

銘傳大學 98 學年度轉學生招生考試

應用英語學系

7 月 23 日第四節

英國文學試題

(第 1 頁共 4 頁) (限用答案本作答)

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In your booklet, write the **number** of each question below, followed by the **letter** for the correct answer for that question. Each answer is worth 2.5 (two and a half) points:

1. *The Canterbury Tales* is a collection of stories written by A) Geoffrey Chaucer B) John Milton  
C) Gerard Manley Hopkins
2. Which novel is about a man who spends 28 years on a remote tropical island and has a companion whom he names "Friday"? A) *Sons and Lovers* B) *To the Lighthouse* C) *Robinson Crusoe*
3. Which of these famous writers did *not* live during the 19<sup>th</sup> century: A) John Donne B) Alfred Tennyson C) Charles Dickens

Questions 4-5

*OF Mans First Disobedience, and the Fruit / Of that Forbidden Tree, whose mortal taste / Brought Death into the World, and all our woe, / With loss of Eden, till one greater Man / Restore us, and regain the blissful Seat, / Sing Heavn'ly Muse...*

4. Which poem is the above passage from: A) *Paradise Lost* B) *Pilgrim's Progress* C) *The Canterbury Tales*
5. The "one greater Man" in the above passage refers to A) Jesus B) Napoleon C) the King of Spain

Questions 6-7

*To be, or not to be: that is the question: / Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer / The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune, / Or to take arms against a sea of troubles, / And by opposing end them? To die: to sleep; / No more; and by a sleep to say we end / The heart-ache and the thousand natural shocks / That flesh is heir to, 'tis a consummation / Devoutly to be wish'd. To die, to sleep; / To sleep: perchance to dream: ay, there's the rub; / For in that sleep of death what dreams may come / When we have shuffled off this mortal coil*

6. The above passage is spoken by the character A) Romeo B) Hamlet C) Falstaff
7. In the above passage, "mortal coil" in the last line refers mainly to A) debts B) the body C) marriage
8. *The Faerie Queene* was written by A) Gerard Manley Hopkins B) Edmund Spenser C) William Shakespeare
9. Which novel tells of a man who travels to an island called Lilliput, full of miniature people, and also to a land called Brobdingnag, where all of the people are giants? A) *To the Lighthouse* B) *A Passage to India* C) *Gulliver's Travels*

Questions 10-12

*Ah, love, let us be true / To one another! for the world, which seems / To lie before us like a land of dreams, / So various, so beautiful, so new, / Hath really neither joy, nor love, nor light, / Nor certitude, nor peace, nor help for pain; / And we are here as on a darkling plain / Swept with confused alarms of struggle and flight, / Where ignorant armies clash by night.*

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10. What attitude does the above passage suggest? A) melancholy B) excitement C) arrogance
11. The above passage is from a poem called A) "Dover Beach" B) "Kubla Khan" C) "Love's Usury"
12. The above passage was written during the time period A) 1400-1500 B) 1600-1700 C) 1800-1900
13. *Songs of Innocence and Experience, The Book of Thel, and The Marriage of Heaven and Hell* were written by A) Lord Byron B) William Blake C) John Keats
14. *The Merchant of Venice* was written by A) George Bernard Shaw B) Geoffrey Chaucer C) William Shakespeare

Questions 15-18

*IF but some vengeful god would call to me / From up the sky, and laugh: "Thou suffering thing, / Know that thy sorrow is my ecstasy, / That thy love's loss is my hate's profiting!"*

*Then would I bear, and clench myself, and die, / Steeled by the sense of ire unmerited; / Half-eased, too, that a Powerfuller than I / Had willed and meted me the tears I shed.*

*But not so. How arrives it joy lies slain, / And why unblooms the best hope ever sown? / --Crass Casualty obstructs the sun and rain, / And dicing Time for gladness casts a moan.... / These purblind Doomsters had as readily strown / Blissed about my pilgrimage as pain.*

