

广东商学院硕士研究生入学考试试卷

考试年度: 2012 年
适用专业: 050201 英语语言文学

考试科目代码及名称: 804-英美文学

[友情提醒: 请在考点提供的专用答题纸上答题, 答在本卷或草稿纸上无效!]

I. Define the following five terms.

(25 points in all, 5 points for each within 400 words)

1. English Renaissance
2. English Enlightenment
3. English Critical realism
4. Puritanism in Colonial America
5. Naturalism in American literary creation

II. Multiple choice: In each of the following twenty statements, there are four choices marked by A, B, C, and D. Choose the ONE answer that is the most suitable to the statement. (20 points in all, 1 point for each)

1. _____ is England's national epic, and John Milton's _____ is the greatest English epic.
A. *Beowulf* ... *Paradise Lost*
B. *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight* ... *Paradise Regained*
C. *The Robin Hood Ballads* ... *Samson Agonistes*
D. *King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table* ... *Paradise Lost*
2. The greatest of the English humanists is _____, the author of *Utopia*.
A. Geoffrey Chaucer
B. Christopher Marlowe
C. Thomas More
D. Francis Bacon
3. Shakespeare wrote a cycle of 154 sonnets, rhymed uniformly _____.
A. ababcdcdefefgg
B. aabbccddeeffgg
C. ababccddeffgg
D. ababcdcdeeffgg
4. The image of an enterprising Englishman of the 18th century was created by _____ in his famous novel _____.
A. Jonathan Swift ... *Gulliver's Travels*
B. Oliver Goldsmith ... *The Vicar of Wakefield*

- C. Edward Gibbon ... *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*
D. Daniel Defoe ... *Robinson Crusoe*
5. Henry Fielding's novels unfold a panorama of life in all sections of English society. His greatest work is _____.
- A. *The Deserted Village* B. *The School for Scandal*
C. *Hard Times* D. *The History of Tom Jones, A Foundling*
6. _____ is the national poet of Scotland.
- A. William Blake B. Alexander Pope
C. Thomas Gray D. Robert Burns
7. _____, S. T. Coleridge and Robert Southey have often been mentioned as the "Lake poets" because they lived in the lake district of northwestern England.
- A. John Keats B. William Wordsworth
C. Percy Bysshe Shelley D. George Gordon Byron
8. The highest literary achievement of the Elizabethan Age is _____, and that of the Victorian Age is _____.
- A. drama ... novel B. poetry ... romance
C. ballad ... legend D. prose ... folktale
9. _____ is the most autobiographical of all Dickens' books. In writing the novel, Dickens threw into it deep feelings and much of his own experience in his younger days.
- A. *Oliver Twist* B. *David Copperfield*
C. *Great Expectations* D. *Dombey and Son*
10. D. H. Lawrence's autobiographical novel is _____, which is positively taken as a typical example of Oedipus Complex in fiction.
- A. *Sons and Lovers* B. *The Rainbow*
C. *Women in Love* D. *Lady Chatterley's Lover*
11. The first American writer was _____.
- A. John Winthrop B. William Bradford
C. Anne Bradstreet D. Captain John Smith
12. The *Declaration of Independence* was signed on _____.
- A. July 4, 1776 B. July 4, 1775
C. July 14, 1776 D. July 14, 1783
13. The national anthem of the U. S. A. is "Star-Spangled Banner", written by _____.
- A. Benjamin Franklin B. Thomas Jefferson
C. Thomas Paine D. Francis Scott Key
14. _____ was responsible for bringing Transcendentalism to New England.
- A. Henry David Thoreau B. Ralph Waldo Emerson
C. Herman Melville D. Nathaniel Hawthorne
15. With the publication of *The Sun Also Rises*, _____ became the spokesman for what Gertrude Stein had called "a lost generation".
- A. Ernest Hemingway B. F. S. Fitzgerald
C. T. S. Eliot D. Ezra Pound
16. Jack London wrote the animal stories to show the "survival the fittest", but his

19. Arthur Dimmesdale and Hester Prynne are the hero and heroine in the novel _____.
20. Captain Ahab is the hero in the novel _____.

IV. Read the following excerpts and answer the questions.

(40 points in all, 8 points for each)

Passage A

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.

Questions:

1. Who makes the remarks above? (1 point) And under what circumstance are the remarks made? (3 points)
2. Explain the underlined parts. (4 points)

Passage B

If they be two, they are two so
As stiff twin compasses are two;
Thy soul, the fixed foot, makes no show
To move, but doth, if th' other do.
And though it in the centre sit,
Yet, when the other far doth roam,
It leans and hearkens after it,
And grows erect, as that comes home.
Such wilt thou be to me, who must
Like th' other foot, obliquely run;
Thy firmness makes my circle just,
And makes me end where I begun.

Questions:

1. Identify the author and the title of the poem. (2 points)
2. What does "They" refer to? (1 point)
3. What is the symbolic meaning of "compasses" in this poem? (5 points)

Passage C

PORTIA:

And you must cut this flesh from off his breast:
The law allows it, and the court awards it.

SHYLOCK:

Most learned judge! – A sentence! Come, prepare!

PORTIA:

Tarry a little; there is something else.
This bond doth give thee here no jot of blood;
The words expressly are “a pound of flesh”:
Take then thy bond, take thou thy pound of flesh;
But, in the cutting it, if thou dost shed
One drop of Christian blood, thy lands and goods
Are, by the laws of Venice, confiscate
Unto the state of Venice.

Questions:

1. Identify the author and the title of the play from which this passage is taken. (2 points)
2. Analyze the character of Portia in the given text. (6 points)

Passage D

The apparition of these faces in the crowd;
Petals on a wet, black bough.

Questions:

1. Identify the author and the title of this poem. (2 points)
2. What images are created in this poem? (6 points)

Passage E

There was music from my neighbor’s house through the summer nights. In his blue gardens men and girls came and went like moths among the whisperings and the champagne and the stars.

...

A wafer of a moon was shining over Gatsby’s house...surviving the laughter and the sound of his still glowing garden. A sudden emptiness seemed to flow now from the windows and the great doors, endowing with complete isolation the figure of the host, who stood on the porch, his hand up in a formal gesture of farewell.

Questions:

1. Identify the author and the title of the novel. (1 point)
2. Who is the narrator? (1 point)
3. What were those “men and girls” doing? (1 point)
4. What does the scene in the second paragraph symbolically describe? (5 points)

V. Make brief comments on the following three statements.

(45 points in all, 15 points for each within 300 words)

1. The trumpet of a prophecy! O Wind, / If Winter comes, can Spring be far behind?

(From Percy Bysshe Shelley's *Ode to the West Wind*)

2. While civilization has been improving our homes, it has not equally improved those who live in them. (From Henry David Thoreau's *Walden*)

3. He (the scholar) is the world's eye. He is the world's heart ... These being his functions, it becomes him to feel all confidence in himself, and to defer never to the popular cry ... Let him not quit his belief that a popgun is a popgun, though the ancient and honorable of the earth affirm it to be the crack of doom ... In self-trust all the virtues are comprehended. Free should be the scholar – free and brave. (From Ralph Waldo Emerson's *The American Scholar*)