

大连外国语学院  
二〇〇〇年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题  
(答案必须写在答题页上并写清题号)

学科专业 英语文学、外国语言学及应用语言学(英语)  
研究方向  
考试科目 英美文学

考生请注意：答案写在试卷上无效，必须写在答题页上。

I. Identify the following titles by providing the authors (write their names in full). 15%

1. *Of Mice and Men* was written by
2. *The Crack-Up* was written by
3. *That Evening Sun* was written by
4. *Mrs. Warren's Profession* was written by
5. *The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock* was written by
6. *The Return of the Native* was written by
7. *The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County* was written by
8. *The Mill on the Floss* was written by
9. *Mrs. Dalloway* was written by
10. *Corridors of Power* was written by
11. *To Kill A Mockingbird* was written by



C. In the square bedroom with the big window Mama and Papa were lolling back on their pillows handing each other things from the wide black tray on the small table with crossed legs. They were smiling and they smiled even more when the little boy, with the feeling of sleep still in his skin and hair, came in and walked up to the bed. Leaning against it, his bare toes wriggling in the white fur rug. He went on eating peanuts which he took from his pajama pocket. He was four years old.

3. Which one contains the lines:

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

- A. *The Second Coming*
- B. *Ode to the West Wind*
- C. *Fern Hill*

4. Stanley and Stella are characters from Tennessee Williams'

- A. *The Glass Menagerie*.
- B. *A Streetcar Named Desire*.
- C. *Summer and Smoke*.

5. Who is the author of the following quote?

Water, water, every where,  
And all the boards did shrink;  
Water, water, every where  
Nor any drop to drink

- A. John Donne
- B. John Keats
- C. William Shakespeare
- D. S. T. Coleridge



6. Which of the following was originally published in serial form?

- A. Chaucer's *The Canterbury Tales*
- B. Dickens' *David Copperfield*
- C. Hemingway's *The Sun Also Rises*
- D. Faulkner's *Light in August*

7. Huxley's *Brave New World*

8. Faulkner's *The Sound and the Fury*

9. Hemingway's *For Whom the Bell Tolls*

The above titles are derived from lines from which of the following works?

- A. Shakespeare's *The Tempest*
- B. Milton's *Paradise Lost*
- C. Shakespeare's *Macbeth*
- D. Donne's *Devotions*

10. *Long Day's Journey into Night*

11. *Death of a Salesman*

12. *Major Barbara*

Who are the authors of the above works?

- A. George Bernard Shaw
- B. Edward Albee
- C. Eugene O'Neill
- D. Arthur Miller

For thou art with me here upon the banks  
Of this fair river; thou, my dearest Friend,  
My dear, dear Friend; and in thy voice I catch  
The language of my former heart, and read  
My former pleasures in the shooting lights  
Of thy wild eyes.

13. The person referred to in the above poem is

- A. Emily Dickinson's father.

B. William Wordsworth's sister.

C. Robert Frost's wife.

Once more upon the waters! yet once more!  
And the waves bound beneath me as a steed  
That knows his rider. Welcome to their roar!  
Swift be their guidance, wheresoe'er it lead!  
Though the strained mast should quiver as a reed,  
And the rent canvass fluttering strew the gale,  
Still must I on; for I am as a weed,  
Flung from the rock, on Ocean's foam, to sail  
Where'er the surge may sweep, the tempest's breath prevail.

14. The quote above was taken from

A. Lord Byron's *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*.

B. Coleridge's *The Rime of the Ancient Mariner*.

C. Shelley's *Ode to the West Wind*.

Forlorn! the very word is like a bell  
To toll me back from thee to my sole self!  
Adieu! the fancy cannot cheat so well  
As she is fabled to do, deceiving elf.  
Adieu! adieu! thy plaintive anthem fades  
Past the near meadows, over the still stream,  
Up the hill-side; and now 'tis buried deep  
In the next valley-glades;  
Was it a vision, or a waking dream?  
Fled is that music: — do I wake or sleep?

15. From which poem is the above passage taken?

A. *Ode on Melancholy*

B. *Ode on a Grecian Urn*

C. *Ode to a Nightingale*



So the next day we all said, "She will kill herself"; and we said it would be the best thing. When she had first begun to be seen with Homer Barron, we had said, "She will marry him." Then we said, "She will persuade him yet," because Homer himself had remarked—he liked men, and it was known that he drank with the younger men in the Elks' Club—that he was not a marrying man.

