. dumɛla 'greetings'

b. xobala 'to read'

c. feedi 'sweeper'

d. selɛɛ 'axe'

e. podi 'goat'

f. dijo 'food'

g. mosadi 'woman'

h. molomo 'mouth'

國立高雄師範大學 104 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所別：英語學系

科 目：語言學概論及語言分析

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系所別：英語學系

科 目：語言學概論及語言分析

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II. What is Grimm's Law in language change? Which scholar found it and what phenomenon is it? Please illustrate when this language change happened and across what languages and then summarize it with generalized rules to brief this change. (10%)

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IV. Compare the following English and German data. Set up a parameter to illustrate the formation of *yes-no* questions in English and German, respectively.

Draw tree diagrams for (4a) and (4b) to account for the relevant movements. (25%)

(1) a. Das Kind wird die Schwester lehren.
the child will the sister teach
'The child will teach the sister.'

b. The child will teach the sister.

(2) a. Wird das Kind die Schwester lehren?
will the child the sister teach
'Will the child teach the sister?'

b. Will the child teach the sister?

(3) a. Der Mann liebt die Frau.
the man love the woman
'The man loves the woman.'

b. The man loves the woman.

(4) a. Liebt der Mann die Frau?
love the man the woman
'Does the man love the woman?'

b. Does the man love the woman?

系所別：英語學系

科 目：語言學概論及語言分析

V. Luisen_o is a Uto-Aztecan language spoken in southern California. Isolate the words in the following sentences and state their meanings. A long vowel is written as a sequence of two vowel symbols, and stress is marked only on the first; [o^oo], for instance, stands for a mid back rounded vowel that is both long and stressed. (25%)

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| (1) nawi ^o tma ^o lqa ^o ywuka ^o laqpoki ^o ik | 'The girl is not walking home.' |
| (2) ya ^o a ^o s'polo ^o ov | 'The man is good.' |
| (3) ya ^o a ^o s'wuka ^o laqpoki ^o ik | 'The man is walking home.' |
| (4) nawi ^o tma ^o wuka ^o laqpoki ^o ik | 'The girl is walking home.' |
| (5) ya ^o a ^o s'qa ^o ywuka ^o laq | 'The man is not walking.' |
| (6) nawi ^o tma ^o lqa ^o ypolo ^o ov | 'The girl is not good.' |