

大连外国语学院

二〇〇二年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

学科专业 英语语言文学 外国语言学及应用语言学（英语）

考试科目 英美文学

考生请注意：答案写在试卷上无效，必须写在答题纸上。

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

1. *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* was written by
2. *Tender Is the Night* was written by
3. *For Whom the Bell Tolls* was written by
4. *Tortilla Flat* was written by
5. *As I Lay Dying* was written by
6. *One Way Ticket* was written by
7. *Native Son* was written by
8. *Long Day's Journey into Night* was written by
9. *Drums Under the Windows* was written by
10. *The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock* was written by

11. *Mrs. Dalloway* was written by _____

12. *Pilgrim's Progress* was written by _____

13. *Vanity Fair* was written by _____

14. *Adam Bede* was written by _____

15. *A Pair of Blue Eyes* was written by _____

II. Identify the following works, speeches, or writers 15%

16. The following selection is taken from _____

- A. Robert Burns
- B. William Shakespeare
- C. William Wordsworth
- D. Robert Browning

As fair art thou, my bonnie lass,
So deep in luvè am I;
And I will luvè thee still, my dear,
Till a' the seas gang dry.

Till a' the seas gang dry, my dear,
And the rocks melt wi' the sun:
O I will love thee still, my dear,
While the sands o' life shall run.

17. The following passage is taken from _____ by Shakespeare.

- A. *All's Well That Ends Well*
- B. *King Lear*
- C. *Macbeth*
- D. *As You Like It*

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She should have died hereafter;
 There would have been a time for such a word.
 To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
 Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
 To the last syllable of recorded time;
 And all our yesterdays have lighted fools
 The way to dusty death. Out, out brief candle!
 Life's but a walking shadow, a poor player
 That struts and frets his hour upon the stage,
 And then is heard no more; it is a tale
 Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,
 Signifying nothing.

18. The following selection is taken from Robert Burns' _____

- A. *Is There for Honest Poverty*
- B. *The Slave's Lament*
- C. *Tam o' Shanter*
- D. *Scots, Wha Hae*

Inspiring bold John Barleycorn!
 What dangers thou canst make us scorn!
 Wi' tippenny, we fear nae evil;
 Wi' usquabae, we'll face the devil!
 The swats sae ream'd in Tammie's noddle,
 Fair play, he car'd na deils a boddle,
 But Maggie stood, right sair astonish'd,
 Till, by the heel and hand admonish'd,
 She ventur'd forward on the light;
 And, wow! Tam saw an unco sight!
 Warlocks and witches in a dance:
 Nae cotillon, brent new frae France,
 But hornpipes, jigs, strathspeys, and reels,
 Put life and mettle in their heels.

19. The following passage is taken from _____.

- A. *Sister Carrie*
- B. *Pride and Prejudice*
- C. *The Rainbow*
- D. *Heart of Darkness*

It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune, must be in want of a wife.

20. The author of the following passage is _____.

- A. Thomas Gray
- B. William Blake
- C. Richard Brinsley Sheridan
- D. Henry Fielding

In what distant deeps or skies
Burnt the fire of thine eyes?
On what wings dare he aspire?
What the hand dare seize the fire?

And what shoulder and what art
Could twist the sinews of thy heart?
And, when thy heart began to beat,
What dread hand and what dread feet?

What the hammer? What the chain?
In what furnace was thy brain?
What the anvil? What dread grasp
Dare its deadly terrors clasp?

21. The author of the following passage is _____.

- A. Virginia Woolf
- B. E. M. Forster

C. D. H. Lawrence

D. Joseph Conrad

She tried to go on with her letter, reminding herself that she was only an elderly woman who had got up too early in the morning and journeyed too far, that the despair creeping over her was merely her despair, her personal weakness, and that even if she got a sunstroke and went mad the rest of the world would go on. But suddenly, at the edge of her mind, Religion appeared, poor little talkative Christianity, and she knew that all its divine words from "Let there be light" to "It is finished" only amounted to "boum." Then she was terrified over an area larger than usual; the universe, never comprehensible to her intellect, offered no repose to her soul, the mood of the last two months took definite form at last, and she realized that she didn't want to write to her children, didn't want to communicate with anyone, not even with God.