16. The above passage was taken from

- A. *Lady Chatterley's Lover*
- B. *A Rose for Emily*
- C. *Pride and Prejudice*

"He was small in stature, with a furrowed visage, which, as yet, could hardly be termed aged. There was a remarkable intelligence in his features, as of a person who had so cultivated his mental part, that it could not fail to mould the physical to itself and become manifest by unmistakable tokens."

17. The above sentences are taken from

- A. *The Scarlet Letter*
- B. *Fall of the House of Usher*
- C. *The Sun Also Rises*
- D. *Light in August*

"The son of \_\_\_\_\_  
From whom this tyrant holds the due of birth,  
Lives in the English court, and is received  
Of the most pious Edward with such grace  
That the malevolence of fortune nothing  
Takes from his high respect..."

18. Which of the following correctly completes the sentence above?

- A. Gloucester
- B. Henry IV
- C. Richard III
- D. Duncan

Questions 19 and 20 refer to the following excerpt.

(He) is, above all writers, at least above all modern writers, the poet of nature, the poet that holds up to his readers a faithful mirror of manners and of life. His characters are not modified by the customs of particular places, unpracticed by the rest of the world...they are the genuine progeny of common humanity, such as the world will always supply and observation will always find.

19. The writer referred to is

- A. John Dryden
- B. William Shakespeare
- C. William Wordsworth
- D. Robert Browning

20. The author of this passage is

- A. James Boswell
- B. Samuel Taylor Coleridge
- C. Samuel Johnson
- D. Walter Raleigh

Questions 21-23 refer to the excerpts below.

21. Which is from Langland's *Piers the Plowman*?

22. Which is from Chaucer's *The Canterbury Tales*?

23. Which is from *Beowulf*?

- A. A fair lady, clothed in linen, came down from a castle and called me gently, saying, "My son, are you asleep? Do you see these people, moving about in such a turmoil of activity? Most people who pass through his would wish for nothing better than worldly success: the only heaven they think about is on earth."
- B. I saw the new moone late yestreen, with the auld moone in hir arme, and if we gang to se, master, I feir we'll cum to harme."
- C. The count of his hours to end had come, done were his days. The Danes were glad, the hard fight was over, they had their desire.



Cleared was the hall, it was cleansed by the hero with keen heart and courage, who came from afar.

D. But nathelees, whil I have tyme and space, er that I ferther in this tale pace, me thinketh it acordaunt to resoun to telle yow al the condicioun of each of hem, so as it seemed to me...

Questions 24 and 25. For each of the passages, identify the author or title of the work.

24. The unhappy man whose ravings are recorded above, was a melancholy

instance of the baneful results of energies misdirected in early life, and excesses prolonged until their consequences could never be repaired. The thoughtless riot, dissipation, and debauchery of his younger days, produced fever and delirium.

- A. Charles Dickens
- B. Samuel Johnson
- C. Thomas Hardy
- D. Jane Austen

25. It was waning towards evening; there was still a faint mist, but it had cleared a little except in the damper tracts of subjacent country and along the river-courses. He thought again of Christminster, and wished, since he had come two or three miles from his aunt's house on purpose, that he could have seen for once this attractive city of which he had been told.

- A. *Great Expectations*
- B. *Heart of Darkness*
- C. *Lord of Flies*
- D. *Jude the Obscure*

Questions 26-28 refer to the excerpts below.

26. Which excerpt was written by Wordsworth?

27. Which excerpt was written by Arnold?

28. Which excerpt was written by Browning?

- A. O for the coming of that glorious time



When , prizing knowledge as her noblest wealth  
 And best protection, this Imperial Realm,  
 While she exacts allegiance, shall admit  
 An obligation, on her part, to teach  
 Them who are born to serve her and obey;  
 Binding herself by statute to secure,  
 For all the children whom her soil maintains,  
 The rudiments of letters, and inform  
 The mind with moral and religious truth.

