



高等学校英语专业系列教材

英国文学新编

郭群英 主编

British Literature

(修订版)



外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS



高等学校英语专业系列教材

英国文学新编

郭群英 主编

British Literature

副主编：冯 梅 蔡玉侠

(修订版)

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

北京 BEIJING

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英国文学新编 = British Literature: 英文 / 郭群英主编. — 修订本. — 北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2010.7

(高等学校英语专业系列教材)

ISBN 978-7-5600-9816-6

I. ①英… II. ①郭… III. ①英语—高等学校—教材 ②文学史—英国—英文 ③文学—作品综合集—英国—英文 IV. ①H319.4: I

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2010) 第 130829 号

出 版 人: 于春迟

责任编辑: 邓付华 潘小英

封面设计: 张 峰

版式设计: 张苏梅

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社 址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网 址: <http://www.fltrp.com>

印 刷: 北京京科印刷有限公司

开 本: 650×980 1/16

印 张: 34.5

版 次: 2010 年 7 月第 1 版 2010 年 7 月第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5600-9816-6

定 价: 59.90 元

* * *

购书咨询: (010)88819929 电子邮箱: club@fltrp.com

如有印刷、装订质量问题, 请与出版社联系

联系电话: (010)61207896 电子邮箱: zhijian@fltrp.com

制售盗版必究 举报查实奖励

版权保护办公室举报电话: (010)88817519

物料号: 198160001

修订版前言

随着我国对外开放政策的深入贯彻执行，外语教学在各类学校中的地位变得尤为重要。经过这几十年的发展，我国高等院校的英语本科教育已培养出大量的英语人才。但从社会需求来看，英语人才的数量还远远不能满足社会的需要，发展英语本科教育成为各高等院校面临的一项重要任务。

国家教委颁布的《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》将英国文学列为英语专业学生专业知识课程的一项重要，旨在拓展学生的知识面，培养学生对文学作品的理解和鉴赏能力，加深学生对英国社会生活和风俗习惯的了解，提高学生运用英语语言的综合能力。但英国文学涵盖的知识广博，所涉及的作家作品较多，把这门课程教好或学好并非易事。为了帮助已具有英语专科学历的学生学好本课程，顺利获得本科学历，我们编写了这部教材。初版《英国文学新编》分为上下两个分册，上册介绍了英国文学的发展简史，语言浅显易懂；下册选编了英国文学史上一些重要作家的著名作品，并做了较为详细的注释。教师在教授本课程时可采用史、选结合，或者史、选分离两种方式。

本书自2001年10月发行以来受到英语专业本科生和自考生的青睐。他们对本书独特的编写体例，清楚明晰的内容，浅显易懂的语言给予了充分肯定，并诚恳地提出了一些宝贵的修改建议。

为了答谢读者对本书的厚爱，我们采纳了读者提出的一些宝贵建议，对原版内容进行了修订。《英国文学新编》的修订版将上下两册合订

成一册，划分为第一、第二两大部分。第一部分在原书的基础上进行了扩展，增加了对第二次世界大战后英国著名作家和文学流派的介绍；为了更便于学生自学，第一部分的每个单元后都增加了配套练习；为了使学生对涉及的作家有更直观、更深刻的印象，我们给多数作家配上了头像。第二部分根据上册增加的内容适当地添加了作品选段。修订版的最后增加了三个附录：第一部分的单元练习答案、文学术语和参考文献。

在编写和修订本书时，我们参阅了国内外出版的许多有关英国文学史和作品的书籍，如 William Joseph Long 编写的 *English Literature: Its History and Its Significance for the Life of the English-Speaking World*, Albert C. Baugh 编写的 *The Literary History of England*, 陈嘉先生编写的《英国文学史》，刘炳善教授编写的《英国文学简史》以及 M. H. Abrams 编选的 *The Norton Anthology of English Literature*。尽管本书编者有多年从事英国文学教学的经验，但由于水平有限，书中错误难免。望广大读者在使用本书的过程中提出批评和建议。

