

广东商学院硕士研究生入学考试试卷

考试年度: 2009年

考试科目代码及名称: 807-英美文学

适用专业: 050201-英语语言文学

一、 名词解释 (5 题, 每题 5 分, 共 25 分)

1. theme
2. symbol
3. Alliteration
4. plot
5. genre

二、 选择填空 (20 题, 每题 1 分, 共 20 分)

1. In the year _____ (1607, 1066, 1068, 1088), at the battle of Hastings, the Normans headed by William, Duke of Normandy, defeated the Anglo-Saxons.
2. The literature of the Middle English Period was a combination of _____ (French, German, Italian, Roman) and Anglo—Saxon elements.
3. Renaissance was a great _____ (romantic, realistic, cultural, economical) and intellectual movement against feudalism and hierarchy that swept the whole Europe in the 14th century.
4. It was Henry VIII who started the Protestant _____ (Reformation, Movement, Genre, School), thus Protestantism came into being.
5. Edmund Spenser was the author of the greatest epic poem of the time, _____ (*The Faerie Queene*, *The Defence of Poesie*, *The Forest*, *The Canterbury Tales*).
6. King James _____ (Book, Poetry, Bible, Story) is also called *the Authorized Version* (1611), whose simple and dignified language had a great influence on English language, literature, life.
7. Chaucer died on the 25th of October, 1400, and was buried in _____ (Westminster Abbey, Oxford, Cambridge, Italy).
8. The general tendency of neoclassical literature was to look at social and political life critically, to emphasize intellectual rather than imagination, the _____ (form, wisdom, effect, result) rather than the content of a sentence.
9. The Enlightenment was an intellectual movement which was an expression of the bourgeoisie against _____ (capitalism, socialism, communism, feudalism).
10. The rise and growth of the _____ (romantic, realistic, popular, idealistic) novel is the most significant development of the 18th century English literature.
11. *Paradise Lost* tells how _____ (Satan, Devil, Spirit, Angels) rebelled against God and how Adam and Eve were driven out of _____ (Hell, Eden, Heaven, Home).
12. *The Pioneers* (1823) was the first novel of Cooper's famous _____ ("*Leatherstocking Tales*", *The Last of the Mohicans*, *the Path Finder*, *The Prairie*) series, set in the exciting period of America's movement westward.
13. _____ (Feminism, Marxism, Criticism, Transcendentalism,) is a philosophic and literary movement that flourish in New England, as a reaction against rationalism and Calvinism. It stressed intuitive understanding of god without the

help of the church, and advocated independence of the mind.

14. Just as Paine's *Common Sense* had unified American feeling for the Revolution, Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1852) united Northern feelings against _____ (slavery, slaver, slave, slavey).

15. The pain of the modern _____ (Naturalism, Existentialism, Hellenism, Hedonism) was that "The world is a place where God and nature are silent", and the universe is a "design of darkness".

16. The American West could be described "without the sense of any older civilization outside of it. The East, however, was always looking fearfully over its shoulder at _____ (Oceania, Africa, Europe, Asia)."

17. During the 22 years of his literary work Shakespeare produced _____ (34, 35, 36, 37,) plays, 2 narrative poems and _____ (154, 155, 156, 157) sonnets.

18. _____ (Ballads, Sonnets, Poems, lyrics) are anonymous narrative songs that have been preserved by oral transmission.

19. Robinson names _____ (Monday, Tuesday, Friday, Sunday) to commemorate the day of the savage's rescue.

20. _____ (William Blake, Ben Jonson, John Donne, Robert Greene) and _____ (William Wordsworth, George Gordon Byron, Robert Burns, Alfred Tennyson) are the two poets who represented the spirit of what is usually called Pre-Romanticism.

三、作家、作品与人物配对 (20 题, 每题 1 分, 共 20 分);

A

1. Thomas More
2. W. Shakespeare
3. Edmund Spenser
4. F. Bacon
5. J. Milton
6. J. Bunyan
7. John Dryden
8. D. Defoe
9. J. Swift
10. George Gordon Byron
11. Mark Twain
12. Walt Whitman
13. William Faulkner
14. F. Scott Fitzgerald
15. Herman Melville
16. Henry James
17. Harriet Beecher Stowe
18. John Steinbeck
19. T. S. Eliot
20. Ernest Hemingway

