

考試科目	西洋文學概論	系所別	英文系二年級	考試時間	7月8日(三)第二節
------	--------	-----	--------	------	------------

1. 解釋名詞 (完全命中)

(1). Moriah

109 講義 (2) P. 128

Abraham continues to gain political status in the area of Canaan, and **Sarah** (90 years old) eventually **gives birth to Isaac**. At Sarah's bidding, **Abraham sends Hagar and Ishmael away**. **God** again speaks to **Abraham** in a **test**, asking **Abraham to kill his son, Isaac**, as a **sacrifice**. **Abraham** quietly resolves to **obey**, and when he **takes Isaac** to the **mountains (Moriah)**, Isaac asks what animal they are going to sacrifice. Abraham replies that God will provide an offering. **Isaac** is laid on the **altar**, and just as Abraham is ready to strike, the **angel of the Lord stops him**. **God** is impressed with Abraham's great devotion and, once again, reaffirms his covenant.

(2). Peniel

109 講義 (2) P. 131

Jacob meets God, who, disguised as a man, physically wrestles with Jacob until dawn (on the river bank of Peniel). Jacob demands a **blessing** from his **opponent**, and the man (God) **blesses Jacob** by **renaming him "Israel,"** meaning, "he struggles with God."

(3). Shem, Ham, and Japheth

109 講義 (2) P. 124--25

One night, **Noah** becomes **drunk** and **lies naked** in his tent. **Ham**, one of **Noah's sons**, sees **his naked father** and **tells his brothers**, Shem and Japheth. **Shem** and **Japheth** cover their **father** without looking at him. Upon waking, **Noah curses Ham's descendants**, the **Canaanites (迦南人)**, for Ham's indiscretion, declaring that they will **serve** the future **descendants of Ham's brothers**. A detailed **genealogy of the three brothers' descendants** is given.

(4). "As one people with the one language for all, if this is what they have begun

to do, now nothing they plot to do will elude them."

109 講義(2) P. 125

Many generations pass and humankind again becomes corrupt. Some men, having moved west to Babylon, attempt to assert their greatness and power by building a large tower that would enable them to reach the heavens. Their arrogance angers God, who destroys the edifice (雄偉的建築物). He scatters the people across the earth by confusing their common language, thus forever dividing humankind into separate nations (不同語言國家形成的原因).

(5). " And why do You not pardon my crime
And let my sin pass away?
For soon I shall lie in the dust.
You will seek me, and I shall be gone."

109 講義(2) P. 138

3. The _____ of **Job's situation** (Job's suffering not for his evil but the contract between God and Satan)
- A. The **contest** between **God** and **Satan** (= originally meaning "accuser"; God and Satan do in fact view Job as " _____ .")
- B. **Misfortune** only **follows** from **evil deeds** (Bildad instructs Job, "if you are pure and upright, / surely then [God] will rouse himself / for you" and he later goads (唆使) Job to be a "blameless 無可責備的 person")
- C. The **folly** of the **three friends** who **ignore Job's pain**, the **folly** of trying to **understand God's ways**, the **fault** of trying to **explain** the nature of **God** with the _____
4. The **difficulty** of **understanding** why an all-powerful **God** allows **good people to suffer** and **bad people not to be chastised**
- A. Finding a way to **justify God's actions** (humans)
- B. **Failing to justify His ways** because **God's power** is so great that humans **cannot** possibly **comprehend** (God has established the **limits** of our **trial**, but we just do **not** **know what those limits are.**)
- C. Failing to present a **rational explanation** for the unfair treatment of blessings among

men (God)

D. Showing _____ (trusting God in the face of
and _____ ; his **challenge** to **God**, but _____
_____ ; seeking an explanation what he did wrong) because Job
knows God knows what He is doing (_____
_____)

5. **Seeking Growth** (from a string of trials = _____
_____, to receive something infeasible = **misfortune** in life is
not always logical and **cannot be explained** by our notions of **cause and effect**;
emerging **out of the dark shadows of life** and **into the sunlight** once again, becoming a
far more **humble** and **compassionate** man), **not vindication**
(_____)

2. 問答題 (完全命中)

2. Satire is widely used for social criticism. *Don Quixote* and *The Praise of Folly* to explain how satire is exquisitely employed for criticism during the Renaissance. (25%)

109 講義(2) P. 77

※ **Satire**: To **criticize** and **ridicule** a subject, to make it **laughable**

A. *The Praise of Folly*

B. 109 講義 (3) P. 62

1. The folly of _____

A. To _____ the **biblical text** to serve their purposes, **speak** in an
_____ manner to _____ their **listeners**

B. The **corruption** of the _____ (Popes and Bishops lead a
deluxe life)

3. **Christianity and Folly**

A. "The entire _____ seems to bear a certain **natural affinity**
to _____ , and relate far **less clearly** to _____ "

B. _____ as an example of **folly** (because he shoulder the sins of man; His word was disseminated by his “ _____ ” and **his lesson** was “**nothing but folly and avoidance of wisdom.**”

C. **Christianity welcomes the _____ and the _____ .**

A. **Philosophy** as a **useless** and _____ .

B. Useless to other men, their families, and even themselves

7. The folly of various academic and social classes

A. Those who **rely upon folly for their accomplishments** or who **indulge in fame and happiness**

B. The _____ of folly (the **fools** are **foolish** through **behavior**, while the 'wise' and the **philosophical** are **foolish** precisely because they do _____ despite their foolishness)

B. *Don Quixote*

109 講義(3) P. 87--88

4. Giving rise to _____ through _____ : the **protection** of the _____ , and **celebrated** the **role** of the _____ , who **traveled from place to place performing good deeds**

5. To **question** the _____ (_____ ; _____ , _____) and **principles** (the given system, to **maintain** _____ --the **chivalric code**; this **conflict** between the _____ and the _____)

3. *The Odyssey*, *The Divine Comedy*, and *the Confessions* can be seen as narratives of self-discovery. Compare and contrast the journeys that Odysseus, Dante, and Augustine make as they deal with their past to reveal their present and to establish their future.

