

北京师范大学  
2005 年招收攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

专 业：英语语言文学

科目代码：441

研究方向：英语语言文学的所有方向

考试科目：英语语言文学

[注意] 答案全部写在答题纸上，写在试卷上无效。

**Section One:** There are two parts (A and B) in this section. Choose ONLY one part. Any one who answers questions from both parts will receive scores only for one part. 50%

**Part A**

(此部分只供英美文学、西方文论方向考生选答!)

**I. Fill in the following blanks. (30 points)**

1. The period of Old English literature extends from about 450 to \_\_\_\_\_, during which Old English poets produced the national epic poem—\_\_\_\_\_.
2. *The Faerie Queene* is the masterpiece of \_\_\_\_\_, which was written in stanzas with nine lines in each, rhyming particularly, invented by the poet himself known as \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The Elizabethan drama is the real mainstream of \_\_\_\_\_. The most famous dramatists in this period are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and Christopher Marlowe.
4. During the reign of Charles I there were two schools of poetry. John Donne is the leading figure of the “\_\_\_\_\_ school”, while \_\_\_\_\_ was the chief representative of another school known as cavaliers.
5. Defoe was finally recognized as a major English novelist at the age of 60 with the publication of \_\_\_\_\_. Another masterpiece of travel literature then was *Gulliver’s Travels* by \_\_\_\_\_.
6. With his chief achievement in composing satirical poetry in heroic couplet, \_\_\_\_\_ succeeded Chaucer and Dryden in bringing this metrical form to its perfection. The popular saying “to err is human, to forgive divine” is a line in his most popular work \_\_\_\_\_.
7. *Lyrical Ballads*, published in 1798 was the product of the discussions on events in France then by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, started the age of \_\_\_\_\_ in British literature.
8. Shelley claimed poetry “reproduces the common universe” and “creates anew the universe, after it has been blunted by reiteration” in his well-known essay \_\_\_\_\_. Unlike the lake poets, he and Byron rejected the entire English society by their self-imposed exile and introduced what became a persistent theme in many Victorian and modern writers—the theme of \_\_\_\_\_.
9. After establishing himself as a writer of romantic historical narrative poetry, \_\_\_\_\_ switched to novel writing and showed a keen sense of political and traditional forces of their influence on the individual in his depiction of Scotland, England and the Continent. Another major novelist of the same period is \_\_\_\_\_ who deliberately chose to write the life of provincial English gentlefolk.
10. Among the famous novelists of the Victorian Age were the critical realists like \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Many of the prose writers of the Victorian time joined forces with the critical realist novelists and some became very influential in the ideological field, among whom are \_\_\_\_\_ with *The French Revolution* and \_\_\_\_\_ with *Modern Painters*.
12. A contemporary of Alfred Tennyson, \_\_\_\_\_ is acknowledged by many as the most original poet of the time. His name is often associated with the term “\_\_\_\_\_.” “*My Last Duchess*” is one of his best known works.
13. The English aesthetic movement, influence by the French symbolists, covered a wide range of poets, writers and artists. Among them, \_\_\_\_\_ was the most representative, whose well known comedy is \_\_\_\_\_.
14. Regarded as a sea writer for a long time, \_\_\_\_\_ symbolically presents one of his commonest themes—the necessity and the dangers of human contact in *The Nigger of the “Narcissus”*. The best known works by him are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.