B

- a. Of Studies.
- b. Paradise Lost
- c. Utopia
- d. Hamlet
- e. The Faerie Queene
- f. Robinson Crusoe
- g. Don Juan
- h. The Pilgrim's Progress
- i. Alexander's Feast
- j. Gulliver's Travels
- k. Uncle Tom's Cabin
- l. A Farewell to Arms
- m. The Portrait of A Lady
- n. The Waste Land
- o. The Sound and the Fury
- p. The Grapes of Wrath
- q. The Great Gatsby
- r. The Adventures of Tom Sawyer
- s. Moby-Dick
- t. Leaves of Grass

四、作品理解 (5 题, 每题 8 分, 共 40 分)

Passage 1

Then went the Jury out, whose names were, Mr Blindman, Mr No-good, Mr Malice, Mr Love-lust, Mr Live-loose, Mr Heady, Mr High-mind, Mr Enmity, Mr Lyar, Mr Cruelty, Mr Hate-light, and Mr Implacable; who every one gave in his private Verdict against him among themselves, and afterwards unanimously concluded to bring him in guilty before the Judge. And first among themselves, Mr Blind-man the Foreman, said, I see clearly that this man is an Heretick. Then said Mr Nogood, Away with such a fellow from the earth. Ay, said Mr Malice, for I hate the very looks of him. Then said Mr Love-lust, I could never endure him. Nor I, said Mr Live-loose, for he would always be condemning my way. Hang him, hang him, said Mr Heady. A sorry Scrub, said Mr High-mind. My heart riseth against him, said Mr Enmity. He is a Rogue, said Mr Lyar. Hanging is too good for him, said Mr Cruelty. Let us dispatch him out of the way, said Mr Hate-light. Then said Mr Implacable, Might I have all the world given me, I could not be reconciled to him; therefore let us forthwith bring him in guilty of death. And so they did; therefore he was presently condemned to be had from the place where he was, to the place from whence he came, and there to be put to the most cruel death that could be invented.

They therefore brought him out, to do with him according to their Law; and first they Scourged him, then they Buffeted him, then they Lanced his flesh with Knives; after that they Stoned him with stones, then pricked him with their Swords; and last of all they burned him to ashes at the Stake. Thus came Faithful to his end.

Now I saw that there stood behind the multitude a Chariot and a couple of Horses, waiting for Faithful, who (so soon as his adversaries had dispatched him) was taken up into it, and straitway was carried up through the Clouds, with sound of Trumpet, the nearest way to the Coelestial Gate.

Brave Faithful, bravely done in word and deed; Judge, Witnesses, and Jury have, instead Of overcoming thee, but shewn their rage: When they are Dead, thou'lt Live from age to age.

But as for Christian, he had some respite, and was remanded back to prison; so he there remained for a space: But he that over-rules all things, having the power of their rage in his own hand, so wrought it about, that Christian for that time escaped them, and went his way. And as he went he sang, saying,

Well Faithful, thou hast faithfully profest
Unto thy Lord; with whom thou shalt be blest,
When faithless ones, with all their vain delights,
Are crying out under their hellish plights:
Sing, Faithful, sing, and let thy name survive;
For though they kill'd thee, thou art yet alive.

Now I saw in my Dream, that Christian went not forth alone, for there was one whose name was Hopeful, (being made so by the beholding of Christian and Faithful in their words and behaviour, in their sufferings at the Fair) who joined himself unto him, and entering into a brotherly covenant, told him that he would be his Companion.

Thus one died to make Testimony to the Truth, and another rises out of his ashes to be a Companion with Christian in his pilgrimage. This Hopeful also told Christian, that there were many more of the men in the Fair that would take their time and follow after.

Questions: Fill in the blanks with one word for each. (8%, two scores for each blank)

1. The above is taken from _____'s *The Pilgrim's Progress*.
2. It is a selection from Chapter VI of *The Pilgrim's Progress*, entitled _____.
3. The work is a religious instruction written in the form of _____ and _____.

Passage 2

Hamlet's Soliloquy

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 heartache, 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,
 Must give us pause. There's the respect
 That makes calamity of so long life.
 For who would bear the whips and scorns of time,
 Th' oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely,
 The pangs of despis'd love, the law's delay,
 The insolence of office, and the spurns
 That patient merit of th' unworthy takes,
 When he himself might his quietus make
 With a bare bodkin? Who would fardels bear,
 To grunt and sweat under a weary life,
 But that the dread of something after death—
 The undiscover'd country, from whose bourn
 No traveller returns—puzzles the will,
 And makes us rather bear those ills we have
 Than fly to others that we know not of?
 Thus conscience does make cowards of us all,
 And thus the native hue of resolution

Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought,
And enterprises of great pitch and moment
With this regard their currents turn awry
And lose the name of action.

Questions: Answer the following questions briefly. (8%, four scores for each)

1. Hamlet's melancholy and procrastination are revealed in this soliloquy. What question is he pondering on?
2. Please explain "To be, or not to be".

