

注意：考試開始鈴響前，不得翻閱試題，
並不得書寫、畫記、作答。


國立清華大學 112 學年度碩士班考試入學試題

系所班組別：外國語文學系
甲組(外國文學組)

科目代碼：3901

考試科目：英國文學史

—作答注意事項—

1. 請核對答案卷(卡)上之准考證號、科目名稱是否正確。
2. 考試開始後，請於作答前先翻閱整份試題，是否有污損或試題印刷不清，得舉手請監試人員處理，但不得要求解釋題意。
3. 考生限在答案卷上標記  由此開始作答」區內作答，且不可書寫姓名、准考證號或與作答無關之其他文字或符號。
4. 答案卷用盡不得要求加頁。
5. 答案卷可用任何書寫工具作答，惟為方便閱卷辨識，請儘量使用藍色或黑色書寫；答案卡限用 2B 鉛筆畫記；如畫記不清(含未依範例畫記)致光學閱讀機無法辨識答案者，其後果一律由考生自行負責。
6. 其他應考規則、違規處理及扣分方式，請自行詳閱准考證明上「國立清華大學試場規則及違規處理辦法」，無法因本試題封面作答注意事項中未列明而稱未知悉。

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I. Please identify the author of the following quotations and the work from which they are drawn? 30% (3% for the author; 3% for the work)

1. "Now is the winter of our discontent"
2. "Stand still, you ever-moving spheres of heaven,
That time may cease, and midnight never come.
Fair Nature's eye, rise, rise again, and make
Perpetual day, or let this hour be but
A year, a month, week, a natural day,"
3. "Gather ye rosebuds while ye may,
Old time is still a-flying;
And this same flower that smiles today,
Tomorrow will be dying."
4. "Had we but world enough, and time,
This coyness, lady, were no crime."
5. "It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune, must be in want of a wife."

II. Please pick five out of the following works. Briefly introduce and explain the thesis, subject and the significance of each work. 30% (6% each; 3% for thesis and subject; 3% for significance)

1. Jonathan Swift's *A Modest Proposal*
2. Mary Wollstonecraft's *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*
3. William Wordsworth's 'Preface to *Lyrical Ballads*' (1802)

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*請在【答案卷】作答

4. George Gordon, Lord Byron's *Manfred*
5. John Henry Cardinal Newman's *The Idea of a University*
6. John Stuart Mill, *The Subjection of Women*
7. Virginia Woolf's *A Room of One's Own*

III. Essay Questions 40%:

Please select two out of the following four questions and write your response in organized, coherent passages. (20% for each of your response)

1. John Keats's *Ode on a Grecian Urn* famously contends: "Beauty is truth, truth beauty," – that is all/ Ye know on earth, and all ye need to know" (line 49-50). How do you understand this final avouchment? What exactly does the verse mean? Do you agree with such statement?
2. Whether the aim of all arts is simply to hold up a mirror up to nature has been much debated throughout the English literary history. In *The Decay of Lying*, Oscar Wilde infamously writes: "Enjoy Nature! I am glad to say that I have entirely lost that faculty. People tell us that Art makes us love Nature more than we loved her before; that it reveals her secrets to us; and that after a careful study of Corot and Constable we see things in her that had escaped our observation. My own experience is that the more we study Art, the less we care for Nature. What Art really reveals to us is Nature's lack of design, her curious crudities, her extraordinary monotony, her absolutely unfinished condition. Nature has good intentions, of course, but, as Aristotle once said, she cannot carry them out. When I look at a landscape I cannot help seeing all its defects. It is fortunate for us, however, that Nature is so imperfect, as otherwise we should have had no art at all. Art is our spirited protest, our gallant attempt to teach Nature her proper place. As for the infinite variety of Nature, that is a pure myth. It is not to be found in Nature herself. It resides in the imagination, or

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fancy, or cultivated blindness of the man who looks at her.” Do you agree with Wilde that “Nature is so imperfect” and perfection is rather dreamt by human imagination and lies only in human ingenuity and crafts? Do you see poetry and wisdom in nature as Shakespeare has put “Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, / Sermons in stones, and good in every thing”? Does poetry teach you how to perceive and admire nature? Or, is it nature that which informs the mind and its poetry?

3. Please discuss how the cultural, literary modernism relates to industrial modernization. Or rather, what is the relationship between modernist culture and bourgeois economy?

4. Which British literary work, from the medieval period to contemporary, impresses you most? Please write a coherent essay upon its historical context, significance and aesthetic achievement.