22. The following lines are selected from _____

- A. T. S. Eliot
- B. John Donne
- C. John Keats
- D. William Wordsworth

Nor perchance,
 If I were not thus taught, should I the more
 Suffer my genial spirits to decay:
 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. Oh! yet a little while
 May I behold in thee what I was once,
 My dear, dear Sister! and this prayer I make
 Knowing that Nature never did betray

The heart that loved her; 'tis her privilege
 Through all the years of this our life, to lead
 From joy to joy: for she can so inform
 The mind that is within us, so impress
 With quietness and beauty, and so feed
 With lofty thoughts, that neither evil tongues,
 Rash judgments, nor the sneers of selfish men,
 Nor greetings where no kindness is, nor all
 The dreary intercourse of daily life,
 Shall e'er prevail against us, or disturb
 Our cheerful faith, that all which we behold
 Is full of blessings.

D. Mark Twain

23. The author being described in the following passage is _____.

- A. Charles Dickens
- B. Henry James
- C. James Joyce
- D. Thomas Hardy

A central theme in many of his novels is man's struggle against the neutral force that rules the universe, a force that is indifferent to man's suffering. This theme is frequently joined to an examination of life's ironies and love's disappointments. One of his novels deals with an intelligent and sensitive girl of humble origins driven to murder and hence to death by hanging by a series of bitterly ironic circumstances and events. Another chronicles the destruction of a villager whose intellectual ambitions are thwarted by his sensuality and by circumstances.

24. The following lines are taken from _____.

- A. *Earth Has Not Anything to show More Fair*
- B. *Kubla Khan*
- C. *The Daffodils*
- D. *Ode to the West Wind*

Continuous as the stars that shine
 And twinkle on the milky way,
 They stretched in never-ending line
 Along the margin of a bay:
 Ten thousand saw I at a glance
 Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

The waves beside them danced, but they
 Out-did the sparkling waves in glee;
 A Poet could not but be gay
 In such a jocund company!
 I gazed — and gazed — but little thought
 What wealth the show to me had brought:

25. The following excerpt is from a poem written by _____.
- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| A. Robert Burns | B. Bernard Shaw |
| C. Robert Frost | D. Carl Sandburg |

O Tam! Hadst thou but been sae wise
 As ta'en thy ain wife Kate's advice!
 She tauld thee weel thou was a skellum,
 A bletherin', blusterin', drunken blellum...
 she prophesied that, late or soon,
 Thou would be found deep drowned in Doon;
 Or caught wi' warlocks in the mirk
 By Alloway's auld haunted kirk.

26. The following lines are written by _____
- | |
|------------------------|
| A. William Cobbett |
| B. William Shakespeare |
| C. William Wordsworth |
| D. William Blake |

The rainbow comes and goes,

And lovely is the rose;
 The moon doth with delight
 Look round her when the heavens are bare;
 Waters on a starry night
 Are beautiful and fair;
 The sunshine is a glorious birth;
 But yet I know, where'er I go,
 That there hath pass'd away a glory from the earth.

27. The following selection is written by _____.

- A. William Shakespeare
- B. Jack London
- C. T. S. Eliot
- D. Mark Twain

Unreal City,
 Under the brown fog of a winter dawn,
 A crowd flowed over London Bridge, so many,
 I had not thought death had undone so many.
 Sighs, short and infrequent, were exhaled,
 And each man fixed his eyes before his feet.
 Flowed up the hill and down King William Street...

28. The following selection is taken from _____

- A. *Song for the Luddites*
- B. *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*
- C. *Don Juan*
- D. *The Solitary Reaper*

Is thy face like thy mother's, my fair child!
 Ada! sole daughter of my house and heart?
 When last I saw thy young blue eyes they smiled,
 And when we parted—not as now we part,
 But with a hope. —

Awaking with a start,
 The waters heave around me; and on high

The winds lift up their voices: I depart,
Whither I know not; but the hour's gone by,
When Albion's lessening shores could grieve or glad mine
eye.