15. "Sailing to Byzantium" and "After Long Silence" represent the mature \_\_\_\_\_ whose remarkable career stretched across the whole modern period. Working out his own notion of symbolism, he developed a rich \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ poetry, shockingly realistic and movingly suggestive.
16. With the notion that multiple levels of consciousness existed simultaneously in the human mind and that one's present was the sum of his past, present and future, modern writers like \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and Dorothy Richardson, concentrated all their efforts on digging into the human consciousness. They had created unprecedented stream-of-consciousness novels such as *Ulysses*, *Mrs. Dalloway* and \_\_\_\_\_ by Richardson.
17. The most original playwright of the Theater of Absurd is \_\_\_\_\_, who wrote about human beings living a meaningless life in an alien, decaying world. His first major public recognition came as result of a somber, static and hilarious play titled \_\_\_\_\_.
18. In 1950s, there appeared a group of young writers in Britain who were fiercely critical of the established order, called \_\_\_\_\_, a term taken from John Osborne's play *Look Back in Anger* first appeared on stage in \_\_\_\_\_. Most of them came from working or lower middle class families.
19. The Great Awakening refers to a great revival of emotional \_\_\_\_\_ in America, the movement being at its highest about 1740—1745 under the leadership of \_\_\_\_\_, who played a key role in American Puritanism.
20. Emersonian \_\_\_\_\_ is actually a philosophical school that absorbed some ideological concerns of American Puritanism and \_\_\_\_\_, with its focus on the intuitive knowledge of human beings to grasp the absolute in the universe and the divinity of man.
21. "Young Good Man Brown" is written by \_\_\_\_\_, who held an unceasing interest in the "interior of the heart" of man's being; while *The Confidence-Man* is by \_\_\_\_\_, whose monumental work \_\_\_\_\_ is regarded as the first American prose epic.
22. In a different fashion from \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ to draw the developing realistic methods of Europe deep into American fiction, William Dean Howells, as the champion of the new school, best expressed his literary-aesthetic ideas in a selection of essays named \_\_\_\_\_.
23. The impact of Darwin's evolutionary theory on the American thought and the influence of 19<sup>th</sup> century French literature on the American men of letters gave rise to another school of realism: \_\_\_\_\_. One of the most familiar themes in this period is the theme of human "bestiality", which is described in *Sister Carrie* by \_\_\_\_\_.
24. "After Apple-Picking" is written by \_\_\_\_\_, who wrote and published in the east, at the same time \_\_\_\_\_ was making his voice heard in the Mid-west. With the poem "Chicago", he was considered as the only great poet then writing in the Whitmanesque tradition.
25. The Yoknapatawpha County is a mythical kingdom created by \_\_\_\_\_ with his rich imagination, who won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1949 with his famous work \_\_\_\_\_.
26. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first intellectual and artistic movement that brought African-American to the attention of the entire nation of the United States. The most important person in it was \_\_\_\_\_ known as Black American poet laureate.
27. The term \_\_\_\_\_ generally applies to the criticism practiced by John Crowe Ransom, Allen Tate, Robert Penn Warren and Cleanth Brooks, which concentrates on the work of art as an object itself and subjects it to close analysis.
28. The founder of modern American drama \_\_\_\_\_ won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1936, whose best known play is \_\_\_\_\_.
29. The 1950s actually was a decade of subtle and pervasive stress. Some of the best work portrays men who fail in the struggle to succeed, as in \_\_\_\_\_'s *Hombre* and \_\_\_\_\_'s *The Day After Tomorrow*. \_\_\_\_\_ further by following those who dropped out, as did J.D. Salinger in \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ in *On the Road*.
30. Minority writing became a major fixture on the American literary landscape in the last two decades of 20<sup>th</sup> century. \_\_\_\_\_ with *The Woman Warrior* carved out a place for her fellow Asian-Americans, among them \_\_\_\_\_ has captivated readers with her *The Joy Luck Club* and *The Kitchen God's Wife*.



**II. Read the following instruction and write a short essay accordingly (No less than 300 words.) (20 points)**

A stereotypical character is one who can be identified by one or several dominant traits that contribute to the formation of literary motifs and themes in specific literary works.

1) In Robert Browning's poem "My Last Duchess", the narrator presents himself as a stereotypical control freak. The duke is vain and arrogant. He insists people beneath him act the way he expects them to act. If they do not, they are disposed of unceremoniously.

2) In F. Scott Fitzgerald's novel *The Great Gatsby*, the title character is represented as a stereotypical American dreamer. He thinks that if he can get the money and get the dream girl, he can live happily ever after. He is the poor boy who recognizes that through hard work and a winning personality he can, in a country like America, transcend his social class, get rich, and win the hand of the princess.

3) Krapp, the only character in Samuel Beckett's brief, one-act play, *Krapp's Last Tape*, is the stereotypical bitter old man. Poor and lonely, probably alcoholic, he passes his time listening to his tape-recorded journal through which he relives happier times.

4) Granny Weatheral in Katherine Ann Porter's *The Jilting of Granny Weatheral*, is the stereotypical feisty old woman who refuses to acknowledge and accept the fact that she is sick and probably dying, and thereby confesses to any weakness.

**Questions:** Does any of the stereotypical characters mentioned above remind you of some characters in Anglo-American literary works? How do you interpret those similarities in different works by different authors within different historical-cultural contexts?

**Part B**

(此部分只供翻译方向考生选答!)

**I. Translate the following passages into Chinese. (30 points)**

Translating as a purposeful activity... isn't that stating the obvious? Aren't all human activities aimed at some purpose or other? What does it mean to say that translating (which here will always include interpreting unless stated otherwise) is a purposeful activity?