编者

2009.10

CONTENTS

PART ONE A SHORT HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

Chapter One Anglo-Saxon Literature	3
I. Introduction	3
1. Anglo-Saxon Conquest	3
2. Characteristics of Anglo-Saxon Literature	3
II. Anglo-Saxon Poetry	4
1. Pagan Poetry	4
2. Religious Poetry	5
III. Anglo-Saxon Prose	6
1. Venerable Bede	7
2. Alfred the Great	7
3. Aelfric	7
Exercise 1	8
 Chapter Two Medieval English Literature	11
I. Anglo-Norman Literature	11
1. Introduction	11
2. The Romance in the Anglo-Norman Period	12
II. English Literature in the Age of Chaucer	15
1. Introduction	15
2. William Langland	16
3. Geoffrey Chaucer	18
III. English Literature in the 15th Century	22
1. English and Scottish Ballads	23
2. Thomas Malory	23
Exercise 2	25

Chapter Three English Literature in the Renaissance Period 29

I. Introduction 29

1. English Renaissance 29
2. English Literature in the Renaissance Period 30

II. English Poetry in the Renaissance Period 31

1. Thomas Wyatt 31
2. Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey 31
3. Sir Philip Sidney 32
4. Edmund Spenser 33

III. English Prose in the Renaissance Period 35

1. Thomas More 35
2. John Lyly 36
3. Francis Bacon 37

IV. English Drama in the Renaissance Period 39

1. Shakespeare's Predecessors 39
2. William Shakespeare 42
3. Shakespeare's Contemporaries and Successors 53

Exercise 3 56

Chapter Four English Literature in the 17th Century 59

I. Literature in the Revolution Period 59

1. Social Background 59
2. Literature of the Period 60
3. John Milton 62
4. John Bunyan 67

II. English Literature in the Restoration Period 69

1. Introduction 69
2. John Dryden 71

Exercise 4 73

Chapter Five English Literature in the 18th Century 77

I. Introduction 77

1. Enlightenment 77
2. Literary Characteristics of the Age 78
3. English Literature in the Three Stages of the Enlightenment 78

II. Neo-Classicism in English Literature 79

1. Introduction 79

2. Major Writers of the Neo-Classical School	80
III. English Novelists of Realistic Tradition	85
1. Daniel Defoe	85
2. Jonathan Swift	88
3. Henry Fielding	93
4. Tobias George Smollett	98
IV. English Novelists of Sentimentalist Tradition	99
1. Samuel Richardson	100
2. Laurence Sterne	102
3. Oliver Goldsmith	104
V. Poetry of Pre-Romanticism and Sentimentalism	108
1. The Meaning of Romanticism	108
2. The Meaning of Sentimentalism	109
3. Romantic and Sentimentalist Poets	109
VI. William Blake and Robert Burns	115
1. William Blake	115
2. Robert Burns	117
VII. English Drama in the 18th Century	119
1. Introduction	119
2. Richard Brinsley Sheridan	120
Exercise 5	123

Chapter Six English Literature in the Romantic Age127

I. Introduction	127
1. Literary Characteristics of the Age	127
2. Two Groups of Romantic Poets	128
3. The Features of Romantic Writing	128
II. Romantic Poets of the First Generation	129
1. William Wordsworth	129
2. Samuel Taylor Coleridge	132
3. Robert Southey	135
III. Romantic Poets of the Second Generation	135
1. Introduction	135
2. George Gordon Byron	136
3. Percy Bysshe Shelley	140
4. John Keats	145
IV. Prose Writers in the Romantic Age	148
1. Charles Lamb	149
2. William Hazlitt	151
V. English Prose Fiction in the Romantic Age	153

1. Walter Scott	153
2. Jane Austen	157
Exercise 6	159

Chapter Seven English Literature in Victorian Age 163

I. Introduction	163
1. Critical Realism	163
2. Social Criticism in Prose	164
3. English Poetry in This Period	164
4. The Appearance of Working Class Literature	165
II. Critical Realistic Novelists in Victorian Age	165
1. Charles Dickens	165
2. William Makepeace Thackeray	174
3. The Brontë Sisters	176
4. Elizabeth Cleghorn Gaskell	179
5. George Eliot	181
6. Thomas Hardy	184
7. George Meredith	185
8. Samuel Butler	187
III. Victorian Poetry	188
1. Alfred Tennyson	188
2. The Brownings	191
IV. Victorian Prose	192
1. Thomas Carlyle	192
2. John Ruskin	194
3. Matthew Arnold	197
V. Working Class Literature in the 19th Century	198
1. Ernest Jones	198
2. William Morris	199
VI. Literary Trends at the End of the 19th Century	201
1. Naturalism	201
2. New Romanticism	202
3. Aestheticism and Decadence	203
Exercise 7	204

