

國 立 宜 蘭 大 學

1 0 2 學 年 度 轉 學 招 生 考 試

(考生填寫)

准考證號碼：

西 洋 文 學 概 論 試 題

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《作答注意事項》

1. 請先檢查准考證號碼、座位號碼及答案卷號碼是否相符。
2. 考試時間：80 分鐘。
3. 本試卷共有 3 大題(15 小題)，共計 100 分。
4. 請將答案寫在答案卷上（於本試題上作答者，不予計分）。
5. 考試中禁止使用手機或其他通信設備。
6. 考試後，請將試題卷及答案卷一併繳交。
7. 本試卷採雙面影印，請勿漏答。

**I. Define the following literary terms according to their usages in literary works (30%).**

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|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. comedy   | 2. hamartia     | 3. courtly love |
| 4. fabliaux | 5. dream vision | 6. parody       |

**II. Read the following extracts carefully, identify where it is extracted from and then give a description of what each passage is about (30%).**

1. “Her prayer was scarcely finished when she feels a torpor take possession of her limbs—her supple trunk is girdled with a thin layer of fine bark over her smooth skin; her hair turns into foliage, her arms grow into branches, sluggish roots adhere to feet that were so recently so swift, her head becomes a summit of a tree; all that remains of her is a warm glow.”
2. “How terrible—to see the truth when the truth is only pain to him who sees! I knew it well, but I put it from my mind, else I never would have come.”  
“What’s this? Why so grim, so dire?”  
“Just send me home. You bear your burdens, I’ll bear mine. It’s better that way, please believe me.”  
“Strange response . . . unlawful, unfriendly too to the state that bred and reared you—you withhold the word of god.”
3. “Vassal, you have wronged me greatly! You were extremely ill-advised to shame and vilify me, and to slander the queen. You boasted out of folly, for your beloved must be very noble for her handmaiden to be more beautiful and more worthy than the queen.”
4. “I sing of knights and ladies, of love and arms, of courtly chivalry, of courageous deeds—all from the time when the Moors crossed the sea from Africa and wrought havoc in France. I shall tell of the anger, the fiery rage of young Agramant their king, whose boast it was that he would avenge himself on Charles, Emperor of Rome, for King’s Trojan’s death./ I shall tell of Orlando, setting down what has never before been recounted in prose or rhyme: of Orlando, driven raving mad by love—and he a man who had been always esteemed for his great prudence. . . .”
5. “Fortune is guiding our affairs better than we could have wished; for you see there before you, friend Sancho Panza, some thirty or more lawless giants with whom I mean to do battle. I shall deprive them of their lives, and with the spoils from this encounter we shall begin to enrich ourselves; for this is righteous warfare, and it is a great service to God to remove so accursed a breed from the face of the earth.”

**III. Please answer the following essay questions as best as you can (40%)**

1. The two most well-known versions, J and P, in the Bible give opposing portrayals of the Hebrew God. In your opinion, what does this difference mean?
2. Do Saphoo and Catullus differ in their presentation of love poems? Is there a gender issue involved in terms of your reading of their poems?
3. What is it that distinguishes the Renaissance from the Medieval? Please identify some of the features of the Renaissance period by making a contrast to its previous era.
4. In his preface, Boccaccio offers *The Decameron* as a “Galeotto” to the “gracious ladies” who are to be his readers. In Arthurian legend, Prince Galeotto was the go-between for Guinevere and Lancelot, facilitating their romance. But Boccaccio here is echoing Dante, who refers to the book Paolo and Francesca were reading when they gave in to sexual desire as a “Galeotto.” Is Boccaccio seriously addressing his work to women and encouraging their sexual activity judging from the sixth story of the ninth day?