BASIC KNOWLEDGE OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN LITERATURE

1800

TEST QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

英美文学基础知识 1800 题

■ 喻翔生 编注

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前 言

英国文学有着很丰富的内容,从古英语时期起,至今已有 1400 多年的历史,虽不能比作浩如烟海,却也源远流长。不少杰出的著名作家,如乔叟、莎士比亚、弥尔顿、斯威夫特、菲尔丁、拜伦、雪莱、司各特、狄更斯、高尔斯华绥、萧伯纳、詹姆斯·乔伊斯等,对英语学习者来说,经常耳濡目染,并不陌生。自从我国改革开放以来,我们有了更多的机会来阅读更多优秀的英国作家脍炙人口的作品,逐渐加深对英国文学的历史发展及现状的认识,从而使英语水平得到进一步的提高。

美国文学的发展,也经历了近400年的历程,和英国文学相比,它的源流不算长,然而却异军突起,迅速成熟,对世界文学有一定的影响。特别是从20世纪到第二次世界大战结束以后,美国文学愈显日新月异,出现了众多的文学流派,创作风格更加多样化。当我们阅读现代美国文学作品时,好比进入"山阴道上",触目但见奇花异卉,大有应接不暇之感。

我国普通高等学校外语系英语专业,对高年级学生均设置有英美文学史或英美文学作品选读的课程。然而限于课时不多,青年学子在有限的课时内要对异彩纷呈的英美文学获得较为全面的了解,确有困难。由于英美文学作品内容繁多,有的名家作品文字艰深,往往使学子们在学习后,只是对某些最优秀的作家及其作品片断得到浮光掠影般的印象,不能熟识。编者有鉴于此,不揣学识谫陋,特编选了1800 道自测题,着重以英美文学的变迁、发展为纲,从文学史的角度,结合各个时期的种种重大文学思潮、不同的文学源流及文学社团,简要地介绍了若干个具有一定影响的英美知名作家及其代表作品,试图勾画出英美文学发展的粗略轮廓,贡献给青年学子。编者希望本书对英语专业的学生和英美文学的爱好者能起到一块"他山之石"的作用,使他们进一步深化对英美文学的认识和了解,从而在阅读优秀的英美文学作品中,进窥其"堂奥"。

本书之能问世,得到昆明理工大学校长周荣及外语系校友李楠的有力资助,特在此向他们深表谢意。

编 者 1997 年春初稿于昆明 2001 年夏脱稿

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BASIC KNOWLEDGE OF ENGLISH

AND AMERICAN LITERATURE

Multip	le-Choice	Test:
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Manapic-Choic	C Test;		
1. The greatest	prose work of old English	literature is	
A. "The Door	msday Book" B.	"Homilies"	
C. "A Sermon	n of the Wolf" D.	"The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle"	
2 is the r	national epic of the Anglo-S	Saxon and English pepole.	
A. "Brut"	B. "Waldere"	C. "Beowulf" D. "Wi	idsith, the Far Traveller"
3 is calle	d"the father of English pro	se" by his translation of the Bil	ole——the first complete
Bible into M	iddle English.		
A. Cynewulf	B. Caedmon	C. William Tyndale	D. John Wycliffe
4. The King Jan	nes Version of the Bible		
A. was transla	ated by King James I	B. was written by King Jam	es I
C. was directe	ed by King James I	D. was translated under the	order of King James I
5. When did En	glish literature begin?		
A. Around 70	0 B. C.	B. Around the 6th cer	ntury.
C. Around the	e 8th century.	D. After the Norman	Conquest.
6. The earliest v	version in English of the A	rthurian legend is found in	_•
A. Layamon'	s "Brut"	B. Malory's "Morte of	l'Arthur"
C. "Mabinogi	an"	D. "Lord Randal"	
7. The romance	of King Arthur is comparat	ively the more important for the	history of English litera-
ture. Origina	ally, Arthur was a		
A. Roman he	ro B. Celtic hero	C. Saxon hero	D. Norman hero
8. The most pre	valent kind of literature in	feudal England was a long co	omposition, sometimes in
verse, somet	times in prose. It was calle	ed the	
A. ballad	B. romance	C. allegory	D. epic
9. The Authorize	ed Version was made in 16	11 under the auspices of	.•
A. James I	B. Charles I	C. Elizabeth I	D. Henry VIII
10 is a c	lassic of English popular li	terature. It is a realistic pictur	re of medieval England.
A. "Piers the	Plowman"	B. "The Canterbury T	Tales"
C. "Morte d'	Arthur"	D. "The Seafarer"	
11. "Piers the l	Plowman" was a long poer	m of over 7000 lines. This lo	ng poem is a (an)
which relates	s truth through symbolism.		
A. fable	B. myth	C. allegory	D. parable
12. The is	the most important departr	ment of English folk literature.	
A. tale	B. story	C. legend	D. ballad
13 the fo	under of English poetry, v	was the first important poet of	a royal court to write in
English in th	ne Middle Ages is hi	s masterpiece and one of the m	onumental works in Eng-