29. The phrase "graveyard school" designates a group of eighteenth-century British poets who wrote long poems on death and immortality. The works of all of the following are associated with the graveyard school EXCEPT
- A. James Thompson
 - B. Thomas Gray
 - C. Edward Young
 - D. Robert Blair
30. The following passage is from a novel by _____.
- A. Fitzgerald
 - B. Faulkner
 - C. Lawrence
 - D. Whitman

And so the house came to be haunted by the unspoken phrase: *There must be more money! There must be more money!* The children could hear it all the time, though nobody said it aloud. They heard it at Christmas, when the expensive and splendid toys filled the nursery. Behind the shining modern rocking-horse, behind the smart doll's house, a voice would start whispering: "There *must* be more money! There *must* be more money!" And the children would stop playing, to listen for a moment. They would look into each other's eyes, to see if they had all heard. And each one saw in the eyes of the other two that they too had heard. "There *must* be more money! There *must* be more money!"

III. Literary Comprehension Questions 30%

Questions 31-34 refer to the following lines excerpted from a longer poem:

Thou then take my brand Excalibur,

Which was my pride: for thou rememberest how
In those old days, one summer noon, an arm
Rose up from out the bosom of the lake,
Clothed in white samite, mystic, wonderful,
Holding the sword—and how I row'd across
And took it, and have worn it, like a king:
And, wheresoever I am sung or told
In aftertime, this also shall be known.
But now delay not: take Excalibur,
And fling him far into the middle mere:
Watch what thou seest, and lightly bring me word.

31. Who is speaking to whom?
- A. King Arthur to Sir Galahad
 - B. Sir Gawain to Gringolet
 - C. King Arthur to Sir Bedivere
 - D. Sir Lancelot to Guinevere
32. Which best explains the word "samite?"
- A. heavily gem-encrusted armor
 - B. silver gossamer-like material
 - C. highly decorated damask
 - D. silk material interwoven with gold and silver thread
33. What happens to the speaker?
- A. He dies and three gloriously appareled women lead him to the underground.
 - B. The white samite-clad arm draws him down into the Lake of Forgetfulness.
 - C. He dies and funeral barge with three weeping queens takes him to the island valley of Avalon.
 - D. He falls asleep and dreams that a barge drawn by swans takes him away from the battle ground.

34. The author of the passage is

- A. Tennyson
- B. Malory
- C. John Gardner
- D. Wordsworth

Questions 35-38 are based on the following passage from *A Christmas Carol*, a novel by Charles Dickens.

Sitting room, bed-room, lumber-room. All as they should be. Nobody under the table, nobody under the sofa; a small fire in the grate; spoon and basin ready; and the little saucepan of gruel (Scrooge had a cold in his head) upon the hob. Nobody under the bed; nobody in the closet; nobody in his dressing-gown, which was hanging up in a suspicious attitude against the wall. Lumber-room as usual. Old fire-guard, old shoes, two fish-baskets, washing-stand on three legs, and a poker.

Quite satisfied, he closed his door, and locked himself in; double-locked himself in, which was not his custom. Thus secured against surprise, he took off his cravat; put on his dressing-gown and slippers, and his night-cap; and sat down before the fire to take his gruel.

35. The inventory of rooms and objects suggests that this man is

- A. worried about finding an intruder in his home
- B. expecting an old
- C. surprised at his own neatness
- D. unfamiliar with the place he is staying

36. Which of the following information does NOT imply that this man worries about spending money?

- A. a head cold
- B. a small fire
- C. a little saucepan
- D. old shoes

37. The best title for this passage would be

- A. Bad Habits
- B. City Night
- C. The Fright of His Life
- D. Double-Checking

38. When Scrooge sits "to take his gruel", he is probably

- A. fixing dinner
- B. eating dinner
- C. taking a nap
- D. feeling nervous

Questions 39-42 refer to the excerpted second stanza of a poem below:

Now I am a lake. A woman bends over me,
Searching my reaches for what she really is.
Then she turns to those liars, the candles or the moon.
I see her back and reflect it faithfully.
She rewards me with tears and an agitation of hands.
I am important to her. She comes and goes.
Each morning it is her face that replaces the darkness.
In me she has drowned a young girl, and in me an old woman
Rises toward her day after day like a terrible fish.

39. Which best defines the "I" of the initial metaphor?

- A. The lake is a mirror to reflect back the woman's true image of herself.
- B. The lake is the mirror to be rewarded for giving back a soothing image.
- C. The lake acts as a portrait which flatters the woman.
- D. The lake is too deep to give back a true image so it lies.

40. Why are candles or the moon liars in line 3?

- A. They give a flattering softening light so the picture they reflect is not "true."
- B. They change so much that the reflections they give back in the mirror

can never be true.