Passage 3.

Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?
Thou art more lovely and more temperate.
Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,
And summer's lease hath all too short a date:
Sometimes too hot the eye of heaven shines,
And often is his gold complexion dimmed;
And every fair from fair sometime declines,
By chance, or nature's changing course, untrimmed:
But thy eternal summer shall not fade,
Nor lose possession of that fair thou owest;
Nor shall Death brag thou wanderest in his shade
When in eternal lines to time thou growest.
So long as men can breathe or eyes can see,
So long lives this, and this gives life to thee.

Questions: (8%, two scores for each item)

1. This is one of Shakespeare's best known_____.
A. sonnets B. ballads C. songs
2. It runs in iambic pentameter rhymed_____.
3. The fourteen lines include three Stanzas according to their content, with the last two lines as a _____which complete the sense of the above lines.
4. It deals with the conventional theme that natural beauty will surely be knocked out with the passing of time and that only _____can bring eternity to the one the poet loves and eulogizes.

Passage 4.

I lay down on the grass, which was very short and soft, where I slept sounder than ever I remember to have done in my life, and as I reckoned, above nine hours; for when I awaked, it was just daylight. I attempted to rise, but was not able to stir: for as I happened to be on my back, I found my arms and legs were strongly fastened on each side to the ground; and my hair, which was long and thick, tied down in the same manner. I likewise felt several slender ligature across my body, from my armpits to my thighs. I could only look upwards; the sun began to grow hot, and the light

offended my eyes. I heard a confused noise about me, but in the posture I lay, could see nothing except the sky. In a little time I felt something alive moving on my left leg, which advancing gently forward over my breast, came almost up to my chin; when bending my eyes downwards as much as I could, I perceived it to be a human creature not six inches high, with a bow and arrow in his hands, and a quiver at his back.

Questions: (8%, two scores for each blank)

1. This passage is taken from a well-known novel written by _____.
2. The "I" in the novel was dropped in a strange country. The country's name is _____.
3. The name of the novel is _____.
4. The name of the "I" in this passage is _____.

Passage 5

Of Studies

Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability. Their chief use for delight is in privateness and retiring; for ornament, is in discourse; and for ability, is in the judgment, and disposition of business. For expert men can execute, and perhaps judge of particulars, one by one; but the general counsels, and the plots and marshalling of affairs, come best from those that are learned. To spend too much time in studies is sloth; to use them too much for ornament, is affectation; to make judgment wholly by their rules, is the humor of a scholar. They perfect nature, and are perfected by experience; for natural abilities are like natural plants, that need proyning by study; and studies themselves do give forth directions too much at large, except they be bounded in by experience. Crafty men contemn studies, simple men admire them, and wise men use them; for they teach not their own use; but that is a wisdom without them, and above them, won by observation. Read not to contradict and confute; nor to believe and take for granted; nor to find talk and discourse; but to weigh and consider. Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested; that is, some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly, and with diligence and attention. Some books also may be read by deputy, and extracts made of them by others; but that would be only in the less important arguments and the meaner sort of books; else distilled books are like common distilled waters, flashy things. Reading maketh a full man; conference a ready man, and writing an exact man. And therefore, if a man write little, he had need have a great memory; if he confer little, he had need have a present wit; and if he read little, he had need have much cunning, to seem to know that he doth not. Histories make men wise; poets, witty; the mathematics, subtile; natural philosophy, deep; moral, grave; logic and rhetoric, able to contend. Abeunt studia in mores. Nay, there is no stond or impediment in the wit but may be wrought out by fit studies; like as diseases of the body may have appropriate exercises. Bowling is good for the stone and reins; shooting for the lungs and breast; gentle walking for the stomach; riding for the head; and the like. So if a man's wit be wandering, let him study the mathematics; for in demonstrations,

if his wit be called away never so little, he must begin again. If his wit be not apt to distinguish or find differences, let him study the schoolmen, for they are Cymini sectors. If he be not apt to beat over matters and to call up one thing to prove and illustrate another, let him study the lawyers' cases. So every defect of the mind may have a special receipt.

Questions: Fill in the blanks with only one word. (8%, two scores for each blank)

1. "in discourse" means in _____.
2. "able to contend" means able to _____.
3. "simple men" means _____men.
4. "in the wit" means in the _____.

五、论述题 (3 题, 每题 15 分, 共 45 分)

1. What do you know about critical realism?
2. What is the main idea of *The Merchant of Venice*?
3. Summarize the novel *Adventures of Tom Sawyer* and make some comments on the main characters in it.