lish literature is	s his masterpiece and on	ne of the monumental works	s in English literature.		
A. Layamon; "Brut"		B. Caedmon; "Hymn or	the Creation"		
C. Cynewulf; "Elene"		D. Geoffrey Chaucer; "	D. Geoffrey Chaucer; "The Canterbury Tales"		
14. Chaucer's contribution	on to English poetry lies	chiefly in the fact that he is	ntroduced from France		
the rhymed stanzas of	various types, especial	ly the to English poe	try, instead of the old		
Anglo-Saxon alliterativ	ve verse.				
A. terza rima	B. heroic couplet	C. quatrain	D. quintet		
15. Chaucer's line,					
"But all that he might	of his friends hent,				
on books and on learni	ing he it spent.				
is a description of					
A. The Friar.	B. The Monk.	C. The Scholar of Oxford.	D. The Summoner.		
16. The period of the great	atest influx of French w	ords into the English langu	age was		
A. the Anglo-Saxon Co	nquest	B. the Danish Conquest			
C. the Reformation		D. the Middle English			
	ing of the Renaissance. e keen interest in	The one is a thirsting curi	osity for classical liter-		
A. pleasure and world		B. life and human activi	ties		
C. seclusion and happing		D. living for God and a			
18. Who said:		D. Inving for God and a	intuic world		
"When Adam delved a	and Eve span				
Who was then the gent	•				
A. Watt Tyler		C. William Tyndale	D. John Ball		
		, the author of "Utopia"			
	B. Walter Raleigh				
	=	nglish Renaissance burst i	• •		
	came "a nest of singing		a nowering or mer		
A. 16th	B. 15th	C. 14th	D. 13th		
21. In English was o		chools and in at cour			
A. 1349; 1362	B. 1348; 1361	C. 1346; 1359	D. 1347; 1350		
	•	of Surrey introducedf			
A. the sestet	B. the septet	C. the octave	D. the sonnet		
	-	", also wrote the first Engl			
	by William Shakespear				
A. Thomas Wyatt	,	B. Thomas Campion			
C. Henry Howard, Ear	l of Surrey	D. Philip Sidney			
		Greek and Roman Heroes"	formed Shakespeare's		
		a powerful influence on E	=		
A. George Chapman			D. Samuel Daniel		