- C. They cannot reflect light as a mirror does so there is no image.
- D. Their light is too shadowy or milky to give a good reflection.

41. Which is the closest paraphrase of lines 8-9?
- A. The mirror has changed and refuses to give the young woman the reflection she ought to have.
 - B. Over time the young girl has grown old with the mirror which reflects the true image of a face now wrinkled and aged.
 - C. The woman feels as useless as a fish and thus wishes to drown herself in her rightful milieu, the lake.
 - D. The young girl is desperately unhappy like a fish out of water but hates to see this reflected in the mirror.

42. The poet is
- A. Emily Dickinson
 - B. Ted Hughes
 - C. Sylvia Plath
 - D. Wallace Stevens

47. Which of the following is the best meaning for *sinister*?

Questions 43-45 refer to the poem that follows:

Brevi
 I met a traveler from an antique land
 Who said: Two vast and trunkless legs of stone
 Stand in the desert...Near them, on the sand,
 Half sunk, a shattered visage lies, whose frown
 And wrinkled lip, and sneer of cold command,
 Tell that its sculptor well those passions read
 Which yet survive, stamped on these lifeless things,
 The hand that mocked them, and the heart that fed:
 And on the pedestal these words appear:
 "My name is Ozymandias, king of kings:
 Look on my works, ye Mighty and despair!"
 Nothing beside remains. Round the decay

Of that colossal wreck, boundless and bare
The lone and level sands stretch far away.

43. Which most-closely describes the poet's meaning?
- A. The British Empire will one day tumble like the statue Ozymandias built.
 - B. The Egyptian Empire was great but it was destroyed by one man's lust for power.
 - C. The ruined statue and the sand's reclamation exemplify the futility of man's life on earth.
 - D. No man, no matter how great, has the right to set himself up as immortal.
44. What do lines 4-7 suggest about Ozymandias?
- A. He was a lifeless old man.
 - B. He was conceited and arrogant.
 - C. The sculptor captured the man's coldness and arrogance.
 - D. The sculptor hated him and so executed a perfect likeness.
45. The poet also wrote
- A. *Ode on a Grecian Urn*
 - B. *To a Skylark*
 - C. *Elegy written in a Country Churchyard*
 - D. *The Wasteland*

Questions 46-49 are based on the following poem by Robert Frost.

Bereft

Where had I heard this wind before
Change like this to a deeper roar?
What would it take my standing there for,
Holding open a restive door,
Looking downhill to a frothy shore?

Summer was past and day was past.
 Somber clouds in the west were massed.
 Out in the porch's sagging floor
 Leaves got up in a coil and hissed,
 Blindly struck at my knee and missed.
 Something sinister in the tone
 Told me my secret must be known:
 Word I was in the house alone
 Somehow must have gotten abroad,
 Word I was in my life alone,
 Word I had no one felt but God.

46. Which of the following best describes the time of day and the season in this poem?
- A. a summer evening
 B. a fall afternoon
 C. a spring afternoon
 D. a winter evening
47. Which of the following is the best meaning for *sinister*?
- A. threatening
 B. evil
 C. depressing
 D. uneasy
48. To what effect does the poet say that the leaves "got up in a coil and hissed,/ Blindly struck at my knee and missed?"
- A. to describe the wind in line one
 B. to suggest a striking snake
 C. to show how nervous the speaker is
 D. to suggest that the storm has passed
49. Which of the following is the best explanation for the fact that *abroad* and *God* don't quite rhyme?

- A. It is difficult to find a good rhyme for *God*.
- B. The poet didn't think it mattered.
- C. This helps to signal that the poem is finished.
- D. It weakens the comfort the last line should provide.

Questions 50-53 refer to the following passage:

His head leaned back so far that it rested against the face of a defunct mantelpiece clock, and from this position his distraught eyes stared down at Daisy, who was sitting, frightened but graceful, on the edge of a stiff chair...his lips parted with an abortive attempt at a laugh. Luckily the clock took this moment to tilt dangerously at the pressure of his head, whereupon he turned and caught it with trembling fingers and set it back in its place...

"I'm sorry about the clock," he said.

"It's an old clock," I told them idiotically.

I think we all believed for a moment that it had smashed in pieces on the floor.

