題號:4

科目:西洋文學概論

共 4 頁之第 1 頁

請於答案卷上作答,依序標明各大題及題號,字跡應清楚易辨。

- A. Please choose <u>FIVE</u> out of the following six questions. First, <u>specify the authors</u> of the works (if anonymous, put anonymous), and then <u>explain or compare</u> the <u>significance</u> of the following terms in each question. Limit your answer to ten sentences for each question.

 Mark the question number clearly (e.g., A1, A2). (60%)
- 1. The cause of the flood in the Epic of Gilgamesh & the Book of Genesis
- 2. Prometheus in the Theogony & Metamorphoses
- 3. The image of Helen in the Iliad & Odyssey
- 4. Peripeteia in Agamemnon & Oedipus the King
- 5. The death of Elpenor in the Odyssey & the death of Palinurus in the Aeneid
- 6. The image of Medea in Medea & the Book of the City of Ladies
- B. Answer the following essay questions. (40%)

Humans have been acknowledged as the most intelligent species on Earth. Please read the following three passages and then answer the questions. Mark the question number clearly (e.g., B1, B2).

- a) And all the earth was one language, one set of words. And it happened as they journeyed from the east that they found a valley in the land of Shinar and settled there. And they said to each other, "Come, let us bake bricks and burn them hard." And the brick served them as stone, and bitumen served them as mortar. And they said, "Come, let us build us a city and a tower with its top in the heavens, that we may make us a name, lest we be scattered over all the earth. And the LORD came down to see the city and the tower that the human creatures had built. And the LORD said, "As one people with one language for all, if this is what they have begun to do, now nothing they plot to do will elude them. Come, let us go down and baffle their language there so that they will not understand each other's language." ...
- 1. The above passage a) is from which work? _____(5%)
- b) (Exit GUARD to open country; CREON/KREON enters his palace.)

ELDERS Wonders abound, but none

more astounding than man!

He crosses to the far side

365

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-6-1:40 gang bloum	
of white seas, blown	
by winter gales, sailing	
below huge waves;	270
he wears Earth down—	370
our primal, eternal,	
inexhaustible god—	
his stallion-sired mules	
plowing her soil	
back and forth	375
year after year.	
All breeds of carefree	
bird, savage beast	
and deep-sea creature,	
ingenious man	380
snares in his woven nets;	
he drives the mountain herds	
from wild laris down to his folds;	
he coaxes rough-maned horses	
to thrust their necks through his yoke;	385
he tames the tireless mountain bull.	
He has taught himself speech,	
wind-quick thought,	
and all the talents	200
that govern a city;	390
how to take shelter	
from cold skies or pelting rain;	
never baffled,	
always resourceful,	
he accepts every challenge;	395
but from Hades alone	
has he found no way out	
though from hopeless disease	
he has found a defense.	
Exceeding all expectation,	400
his robust power to create	
•	

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sometimes brings evil, at other times, excellence.

When he follows the laws

Earth teaches him-

405

and Justice, which he's sworn the gods he will enforce—he soars with his city.
But reckless and corrupt, a man will be driven

410

from his nation disgraced.

Let no man guilty of such things share my hearth or invade my thoughts. (Enter GUARD, from countryside, leading ANTIGONE.)

2. This passage is usually referred to as "Ode to Man," which seems to praise human beings. However, if we situate this ode in this play, the implicit significance might be different.

What is the name of this play?

c) "...When I

set sail from Circe, who, more than a year, had kept me occupied close to Gaëta (before Aeneas called it by that name.)

Not sweetness of a son, not reverence

For an aging father, not the debt of love

95

I owed Penelope to make her happy,

could quench deep in myself the burning wish

to know the world and have experience of all man's vices, of all human worth.

So I set out on the deep and open sea

100

with just one ship and with that group of men, not many, who had not deserted me.

I saw as far as Spain, far as Morocco, both shores; I had left behind Sardinia, and the other islands which that sea encloses.

I and my mates were old and tired men.

Then finally we reached the narrow neck where Hercules put up his signal-pillars

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to warn men not to go beyond that point.	110
	120
Five times we saw the splendor of the moon	130
grow full and five times wane away again	
since we had entered through the narrow pass—	
when there appeared a mountain shape, darkened	133
by distance, that arose to endless heights.	
I had never seen another mountain like it.	135
Our celebrations soon turned into grief:	
from the new land there rose a whirling wind	
that beat against the forepart of the ship	•
and whirled us round three times in churning waters	;
the fourth blast raised the stern up high, and sent	140
the bow down deep, as pleased Another's will.	
And then the sea was closed again, above us."	

4. The above three passages selected from works of antiquity and medieval literature all explore how humans face different kinds of boundaries and how they venture into the unknown. How do the above works regard humans' challenging spirit? Please use these passages as a starting point to discuss how humans encounter difficulty and go across the boundaries in classical and medieval literature. Your comments on the passages mentioned above should be incorporated into your discussion. Please write your answer with a thesis statement and support it with specific examples, not limited to the above works. (25%)

試題隨卷繳回