25 is one of the ear	rliest English literary es	says. It was written to a	nswer an attack on poetry
and drama as "the sch	nool of abuse".		
A. "A Defence of Poets	ry"	B. "An Essay of Dran	matic Poetry"
C. "Essay on Criticism	,,	D. "An Apology for I	Poetry"
26. "Sir Patrick Spens" i	s one of the best known	of the popular ballads.	Sir Patrick
A. was killed in the Ba	ittle of Otterbourne.		
B. was sentenced to ha	ng for disloyalty.		
C. was drowned on a m	nission for his king.		•
D. banished the king's	daughter to Norway.		
27. Edmund Spenser is ca	alled the "poet's poet"	and has held his positi	ion as a model of poetical
art among the Renaiss	sance English poets. H	lis masterpiece is	a long poem planned in
twelve books, of which	h he finished only six.		
A. "Amoretti"		B. "The Shepherd's	Calendar"
C. "Epithalamion"		D. "The Faerie Quee	ene"
28. The Tabard Inn is the	e setting for important p	parts of	
A. "Volpone"		B. "The Canterbury	Tales"
C. "Henry V"		D. "The Merry Wives	s of Windsor"
29. The dominating thoug	hts of are national	lism, humanism and Pu	ritanism.
A. "King Lear"		B. "Paradise Lost"	
C. "Samson Agonistes'	,	D. "The Faerie Quee	ene"
30 is a fictitious st	tory meant to teach a m	oral lesson, with anima	ls as characters.
A. A tale	B. A legend	C. A fairy tale	D. A fable
31 is a story in wh	nich people, things and	happenings have another	er meaning.
A. A fable	B. A metaphor	C. An allegory	D. A legend
32. The author of Essays	"also wrote		
A. "The Advancement		B. "The Anatomy of	Melancholy"
C. "The Gull's Horn	Book"	D. "A short View of	Tragedy"
33. The greatest of the pi	oneers of English dram	a was He reform	ed the English drama and
-	-		irst made blank verse the
principal instrument o			
A. William Shakespear	e B. Christopher Marlo	we C. John Lyly	D. Robert Greene
•	-		bolic of a humanist in the
age of Renaissance.	-		
A. "The Jew of Malta'	,	B. "Tamburlaine"	
C. "Edward II"		D. "The Tragical His	story of Doctor Faustus"
35 were simple pla	ays based on Bible stor		
A. The Interludes	B. The tragedies	C. The miracle pl	
plays		1	
36. The play which does	not contain a nlay with	in a play (the first Engl	ich comely) is

A. "The Play of the Weather"	B. "The Taming of the Shrew"	
C. "Everyman"	D. "Gammer Gutton's Needle"	
37(1562) is the first English tragedy.		
A. "Doctor Faustus"	B. "Gordoduc"	
C. "Julius Caesar"	D. "Romeo and Juliet"	
38. Robert Greene, John Lyly, Christopher Marlow	ve, George Peele and	were called "Univer-
sity Wits". It was these impecunious and indus	strious men of letters who fa	urnished the Elizabe-
than stage with a large part of its repertoire.		·.
A. George Chapman	B. John Westland Marston	
C. John Webster	D. Thomas Nash	
39 flourished in the Elizabethan age more that	han any other form of litera	ature.
A. Poetry B. Drama	C. Novel	D. Essay
40 is the first English essayist.		
A. Thomas More B. John Lyly	C. Francis Bacon	D. Charles Lamb
41. Christopher Marlowe's works paved the way for	or the plays of the greatest of	dramatist whose
achievements were the monument of the English	h Renaissance.	
A. Bernard Shaw	B. Ben Jonson	
C. John Dryden	D. William Shakespeare	
42. Which of the following is a comedy of Shakesp	eare's?	
A. "Richard II"	B. "Troilus and Criseyda'	••
C. "Timon of Athens"	D. "A Mid-Summer Night	t's Dream"
43, where Shakespeare was born is the seat	of the British soul, while	London is the capital
of the English character.		
A. Statford-on-Avon	B. Stratford-on-Avon	
C. Stradfort-on-Avon	D. Stratford-on-Avom	
44. Shakespeare's was "the profoundest expr	ession of Shakespeare's hu	umanism and his crit-
icism of contemporary life".		
A. "Romeo and Juliet" B. "Othello"	C. "Hamlet"	D. "Macbeth"
45. A tale of love and betrayal during the Trojan V	War is told by both	
A. Chaucer and Shakespeare	B. Keats and Tennyson	
C. Ben Jonson and Edmund Spenser	D. John Lyly and George Moore	
46. Shakespeare's source for"Romeo and Juliet"	was a poem by	
A. Arthur Brooke	B. Geoffrey Chaucer	
C. Sir Thomas Wyatt	D. Michael Drayton	
47. The tragedy of shows that noble-minded p	people may be led astray by	evil forces in a dark
society and commit heinous mistakes if they ca	nnot discriminate between	good and evil.
A. "Hamlet" B. "Othello"	C. "Macbeth"	D. "King Lear"
48 is one of Shakespeare's greatest tragedie	es. It presents Shakespeare	e's affirmation of na-
tional untiy and royal responsibility.		