B. I fled Him, down the nights and down the days;

I fled Him, down the arches of the years;  
 I fled Him, down the labyrinthine ways  
 Of my own mind; and in the mist of tears  
 I hid from Him, and under running laughter.

C. Yes! in the sea of life enisled,

With echoing straits between us thrown,  
 Dotting the shoreless watery wild,  
 We mortal millions live alone.

The islands feel the enclasping flow,  
 And then their endless bounds they know.

D. Savage I was sitting in my house, late, lone:

Dreary, weary with the long day's work:  
 Head of me, heart of me, stupid as a stone:  
 Tongue tied now, now blaspheming like a Turk;  
 When in a moment, just a knock, call, cry,  
 Half a pang and all a rapture, there again were we!  
 "What, and is it really you again?" quoth I:  
 "I again, what else did you expect?" quoth She.

29. All of the following are Miltonian works except

- A. *Samson Agonistes*
- B. *Manuductio and Ministerium*
- C. *Paradise Regained*

D. *Il Penseroso*

That darksome cave they enter, where they find  
That cursed man, low sitting on the ground,  
Musing full sadly in his sullein mind;  
His griesie lockes, long growen, and unbound,  
Disordred hong about his shoulder's round,  
And hid his face; through which his eyne  
Lookt deadly dull, and stared as stound;  
His raw-bone cheekes through penurie and pine  
Were shronke into his jawes, as he did never dine.

30. The above lines were written by

- A. Sir Philip Sidney
- B. Edmund Spenser
- C. Geoffrey Chaucer
- D. Christopher Marlowe

**III. Literary Comprehension Questions. 15%**

Questions 1 and 2 are based on the following passage.

Neither a borrower nor a lender be,  
For loan oft loses both itself and friend,  
And borrowing dulls the edged of husbandry.  
This above all, to thine own self be true,  
And it must follow as the night the day  
Thou canst not then be false to any man.

1. What is happening in the above passage?

- A. Hamlet, at the conclusion of the play, is summing up the significance of the tragedy, drawing a moral.
- B. Portia is lecturing Shylock in the trial scene.
- C. Polonius is giving advice to his son before Laertes returns to France.
- D. Iago is giving hypocritical advice to Othello.



2. The versification in the above passage could best be classified as
- A. free verse
  - B. blank verse
  - C. heroic couplets
  - D. alliterative verse
3. Which of the following works was NOT written in the author's native language?
- A. Dante's *Divine Comedy*
  - B. Conrad's *Lord Jim*
  - C. Chaucer's *The Canterbury Tales*
  - D. Thackeray's *Vanity Fair*

Questions 4-6 refer to the following poem.

My heart leaps up when I behold  
A rainbow in the sky:  
So it was when my life began;  
So is it now I am a man;  
So be it when I shall grow old,  
Or let me die!  
The Child is the father of the Man;  
And I could with my days to be  
Bound each to each by natural piety.

4. The best paraphrase for line 7 is
- A. Children do not realize it, but they grow up to be parents themselves and have to discipline their own children.
  - B. Parents have difficulty communicating with their children because the children lack experience.
  - C. Children have difficulty communicating with their parents because adults tend to be set in their ways.
  - D. The personality of the adult is determined by the experiences he or she had as a child.



5. By “natural piety” (line 9) the poet means
- A. the appreciation of nature.
  - B. the worship of God through the study of His Creation.
  - C. the recognition of the rainbow as the biblical symbol of God’s covenant with Noah and his descendants.
  - D. the worship of gods and goddesses personifying natural forces and phenomena.
6. This poem illustrates a style and theme best termed
- A. Johnsonian.
  - B. Dickinsonian.
  - C. Wordsworthian.
  - D. euphemistic.
7. “He lay down on a wide bunk that stretched across the end of the room. In the other end, cracker boxes were made to serve as furniture. They were grouped about the fireplace. A picture from an illustrated weekly was upon the log walls, and three rifles were paralleled on pegs. Equipments hung on handy projections, and some tin dishes lay upon a small pile of firewood.”

