

Highlights of English American Literature lous & An

高等教育自学考试丛书

Highlights of
English and American Literature
Questions & Answers

英美文学精要问答 及作品赏析

胡宗锋 编著

西安出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

英美文学精要问答及作品赏析/胡宗锋编著.一西安. 西安 出版社,2001.10

(高等教育自学考试丛书)

ISBN 7-80594-782-1

I. 英··· I. 胡··· II. 文学—英国—高等教育—自学 考试—自学参考资料 IV. I106

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2001) 第 066607 号

Highlights of English and American Literature

Questions & Answers

英美文学精要问答及作品赏析

编 著: 胡宗锋

出版发行: 西安出版社

杜 址: 西安市长安北路 34 号

电 话: (029) 5253740 5234426

邮政编码: 710061

印 刷:空军西安印刷厂

开 本: 850×1168 1/32

印 张: 14.75

字 数: 360 千字

版 次: 2002年1月第1版

2002年1月第1次印刷

印 数: 1-3000

ISBN 7-80594-782-1/G • 427

定价:19.00元

[△] 本书如有缺页、误装,请寄回另换。



《英美文学精要问答》是以国家教委高等教育自学考试 委员会英语专业专升本教材《英美文学选读》(张伯香主编) 为大纲而编写的一本英美文学参考书。

本书以《大纲》中列出的考核知识点为线索,采取问答的形式,对《大纲》中列出的考核点逐一作了简明扼要的解答。本书的问答除了囊括《大纲》中的所有内容外,还增补了一些大纲中未涉及到的内容。为了帮助读者更好地理解课本中的作品选读部分,在每一部分的后面还编写了所选诗歌的参考译文和作品赏析。

本书的问题和回答,首先是以英语专业自学考试专升本的大纲为指导,再结合这些年来我教授英美文学课的教案以及所做的笔记,并大量参考国内外英美文学专著的基础上编写而成的。

本书不但可以帮助英语自学考试专升本的学生加强和巩固在《英美文学选读》课上学到的知识,提高广大自学者的过关机会,亦可做为大专院校英语专业学生和其他英美文学爱好者的参考书。

胡宗锋 2001年11月 于西北大学新区



第一部分 英国文学 British Literature

| 1. Old and Medieval English Literature ···································· | (1) |
|---|------|
| 2. The Renaissance Period ···································· | (10) |
| 文艺复兴时期重要作家及其作品赏析 | |
| Edmund Spenser 埃德蒙·斯宾塞 ····· | (41) |
| Christopher Marlowe 克里斯托·马洛 ······ | (44) |
| William Shakespeare 威廉·莎士比亚 ······· | (48) |
| Francis Bacon 弗朗西斯·培根 ····· | (56) |
| / John Donne 约翰·邓恩 ····· | (57) |
| John Milton 约翰·弥尔顿 ······ | (63) |
| 3. The Neoclassical Period···································· | (65) |
| 新古典主义时期重要作家及其作品赏析 | |
| John Bunyan 约翰·班扬 ······ | (98) |

| Alfred Tennyson 阿尔弗雷德·丁尼生 (225) Robert Browning 罗伯特·布朗宁 (233) George Eliot 乔治·艾略特 (239) Thomas Hardy 托马斯·哈代 (241) |
|---|
| 6. The Modern Period ······(243) 现代时期 |
| 现代时期重要作家及其作品赏析 |
| George Bernard Shaw 萧伯纳 |
| 第二部分 美国文学 American Literature |
| 1. The Romantic Period ······(302) 浪漫主义时期 |
| 浪漫主义时期重要作家及其作品赏析 |
| Washington Irving 华盛顿·欧文 ······ (326) Ralph Waldo Emerson 拉尔夫·华尔多·爱默生 ···· (328) Nathaniel Hawthrone 纳撒尼尔·霍桑 ····· (331) |