A. *The Odyssey*

109 講義(1) P. 48.

Telemachus:

1. Odysseus's son.
2. An **obstacle** to the suitors courting his mother, Penelope
3. **Active and Courageous**: to protect his mother and his fathers' land, to plan with Odysseus to kill the suitors courting Penelope

109 講義(1) P. 52

When Odysseus arrives at the palace the next day, still disguised as a beggar, he endures abuse and insults from the suitors. The only person who **recognizes him** is his **old nurse, Eurycleia**, but she swears not to disclose his secret. **Penelope** takes an **interest** in this strange **beggar, suspecting** that he might be her **long-lost husband**. Quite crafty herself, Penelope organizes an archery contest the following day and promises to **marry any man** who can **string Odysseus's great bow and fire an arrow** through a row of twelve axes—a feat that **only Odysseus** has ever been **able to accomplish**. At the contest, each suitor tries to string the bow and fails. **Odysseus** steps up to the bow and, with little effort, **fires an arrow** through all twelve axes. He then **turns the bow** on the **suitors**. He and Telemachus, assisted by a few faithful servants, kill **every last suitor**.

Odysseus reveals himself to the entire palace and **reunites** with his loving **Penelope**. He travels to the outskirts of Ithaca to see his aging father, Laertes. They come under attack from the vengeful family members of the dead suitors, but Laertes, reinvigorated by his son's return, successfully kills Antinous's father and puts a stop to the attack. **Zeus dispatches Athena to restore peace**. With his power secure and his family reunited, **Odysseus's long ordeal comes to an end**.

B. *The Divine Comedy*

109 講義(3) P. 3--4

B. Unity: Underscoring the _____ among **story, form, and theme** in **Inferno** (= **Hell** in Italian; _____ by the Roman poet _____, the **journey of the soul towards** _____, the journey to _____, the **world**, and the **relations between the two**, the progress of political and social mankind toward peace on earth, describing the

and _____ of **sin**; **Hell** as existing **underneath Jerusalem**, created by the **impact** _____)

※ **allegory**:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

3. **Comedy**: written in the _____ (方言 not appropriate for tragedy [written in Greek or in Latin , but for a comedy); progressing from the _____ of _____ to the _____ of _____ (from misfortune to fortune)

C. Confessions

109 講義(2) P. 159

1. The introduction of Confessions

A. Augustine's **unhealthy** and **prurient** (好色的; 淫亂的) **early life** (for ten years, Augustine **preferred** the **well-worded Manichee arguments** to the simple parables of the Bible, and a **testimony** (a story) in which **Augustine converts to God** (a of **Augustine's sins** and **his faith in God** = _____)

B. Written in _____ for well-educated and spiritual Christian men (a work of philosophy or of human psychology)

C. Augustine quotes the Bible **directly** or **indirectly** on **almost every page of Confessions**.

D. An account of **one's faults to God** and **to praise God** (from _____ to _____) = all _____ [the purpose of **Confessions**]

E. The **first nine Books** of the **Confessions** are devoted to the story of **Augustine's life** up to his **mother's death**, but the **last four Books** make a sudden, lengthy departure into **pure theology and philosophy**.

4. *The Hebrew Bible, Gilgamesh, and Greek Mythology* all have flood stories that destroy mankind for various reasons. Who is saved and by whom, how are they saved, and why? What does it tell us about the world view that is portrayed in each?

A. *The Hebrew Bible*

109 講義(2) P. 115

Noah

1. The **survivor** of **God's great flood**
2. **Noah** obediently **builds** the large **ark** that **saves** the **human** race and the **animals** from **destruction**.
3. **Noah** (the _____ to Abraham) represents the _____ instance of God's attempt to form a **covenant** with **humanity** through **one person**.

109 講義 (2) P. 124

Ten generations pass, and **humankind** becomes more **evil**. **God** begins to lament his creation and makes plans to **destroy humankind** completely. However, one man, **Noah**, has earned **God's favor** because of his **blameless behavior**. **God** speaks to Noah and promises to establish a special **covenant** with **Noah** and his **family**. He instructs **Noah** to build an **ark**, or boat, large enough to hold **Noah's family** and pairs of **every kind of living animal** while God sends a great **flood** to destroy the earth. Noah does so, his family and the animals enter the ark, and **rain falls** in a deluge for **forty days**, **submerging** the **earth** in water for **more than a year**. When the **waters** finally **recede**, **God** calls **Noah's family** out of the **ark** and **reaffirms his covenant with Noah**. Upon exiting the ark, Noah's family finds that the earth is **moist** and **green again**. God promises that from this **new fertile earth** will follow an equally **fertile** lineage for Noah and his family. But **humankind** must **follow certain rules** to maintain this favor: **humans** must **not eat meat with blood** still in it, and anyone who **murders another human** must also be killed. **God** vows **never** to **destroy the earth again**, and he designates the **rainbow** to be a **symbol** of his **covenant**.

B. *Gilgamesh*

Please refer to 102 政大考古題--(4)

C. Greek Mythology

109 講義(1) P. 21

27. After the **Deluge (flood)**, men are descended from **a race of** _____ .

28. During the **Deluge (flood)**, only **towering Parnassus** was not quite covered.

高點