Chapter Eight English Literature in the 20th Century 209

I. General View of English Literature in the 20th Century	209
1. History Background	209
2. Literary Characteristics	210

II. English Poetry in the 20th Century	212
1. Introduction	212
2. Poets of Realism	215
3. Poets of Modernism	218
III. English Novels in the 20th Century	224
1. The Development of Novel Writing in the Century	224
2. Realist Novelists	229
3. Modernist Novelists	232
IV. English Drama in the 20th Century	243
1. The Development of Drama in the Century	243
2. Representative Playwrights	245
V. Proletarian Literature in the 20th Century	250
1. Robert Tressell	250
2. Ralph Fox	252
Exercise 8	253

PART TWO

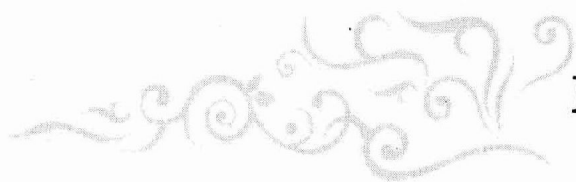
SELECTED READINGS

Chapter One English Poetry	259
I. Edmund Spenser	259
The Faerie Queene	259
Sonnet 34	260
II. William Shakespeare	261
Sonnet 18	261
Sonnet 29	262
III. John Donne	263
The Flea	263
Death, Be Not Proud	265
IV. John Milton	266
When I Consider How My Light Is Spent	266
Methought I Saw My Late Espoused Saint	267
V. Thomas Gray	268
Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard	268
VI. William Blake	274
The Lamb	274
Holy Thursday	275
The Chimney Sweeper	276
The Tyger	277

London	278
VII. Robert Burns	279
A Red, Red Rose	279
John Anderson, My Jo	280
My Heart's in the Highlands	281
VIII. William Wordsworth	282
I Traveled Among Unknown Men	282
Composed upon Westminster Bridge	283
London, 1802	284
The Solitary Reaper	285
I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud	287
IX. George Gordon Byron	288
She Walks in Beauty	288
When We Two Parted	289
Sonnet on Chillon	291
X. Percy Bysshe Shelley	292
A Song: "Men of England"	292
Ode to the West Wind	294
XI. John Keats	298
On First Looking into Chapman's Homer	298
On the Grasshopper and Cricket	299
To Autumn	300
XII. Alfred Tennyson	302
Break, Break, Break	302
Crossing the Bar	303
XIII. Robert Browning	304
Home-Thoughts, from Abroad	304
Meeting at Night	305
My Last Duchess	306
XIV. Thomas Hardy	310
Neutral Tones	310
The Darkling Thrush	311
In Time of "The Breaking of Nations"	312
XV. Alfred Edward Housman	313
Loveliest of Trees	313
To an Athlete Dying Young	314
XVI. Matthew Arnold	316
Dover Beach	316
XVII. Rupert Brooke	318
The Soldier	318
XVIII. William Butler Yeats	319

The Wild Swans at Coole	319
The Lake Isle of Innisfree	321
XIX. Philip Larkin	322
Going	322
XX. Ted Hughes	322
Hawk Roosting	322
 Chapter Two English Prose	325
I. Francis Bacon	325
Of Studies	325
II. Samuel Johnson	327
To the Right Honourable the Earl of Chesterfield	327
III. Charles Lamb	329
Dream Children: A Reverie	329
 Chapter Three English Novel	335
I. Daniel Defoe	335
<i>Robinson Crusoe</i>	335
II. Henry Fielding	349
<i>The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling</i>	349
III. Charles Dickens	359
<i>David Copperfield</i>	359
IV. Thomas Hardy	369
<i>Tess of the D'Urbervilles</i>	369
V. Jane Austen	380
<i>Pride and Prejudice</i>	380
VI. Charlotte Brontë	387
<i>Jane Eyre</i>	387
VII. Emily Brontë	403
<i>Wuthering Heights</i>	403
VIII. John Galsworthy	413
<i>The Forsyte Saga</i>	413
IX. David Herbert Lawrence	421
<i>Sons and Lovers</i>	421
X. Virginia Woolf	435