| Walt Whitman 瓦尔特·思特曼 ······(336 |) |
|---|----|
| Herman Melville 赫尔曼·麦尔维尔 (346 |) |
| 2. The Realistic Period ······(347 现实主义时期 |). |
| 现实主义时期重要作家及其作品赏析 | |
| Mark Twain 马克·吐温 ······(364 | • |
| Henry James 亨利·詹姆斯 ····· (369 |) |
| Emily Dickinson 艾米莉·狄金森 ······(371 | |
| Theodore Dreiser 西奥多·德莱塞 ······(377 |) |
| 3. The Modern Period ·····(380 现代时期 |) |
| 现代时期重要作家及其作品赏析 | |
| Ezra Pound 埃兹拉·庞德(407 |) |
| ○ Robert Frost 罗伯特·弗罗斯特 ······ (412 |) |
| Eugene O'Neil 尤金·奥尼尔 ····· (420 |) |
| John Steinbeck 约翰·斯坦贝克 ······ (424 |) |
| F. Scott Fitzgerald 司各特·菲兹杰拉德······(426 | |
| Ernest Hemingway 欧内斯特·海明威 ······(431 | |
| ○ William Faulkner 威廉·福克纳 ······ (437 | |
| 附录: 2000 年上半年高等教育自学考试全国统一命题考试英 | ī |
| 美文学考试试卷及参考答案 ······(440 | |
| 4 | |

第一部分 英国文学

Old and Medieval English Literature 古英语与中古英语时期

1. How to define the period of Old English literature? 如何界定古英语文学时期?

English literature begins with the Anglo-Saxon settlement in England at about 450 and ends at 1066, the year of the Norman Conquest of England. Of Old English literature, a few relics are still preserved. All of them are poems, or songs by the Anglo-Saxon scop or gleeman (minstrels) who sang of the heroic deeds of old time.

古英语文学时期始于约公元 450 年,终于公元 1066 年,即从盎格鲁一萨克逊人征服古英格兰始,到法国诺曼底公爵威廉率队征服英国,成为威廉一世止。古英语时期的文学作品多为诗歌到今天已所存不多,几乎全靠民间游吟诗人口口相传才得以保存下来。

2. What does Old English poetry include? 古英语时期诗歌有哪几类,其特色何在?

Old English poetry includes two groups: the religious group and the secular one. The former is mainly on biblical themes. For example, Genesis A, Genesis B, and Exodus are poems based on the Old Testament; while the latter shows the harshness of circumstance and the sadness of the human lot. A

typical example is England's national epic Beowulf.

大体说来,古英语时期诗歌可分为两类: 宗教性诗歌与世俗性诗歌。前者多取材于圣经,如《创世纪 I》,《创世纪 II》,《创世纪 II》,《出埃及记》等都取材于圣经《旧约》。后者则展示了人们生活环境的恶劣以及人生命运的悲哀。典型代表如始见于公元 6 世纪,成文于 10 世纪的史诗《贝奥武甫》。

3/ What is the plot and theme of England's national epic Beowulf?
英国史诗《贝奥武甫》的情节是如何展开的?其主题是什么?

Beowulf, nephew of the king of the Geats, hears that Hrothgar, a Danish king, is in great trouble. The kingdom of the king is harassed by a monster called Grendel. He at once sails there, grapples with the monster, and wounds it fatally. Then comes Grendel's mother, a she-monster, in revenge of her son. Beowulf follows her to her under-water cave and kills her with a giant sword. With these honors won, he returns to his homeland and reigns as its king for 50 years. Then a fire-breathing dragon comes out of its den and kills many people. Though old now, Beowulf still kills it sing-handedly. But he, too, is fatally wound and later dies.

Thematically, this poem shows how the primitive people fight against the forces of the natural world under a wise and mighty leader.

史诗《贝奥武甫》主要描写了古叶亚特某国王的侄子,贝 奥武甫的三次英勇战绩。他初次与怪兽格兰德尔相搏,重创怪 兽,继而又与其母在水下搏击,使巨剑亦杀其母。然后载誉而 归,统治国家达 50 年之久。其后,一喷火伤人的巨龙出现, 贝奥武甫拼其残年余力,为民杀龙除害后死去。

《贝奥武甫》反映了氏族部落社会的价值观念。对武士们来说,最高的美德是忠诚和勇敢,忠于国王,也就是忠于集体。武士们凭着勇敢来实现自我完善。虽然人们相信命运,但是勇敢的人也会战胜命运。一个勇敢的战士在最终被命运战胜以前,必须作出最英勇的事迹。这些事迹将使他永远活在后世人们的记忆里,这样他就获得了永生,成为永垂不朽的英雄。这些氏族部落社会的观念是异教的,非基督教的。