A. "Macbeth"	B. "Hamlet"	· ·	
			ylock bargained with An-
			ho said the bond was ex-
pressly a pound of fles	sh, and therefore (1) the	Jew must cut the exact	quantity, neither more or
less than a just pound	1; and (2) in so doing he	e must not shed a drop	of blood.
A. "The Taming of the	Shrew"	B. "Much Ado about	: Nothing"
C. "The Merry Wives	of Windsor"	D. "The Merchant of	Venice"
50. In, Shakespeare	e exposes the wild and t	reacherous ambition wh	ich was not uncommon a-
mong the English arisi	tocrats in his day, and s	shows that tyrants and o	oppressors, strong as they
may seem, are doome	d to defeat.		
A. "Cymbeline"	B. "Julius Caesar"	C. "Macbeth"	D. "The Tempest"
51 is the symbol of	Shakespeare's ideal ki	ngship. He represents t	he upsurging patriotism of
the time.			
A. Henry IV	B. Henry V	C. Henry VII	D. Richard II
52. "To die,—to sleep),——		
No more; and by a sle	eep, to say we end		
The heart-ache, and th	he thousand natural shoo	eks	
That flesh is heir to,-	—' tis the consummation	on	
Devoutedly to be wishe	ed⋯"		
The lines above are a	quotation from Shakespe	eare's	
A. "The Tempest"	,	B. "King Lear"	
C. "Antony and Cleopa	atra"	D. "Hamlet"	
53. Shakespeare's earlies	st success in tragedy is	·	
A. "Titus Andronicus"		B. "Henry VI"	
C. "King Lear"		D. "Romeo and Julie	et"
54. The lines,			
"Come, damned earth	,		
	f mankind, that put'st	odds	
Among the rout of nati	ons, I will make thee		
Do thy right nature,			
were written by Shakes			
A. "Twelfth Night"		B. "Coriolanus"	
C. "Timon of Athens"		D. "Measure for Mea	ısure"
55. The lines,			
"Soul of the age!			
_	! the wonder of our stage	e!	
		-	
Triumph, my Britain,	thou hast one to show		
To whom all scenes of			

He was not of an age, but for all time!"	
were	
A. Ben Jonson's tribute to Shakespeare	B. John Keats' tribute to Homer
C. Wordsworth's tribute to John Milton	John Keats' epitaph
56. Poet laureate is the title given to a poet who	receives a stipend as an officer of the Royal
Household, his duty being to write court-odes,	etc. The first poet laureate was
A. John Dryden B. William Wordsworth	C. Robert Southey D. Alfred Tennyson
57. The lines,	
"Drink to me only with thine eyes;	
And I will pledge with mine;	
Or leave a kiss but in the cup,	
And I will not look for wine."	
were written by, the most commanding lite.	rary figure among the Elizabethans.
A. Thomas Nash B. George Peele	C. Thomas Lodge D. Ben Jonson
58 is a great master of the blank verse. He	is the glorious pioneer to introduce blank verse
into non-dramatic poetry, and has made it an a	dmirable tool for the expression of epic themes.
A. Shakespeare B. Milton	C. Dryden D. Pope
59 is the greatest, indeed the only generally	acknowledged epic in English literature.
A. "Beowulf"	B. "Brut"
C. "Paradise Lost"	D. "Paradise Regained"
60. "Areopagitica" is	
A. an attack on the Catholic church	
B. a plea for freedom of the press	
C. a collection of poetic translations from Greek	writers
D. a defense for the Church of England	
61. In, Milton expressed a profound admirat	ion of the English people's daring spirit of get-
ting rid of Charles I.	
A. "Of Reformation Touching Church Discipline	e in England"
B. "Of Prelatical Episcopacy"	
C. "Aeropagitica"	D. "Eckonoclastes"
62. John Milton's tracts on divorce were believed	to be the result of his unhappy experience with
his wife,	
A. Mary Powell B. Catherine Woodcock	C. Elizabeth Boyle D. Fanny Brawne
63. Pandemonium, the place of Satan, is associat	ed with
A. "Pilgrim's Progress"	B. "Samson Agonistes"
C. "Paradise Lost"	D. "Lycidas"
64. Which one of the following is generally consid	ered as one of the masterpieces by John Milton?
A. "L' Allegro"	B. "II Penseroso"
C. "Comus"	D. "Samson Agonistes"
6	