<i>Mrs. Dalloway</i>	435
XI. James Joyce	442
<i>A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man</i>	442
Chapter Four English Drama	449
I. William Shakespeare	449
<i>Hamlet</i>	449
II. George Bernard Shaw	460
<i>Pygmalion</i>	460
III. Samuel Beckett	471
<i>Waiting for Godot</i>	471
Appendix 1 Key to Exercises	481
Appendix 2 Literary Terms	511
Appendix 3 Bibliography	539



PART ONE

A SHORT HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

Chapter One

Anglo-Saxon Literature

I. Introduction

1. Anglo-Saxon Conquest

In the ancient times, there were three tribes called Angles, Saxons and Jutes in the northern Europe. In the 5th century, they conquered Britain and settled down there. After driving the native people into the deep mountains of Wales and Scotland, they divided the whole island among themselves. Angles settled down in the east midland, and built the kingdom of East Angles; Saxons took the southern part of the island and set up some small kingdoms such as Wessex, Essex and Sussex; Jutes occupied the southeastern corner of the island. Gradually seven kingdoms arose in Britain. In the 7th century, these small kingdoms were combined into a united kingdom called England.

Angles, Saxons and Jutes who are usually known as Anglo-Saxons are the first Englishmen. The language spoken by them is called the Old English, which is the foundation of English language and literature. With the Anglo-Saxon settlement in Britain, the history of English literature began.

2. Characteristics of Anglo-Saxon Literature

Anglo-Saxon literature, that is, the Old English literature, was almost exclusively a verse literature in oral form. It could be passed down by word of mouth from generation to generation. Its creators for the most part were unknown. It was given a written form long after its composition.

There were two groups of poetry in the Anglo-Saxon period. The first group was the pagan poetry represented by *Beowulf*; the second was the religious poetry represented by the works of Caedmon and Cynewulf.

In the 8th century, Anglo-Saxon prose appeared. The famous prose writers of that period were Venerable Bede and Alfred the Great.

II. Anglo-Saxon Poetry

1. Pagan Poetry

Beowulf

Beowulf is the oldest poem in the English language. It is the most important specimen of Anglo-Saxon literature, and also the oldest surviving epic in the English language. It consists of more than 3,000 lines. It had been passed from mouth to mouth for hundreds of years before it was written down in the 10th century or at the end of the 9th century. The main stories in the poem are based on the folk legends of the primitive northern tribes.

Hrothgar, king of the Danes, has built near the sea a mead-hall called Heorot. It is the most splendid hall in the world. Every night the king and his thanes gather there to feast and enjoy the songs of his gleemen. But later on misfortunes befall them. One night, after they have gone to sleep, a frightful monster called Grendel comes. He breaks into the hall, kills thirty of the sleeping warriors, carries off their bodies and devours them in his lair under the sea. The appalling visit speedily repeats, and fear and death reign in the great hall. The king's warriors fight at first, but flee when they find that no weapon can hurt the monster. The splendid mead-hall is left deserted and silent. For twelve winters Grendel's horrible raids continue, and joy is changed to mourning among the Danes.

Beowulf is the nephew of Hygelac, king of the Geats who live in Juteland, Denmark. He is a great hero, noted for his strength and bravery. When he hears that Hrothgar, the good friend of his uncle, is in great trouble, he determines to help the unhappy king. Then he crosses the sea with 14 soldiers to rid Hrothgar of the monster. When they get there, they are given a feast of welcome in the hall, and then they lie down in the hall for the night. At midnight, Grendel comes and kills one of Beowulf's soldiers. Beowulf has a hand-to-hand fight with him. Finally he wrenches off one of the monster's arms. Then the monster flees to his den and dies. The next night, Grendel's mother descends upon the hall to avenge her son. She carries away the king's dearest friend. In the morning, Beowulf chases her into her lair and slays her with a sword wrought by the giants hanging on the wall. When he finds the corpse of Grendel, he cuts off his head and brings it back triumphantly. The Danes award him many treasures, and Beowulf returns to his uncle happily.