15. In the above poem, A) God calls out to the speaker B) God does not call out to the speaker C) the speaker does not tell us whether God calls out to him
16. The general meaning of the second stanza (the section beginning with "Then would I bear..." and ending with "...and meted me the tears I shed") is that A) the speaker would feel more angry than before B) The speaker would stop and consider how to explain his situation to God C) The speaker would take some comfort from knowing the situation
17. The overall meaning of the poem is: A) If the speaker knew that a God was causing his suffering for some reason, then life would seem less unfair, but that is not the case B) We do not know the ways of God, so we should not ask why things happen C) Everything happens for a reason, and we will understand everything after we die
18. The subject of the verb "casts" near the end of the poem is A) time B) gladness C) moan
19. Who wrote the following lines:  
*To see a world in a grain of sand, / And a heaven in a wild flower, / Hold infinity in the palm of your hand, / And eternity in an hour.*
- A) William Shakespeare B) John Milton C) William Blake
20. Who wrote the following lines:

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*All the world's a stage, / And all the men and women merely players. / They have their exits and their entrances; / And one man in his time plays many parts...*

A) William Shakespeare B) Jane Austen C) Charles Dickens

21. Which work was first published in 1798 and is considered by many to mark the beginning of the English Romantic movement in literature? A) *Lyrical Ballads, with a Few Other Poems* B) *Samson Agonistes* C) *Pride and Prejudice*

Questions 22-25

*I wander thro' each charter'd street, / Near where the charter'd Thames does flow, / And mark in every face I meet / Marks of weakness, marks of woe.*

*In every cry of every Man, / In every Infants cry of fear, / In every voice, in every ban, / The mind-forg'd manacles I hear.*

*How the Chimney-sweeper's cry / Every black'ning Church appalls; / And the hapless Soldier's sigh / Runs in blood down Palace walls.*

*But most thro' midnight streets I hear / How the youthful Harlot's curse / Blasts the new born Infants tear, / And blights with plagues the Marriage hearse.*

22. Which place is described in the above poem? A) Paris B) Dover Beach C) London

23. The above poem was written by A) William Blake B) Geoffrey Chaucer C) John Keats

24. The word "blight" in the last line is closest in meaning to A) bless B) destroy C) reply

25. The word "manacles" in stanza two is closest in meaning to A) chains B) wishes C) blessings

26. William Shakespeare lived in a time commonly referred to as A) The Dark Ages B) the Romantic era C) the Renaissance

27. *Tess of the d'Urbervilles* was written by A) George Eliot B) Thomas Hardy C) Virginia Woolf

28. *The Picture of Dorian Gray* was written by A) Oscar Wilde B) John Keats C) E.M. Forster

29. "Ode on a Grecian Urn" was written by A) William Blake B) Philip Sydney C) John Keats

30. *Pride and Prejudice* was written by A) Virginia Woolf B) George Eliot C) Jane Austen

31. The long work called *The Pilgrim's Progress* was written by A) John Milton B) John Bunyan C) Dylan Thomas

32. The novel, *A Passage to India*, was written by A) E.M. Forster B) Ben Jonson C) D. H. Lawrence

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33. Which novel tells of an adventure down a river in Africa by a main character named Marlow? A) *Heart of Darkness* B) *Middlemarch* C) *Great Expectations*
34. Which of the following novels was *not* written by Charles Dickens? A) *David Copperfield* B) *Great Expectations* C) *Lady Chatterley's Lover*
35. The poet Dylan Thomas lived during the A) 17<sup>th</sup> century B) 18<sup>th</sup> century C) 20<sup>th</sup> century
36. Which of the following was a leading Victorian poet and a priest and wrote the poems, "Pied Beauty", "God's Grandeur", and "The Windhover"? A) Samuel Taylor Coleridge B) Gerard Manley Hopkins C) Philip Larkin
37. William Blake thought a main reason that art is important is because it helps us learn that which of the following is more important than law: A) love B) mathematics C) architecture
38. Which of the following is the pattern for an *iambic* metrical foot: A) soft soft hard --example: in the *back* B) hard soft --example: *ancient* C) soft hard --example: *before*
39. The literary technique known as "stream of consciousness" was an important feature of fiction in the A) Modernist era B) Romantic era C) Renaissance
40. Which of the following is **NOT** a main idea in Samuel Taylor Coleridge's long poem, "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner":  
A) regeneration, or the idea that destruction and creation contain each other B) the refiguring, or transformation, of the Christian idea of the "fortunate fall," making it a general principle of nature rather than an idea specifically supporting the idea of Jesus as the Savior of all people C) People are more important than animals.

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