The title is not meant to tell you something you didn't know before; it's simply stating the aspects of translating that will be focused on in this book. The main title is evaluative rather than referential in function (these terms will be explained in chapter 4); the referential part is the subtitle "functional approaches explained". This book thus explains functionalist approaches to translation. "Functionalist" means focusing on the function or functions of texts and translations. Functionalism is a broad term for various theories that approach translation in this way, although what we will call *Skopostheorie*\* has played a major role in the development of this trend; a number of scholars subscribe to functionalism and draw inspiration from *Skopostheorie* without calling themselves anything like "skopists". We shall thus be looking at functionalism as a broad approach, trying to distinguish between its parts wherever possible and necessary.

Human actions or activities are carried out by "agents", individuals playing roles. When playing the role of senders in communication, people have communicative purposes that they try to put into practice by means of texts. Communicative purposes are aimed at other people who are playing the role of receivers. Communication takes place through a medium and in situations that are limited in time and place. Each specific situation determines what and how people communicate, and it is changed by people communicating. Situations are not universal but are embedded in a cultural habitat, which in turn conditions the situation. Language is thus to be regarded as part of culture. And communication is conditioned by the constraints of the situation-in-culture.

\**Skopostheorie*: purpose-oriented theory.







## II. Read the following story and answer the questions. (40 points)

## No Speak English

Mamacita is the big mama\* of the man across the street, third-floor front. Rachel says her name ought to be *Mamasota*, but I think that's mean.

The man saved his money to bring her here. He saved and saved because she was alone with the baby boy in that country. He worked two jobs. He came home late and he left early. Every day.

Then one day Mamacita and the baby boy arrived in a yellow taxi. The taxi door opened like a waiter's arm. Out stepped a tiny pink shoe, a foot soft as a rabbit's ear, then the chick ankle, a flutter of hips, fuchsia roses and green perfume. The man had to pull her, the taxi driver had to push. Push, pull. Push, pull. Poof!

All at once she bloomed. Huge, enormous, beautiful to look at, from the salmon-pink feather on the tip of her hat down to the little rosebuds of her toes. I couldn't take my eyes off her tiny shoes.

Up, up, up the stairs she went with the baby boy in a blue blanket, the man carrying her suitcases, her lavender hatboxes, a dozen boxes of satin high heels. Then we didn't see her.

Somebody said it's because she's too fat, somebody because of the three flights of stairs, but I believe she doesn't come out because she is afraid to speak English, and maybe this is so since she only knows eight words. She knows to say: *He not here* for when the landlord comes. *No speak English* if anybody else comes, and *Holy smokes*. I don't know where she learned this, but I heard her say it one time and it surprised me.

My father says when he came to this country he ate hamandeggs for three months. Breakfast, lunch, and dinner. Hamandeggs. That was the only word he knew. He doesn't eat hamandeggs anymore. Whatever her reasons, whether she is fat, or can't climb the stairs, or is afraid of English, she won't come down. She sits all day by the window and plays the Spanish radio show and sings all the homesick songs about her country in a voice that sounds like a seagull.

Home. Home. Home is a house in a photograph, a pink house, pink as hollyhocks with lots of startled light. The man paints the walls of the apartment pink, but it's not the same you know. She still sighs for her pink house, and then I think she cries. I would.

Sometimes the man gets disgusted. He starts screaming and you can hear it all the way down the street.

Ay, she says, she is said.

Oh, he says, not again.

Cuando, Cuando, Cuando? She asks.

Ay, Caray! We *are* home. This *is* home. Here I am and here I stay. Speak English. Speak English. Christ!

Ay! Mamacita, who does not belong, every once in a while lets out a cry, hysterical, high, as if he had torn the only skinny thread that kept her alive, the only road out to that country.

And then to break her heart forever, the baby boy who has begun to talk, starts to sing the Pepsi commercial he heard on T.V.

No speak English, she says to the child who is singing in the language that sounds like tin. No speak English, no speak English, and bubbles into tears. No, no, no as if she can't believe her ears.

\* the big mama\*: wife



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**Questions:**

1. From the descriptions of Mamacita in the first six paragraphs of the story, how do you picture her? (10 points)
2. Like many new immigrants, Mamacita is having trouble adjusting to life in the United States.
  - a. Of the three different suggestions given for why Mamacita never leaves her apartment, which one seems most likely to you? Why? (10 points)
  - b. What does "No speak English" mean the first time it appears in the story? What does it mean in the final paragraph? (10 points)
  - c. How well does Mamacita's eight-word vocabulary meet her needs? What other words might she need if she went outside? Why do you think the narrator tells the story about "hamandeggs"? (10 points)

**III. Write an essay on the following topic. (30 points)****My Idea of the Ideal Job**