"We haven't met for several years," said Daisy, her voice as matter-of-fact as it could ever be.

"Five years next November."

50. Who narrates this dialogue?

- A. Nick Caraway
- B. Daisy Buchanan
- C. Mr. Montford
- D. Mr. Quinion

51. What do the details about the "defunct" clock and its falling reveal about these people?

- A. Time is dead as far as the these people are concerned.
- B. Time is becoming short as the narrator tries to write the story of these

- people.
- C. Time has not mattered before but is beginning to matter now as the three become involved in a love triangle.
- D. Time is gradually being destroyed for the two lovers who have been apart for five years.
52. Who says the last line and why is the detail important?
- A. The narrator because he has known the couple five years.
- B. The other man because the exact time has been important to him if not to Daisy.
- C. The other man who has hated Daisy for five years and counted the time to revenge himself on her.
- D. The narrator because it seems as if the couple have been there with him for five years.
53. The author also wrote
- A. *The Animal Farm*
- B. *The Prime of Miss Jane Brodie*
- C. *Tender is the Night*
- D. *The Masters*
54. Which of Joseph Conrad's novel was based on his experience on a freighter from Bombay to Dunkirk?
- A. *The Nigger of the Narcissus*
- B. *Heart of Darkness*
- C. *Lord Jim*
- D. *Nostramo*
55. Which of the following writers showed a strong reaction by leaving his country to the ban of his novel and his wanderings in other countries led to the writing of many travel books including *Twilight in Italy*, *Sea and Sardinia* and *Mornings in Mexico*.
- A. Earnest Hemingway

- B. D. H. Lawrence
- C. Joseph Conrad
- D. Ralph Waldo Emerson

Questions 56-59 are based on the following passage from *The Grapes of Wrath*, a novel by John Steinbeck.

He loved the land no more than the bank loved the land. He could admire the tractor—its machined surfaces, its surge of power, the roar of its detonating cylinders; but it was not his tractor. Behind the tractor rolled the shining disks, cutting the earth with blades—not plowing but surgery, pushing the cut earth to the right where the second row of disks cut it and pushed it to the left; slicing blades shining, polished by the cut earth. And pulled behind the disks, the harrows combing with iron teeth so that the little clods broke up and the earth lay smooth. The driver sat in his iron seat and he was proud of the straight lines he did not will, proud of the tractor he did not own or love, proud of the power he could not control. And when that crop grew, and was harvested, no man had crumbled a hot clod in his fingers and let the earth sift past his fingertips. No man had touched the seed, or lusted for the growth. Men ate what they had not raised, had no connection with the bread. The land bore under iron, and under iron gradually died; for it was not loved or hated, it had no prayers or curses.

56. Which of the following best describes the activity of the man in this excerpt?
- A. harvesting the grain
 - B. performing surgery
 - C. plowing a field
 - D. admiring the land
57. What is suggested by the comparison in the first sentence?
- A. The bank loves the land more than the man does.
 - B. The man cares very much about the land.

- C. Both the man and the bank see the land only as a source of income.
- D. The man has borrowed heavily from the bank in order to pay for the land.

58. What is meant by the word iron in the last sentence?

- A. the seat of the tractor
- B. the tractor and other farm machines
- C. the iron fist of the driver
- D. the farmer's strength

59. Why does the author end the passage with "for it was not loved or hated, it had no prayers or curses"?

- A. to suggest that the land is impersonal
- B. to explain why the man felt as he did about the land
- C. to suggest that a person must be emotionally involved in order for the land to thrive
- D. to suggest that farmers don't need to either pray or curse to raise good crops

60. In which of George Bernard Shaw's plays the heroin is concerned with the saving of souls of the poor?

- A. *Major Barbara*
- B. *Widowers' Houses*
- C. *Mrs. Warren's Professions*
- D. *You Never Can Tell*

IV. Essay Questions 40%

Choose TWO from the following four topics and write an essay of 300~400 words each.

1. Although Blake, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Byron, Shelley and Keats are individual writers and did not cohere in a movement, they do however have certain qualities in common, which set them apart at least from their predecessors of the 18th century. Discuss their common qualities.

2. Comment on one of the American playwrights.
3. Discuss the common qualities of *Under the Greenwood Tree* and *Far From the Madding Crowd* by Thomas Hardy.
4. Comment on one of the Steinbeck's novels.