The writing style of this passage is most characteristic of American

- A. Naturalism
- B. Sentimentalism
- C. Romanticism
- D. Modernism

There was never a sound beside the wood but one,  
And that was my long scythe whispering to the ground.  
What was it it whispered? I knew not well myself;  
Perhaps it was something about the heat of the sun.  
Something, perhaps about the lack of sound –  
And that was why it whispered and did not speak.  
It was no dream of the gift of idle hours,

Or easy gold at the hand of fay or elf:  
Anything more than the truth would have seemed too weak  
To the earnest love that laid the swale in rows,  
Not without feeble-pointed spikes of flowers  
(Pale orchises), and scared a bright green snake.  
The fact is the sweetest dream that labor knows,  
My long scythe whispered and left the hay to make.

8. Which of the following can best summarize Frost's concern in the above poem?

- A. The secrets of nature surround us and can be revealed to anyone who will take time out and listen.
- B. One benefit of physical labor can be psychic revelation.
- C. Humans must work hard at discovering the truth: it will not come to the passive observer.
- D. The secrets of life are hinted at, yet never quite revealed.

Questions 9 and 10 refer to the following poem.

How soon hath Time, the subtle thief of youth,  
Stolen on his wing my three and twentieth year!  
My hasting days fly on with full career,  
But my late spring no bud or blossom show'th.  
Perhaps my semblance might deceive the truth,  
That I to manhood am arrived so near.  
And inward ripeness doth much less appear,  
That some more timely-happy spirits endu'th.  
Yet be it less or more, or soon or slow,  
It shall be still in strictest measure even  
To that same lot, however mean or high,  
Toward which Time leads me, and the will of Heaven;  
All is, if I have grace to use it so,  
As ever in my great Taskmaster's eye.

9. This sonnet reveals that the author wrote in conformance with \_\_\_\_\_ models.



- A. Shakespearean
- B. Spenserian
- C. Italian
- D. Romanesque

10. This sonnet is characterized by each of the following with the exception that the author
- A. avoids the final couplet.
  - B. uses enclosed instead of alternating rhyme in the octave.
  - C. does not follow a pattern of abba, abba, cdedce.
  - D. alters meter and line requirements.

Questions 11 to 13 refer to the following poem by Emily Dickinson.

If I can stop one Heart from breaking  
I shall not live in vain  
If I can ease one Life the Aching  
Or cool one Pain

Or help one fainting Robin  
Unto his Nest again  
I shall not live in Vain.

11. A most important characteristic of the poetry demonstrated here is the tendency toward
- A. an emphasis on nature.
  - B. reclusiveness.
  - C. didacticism.
  - D. lament for lost love.
12. The poet's use of capital first letters may be accounted for by
- A. remnant 18th century convention.
  - B. thematic emphasis.
  - C. The poet's love of hidden puzzles.
  - D. personification of concepts.



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13. The "Orphic" tone is related to the traditions of
- A. the 18<sup>th</sup> century Enlightenment.
  - B. late-Puritan literary climate.
  - C. American Free Thinking.
  - D. Evangelical messianism.

Faustus: Why, dost thou think that Faustus shall be damned?

Mephistopheles: Ay, of necessity, for here's the scroll

In which thou hast given thy soul to Lucifer.

Faustus: Ay, and body too; but what of that?

Thinkst thou that Faustus is so fond to imagine

That after this life there is any pain?

No, these are trifles and mere old wive's tales.

14. In the above excerpt, Faustus implies that
- A. affection blinds a person to pain.
  - B. he does not believe that the afterlife is painful.
  - C. he does not believe there is afterlife at all.
  - D. selling one's soul to the Devil is the most painful thing a person can do.

"My father's name being Pirrit and my Christian name, Philip, my infant tongue could make of both names nothing more explicit than Pip. So I called myself Pip and came to be called Pip."

15. The above passage, taken from Charles Dicken's *Great Expectations*, indicates that the speaker is
- A. unsure of this lineage.
  - B. somewhat frightened and over-sensitive.
  - C. of limited intelligence.
  - D. extremely egocentric.



IV. Essay Questions. 40%

Choose TWO from the following five topics and write an essay of 300 words each.

1. Discuss D. H. Lawrence's *Sons and Lovers*.
2. Comment on William Golding's *Lord of the Flies*.
3. Comment on any of the works by Joseph Conrad.
4. Comment on any of the works by William Faulkner.
5. Discuss the social significance of *The Great Gatsby* by Scott Fitzgerald.