但也有人认为这首诗是表现善恶斗争的基督教作品。格兰德尔是该隐的后代,它和它的水怪母亲代表邪恶,贝奥武甫战胜它们即善战胜了恶。火龙在教会寓言里象征撒旦,贝奥武甫战胜了火龙,这也就象征耶稣基督战胜了撒旦。在贝奥武甫身上也确实体现了救世主的精神。从这个角度看古英语史诗《贝奥武甫》和 17 世纪弥尔顿的宗教史诗《失乐园》似乎也有一脉相承的地方。

4. What is epic? 何为史诗?

Epic is an extended narrative poem in elevated or dignified language, like Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey*. It usually celebrates the feats of one or more legendary or traditional heroes. The action is simple but full of magnificence. Today, some long narrative works, like novels that reveal an age and its people are also called epic.

史诗指古代叙事诗中的长篇作品,常反映具有重大意义的 历史事件或以古代传说为内容,塑造著名英雄形象。其结构宏 大,充满着幻想和神话色彩。著名史诗如古希腊的《伊里亚特》 和《奥德赛》。有时,某些比较全面地反映一个历史时期社会面貌和人民群众多方面生活的优秀长篇叙事作品,如长篇小说,也可称为史诗,或史诗式的作品。

5. How to define the Medieval Period in English literature? 如何界定中古英语文学时期?

The Medieval period in English literature starts at 1066, the year of the Norman Conquest, and ends at about the 15th century. The early part of the period, i.e. from 1066 to the mid-14th century, is almost a barren one in literary creation. While in the latter period, starting from the second half of the 14th century, English literature flourishes with the appearance of writers like Geoffery Chaucer, William Langland, John Gower, and others.

中古英语文学时期从 1066 年诺曼征服始,约至 15 世纪中期止。前期(1066 至 14 世纪中期)因宗教原因文学创作几为空白;后期(14 世纪中期始),随着杰佛利•乔叟,威廉姆•朗兰,约翰•高尔等作家的涌现,文学再度繁荣。

6. Compared with Old English literature, what are the characteristics of Medieval English Literature?

英国中古英语时期文学有何特点?

In comparison with Old English literature, Medieval English literature deals with a wider range of subjects. It is uttered by more voices and in a greater diversity of styles, tones and genres. And it is deeply influenced by the principles of the medieval Christian doctrine, which are primarily concerned with the issue of personal salvation. Romance become a popular

literary form, indicating the age to be a chivalric rather than heroic one.

与古英语时期文学相比,中古英语时期文学有很大不同。 首先,主题扩展了。随着更多作家的涌现,文学作品无论是从 体裁,风格,还是从类型上来说,都比古英语时期更为繁复多 样。其次,中古英语时期文学更深地受到了基督教教义的影响, 其内容多关涉个人灵魂的拯救问题。再次是传奇小说及诗歌成 为流行的文学体裁之一,这表明中古英语文学时期与其说是一 个表现英雄气概的时期,倒不如说是一个表现骑士精神的时期。

7. What is the miracle play?
什么是奇迹剧

The miracle play, the medieval dramatization of a Biblical story (e.g., Cain and Abel) or of a saint's life, was chiefly popular from the twelfth through the fifteenth centuries. The term is sometimes limited to plays on saints' lives. The Biblical plays are then called mystery plays.

奇迹剧是英国中世纪一种简陋的戏剧形式。这种剧本多取材于圣经故事,比如该隐和亚伯的故事,从 12 世纪到 15 世纪曾在英国盛行一时。有时这种戏剧只被用来表现圣徒的生平。在这种情况下,与圣经有关的戏剧则被称为神迹剧。它起初在教堂上演,内容严肃,后来因多了喜剧的色彩而为教堂所禁演,只好移到马车上,在民间流动演出。有的剧本里也带有朴素的现实主义倾向。

8 What is the morality play?

什么是道德剧?

The morality play, a later medieval development, which remained popular well into the sixteenth century, was an allegorical dramatization of the conflict between good and evil, including such characters as Everyman, Gooddeeds, and Avarice.

道德剧出现略晚于奇迹剧,描绘善恶之争,并把多种有关善恶的概念如"仁慈"、"和平"、"仇恨"、"愚蠢"等拟人化,往往因连篇累牍的说教而显得有些枯燥乏味。直到 16 世纪它仍颇为流行。

9. Why is Chaucer regarded as "the Father of English Poetry"? 不曳为何被誉为"英国诗歌之父")?

Originally, Old English poems are mainly alliterative verses with few variations. Chaucer introduced from France the rhymed stanzas of various types to English poetry to replace it. In *The Romaunt of the Rose*, he first introduced to English the octosyllabic couplet. In *The Legend of Good Women*, he used for the first time in English heroic couplet. And in his masterpiece, *The Canterbury Tales*, he employed heroic couplet with true ease and charm for the first time in the history of English literature.

Besides this, though he drew influence from French, Italian, and Latin models, he is the first great poet who wrote in the current English language. His production of so much excellent poetry was an important factor in establishing English as the literary language of the country. And he made the dialect of London the foundation for Modern English speech.. Small wonder latter day writer, John Drydon would call him "the

father of English poetry".

古英语时期,诗歌多为头韵体。乔叟推陈出新,吸收法国诗律长处,在其作品中首创英语八音节双行诗体以及英雄双行体。这些都为后世所沿用并发扬光大。此外,乔叟是英国文学史上首先用伦敦方言写作的作家,对于英语作为一种文学语言的使用起了不可磨灭的推动作用,对英国文学语言的发展有着重要的贡献。所以英国 17 世纪作家约翰·德莱顿称其为"英国诗歌之父"。

10. What is a Heroic Couplet?

一什么是"英雄双行体"?

Heroic couplet is a rhyming couplet of iambic pentameter, often containing a complete thought. There is a fairly heavy pause at the end of the first line and a still heavier one at the end of the second. Commonly there is a parallel or an antithesis within a line, or between the two lines. It is called heroic because in England, especially in the eighteenth century, it was much used for heroic (epic) poems.

英雄双行体属于双行诗,由两个押韵的抑扬格五<u>音步诗</u>行构成,常包含一个完整的意思。第二句结尾力度加强,每句中或一、二句之间常用平行对偶结构。在英国,特别是在 18世纪,这种诗体常被用来写作史诗,因而得名。

/What is Chaucer's literary achievement?

乔叟的文学成就及其贡献主要有哪几个方面?

(1) First of all, he presented a comprehensive realistic picture of his age and created a whole gallery of vivid characters in his works, especially in *The Canterbury Tales*.(2)

He anticipated a new era, the Renaissance, to come under the influence of men like Petrarch and Baccacio. In his works, the spirit of Renaissance can be already seen. (3) He developed his characterization to a higher lever by presenting characters with both typical qualities and individual dispositions. (4) And he greatly contributed to the maturing of English prosody by adopting different rhyming skills. Drydon called him "Father of English Prosody".

乔叟(约 1340~1400)为英国中世纪最伟大的诗人。其成就是多方面的,大体说来有四:其一,他第一个用现实主义手法描绘了自己所处的时代与社会,惟妙惟肖地刻画出了芸芸众生相。其二,在彼特拉克与薄伽丘影响下,其作品中流露出了人文主义倾向,肯定人对今生幸福的追求,反对禁欲主义,并讽刺神权的滥用。虽为中世纪诗人,却为新时代的到来作出了铺垫。其三,在塑造人物形象方面,他也达到了新的水平,不仅描绘人物的共性而且还刻画其个性。最后,他为丰富英国诗律,使其多样化也作出了极大贡献,从而被查为"英国诗歌之公"

12. What is popular ballad?

何为民谣? 英国民谣是如何发展的?

Ballard is originally a song intended as the accompaniment to a dance. In the modern sense, a ballad is just a simple spirited poem in short stanzas in which some popular story is graphically narrated. The English popular ballad flourished from the 12th century to the 15th century, reflecting the life of the people then. And the most remarkable ones are the Robin Hood ballads. These are ballads about an