65. The trio of English poetry giants refer to	·•		
A. Chaucer, Spenser and Pope	B. Chaucer, Shakespear	B. Chaucer, Shakespeare and Milton	
C. Spenser, Byron and Shelley	D. Wordsworth, Arnold	and Southey	
66 started a new school of poetry, the "me	taphysical" school at abou	it the beginning of the	
17th century in England.			
A. George Herbert B. Richard Crashaw	C. John Donne	D. Henry Vaughan	
67 describes his joys, doubts in a symbolic	way. Many of his poems a	are overloaded with far	
fetched conceits, too obscure to be appreciated	d. He has been called"the	saint of the metaphys	
ical school."			
A. George Herbert B. Andrew Marvel	C. Henry Vaughan	D. Richard Crashav	
68. The poems by most dealt in short songs	on the flitting joys of th	e day, but underneath	
their lightheartedness lies some foreboding of i	mpending doom. This spin	rit of pessimism is typi	
cal of the aristocratic class in decline.			
A. the metaphysical poets	B. the passive Romantic	eists	
C. the Cavalier poets	D. the poets of the grav	veyard school"	
69. "Gather ye rose buds while ye may,			
Old time is still a-flying;			
And this same flower that smiles today,			
Tomorrow will be dying."			
is a stanza written by			
A. George Herbert B. George Wither	C. Abraham Cowley	D. Robert Herrick	
70. The lines,			
"Had we but world enough, and time.			
This coyness, Lady, were no crime.			
I would			
Love you ten years before the Flood,			
And you should, if you please, refuse			
Till the conversion of the Jews."			
were written by			
A. Edmund Waller B. Andrew Marvell	C. Abraham Cowley	D. George Herbert	
71. Engels has a high opinion of one of Shakespe	eare's plays. He wrote o	f the play: "In the firs	
act of there is more life and reality than	in the whole of German l	iterature. "	
A. "As You Like It"	B. "The Comedy of Err	ors"	
C. "The Taming of the Shrew"	D. "The Merry Wives of Windsor"		
72. Izaak Walton's is a prose idyll which d	escribes the charms of En	glish landscape and ru	
ral life.			
A. "The Village"	B. "Tristam Shandy"		
C. "The Compleat Angler"	D. "Sentimental Journe	y"	
73 Next to the Bible, the book most widely read	l in English is		

A. "The Pilgrim's Prog	ress"	B. "Paradise Lost"	
C. "Robinson Crusoe"		D. "Gulliver's Travels	,,
74. The two great treasuries	es of the English langu	age are	
A. Bacon's "Essays" ar	nd Chaucer's "The Ca	interbury Tales"	
B. "The Anglo-Saxon cl	hronicle" and "History	of the Kings of Britain"	
C. Johnson's "Dictiona	ry"and Gibbon's "De	cline and Fall of the Rom	an Empire"
D. Shakespeare's works	and the Authorized V	ersion of the English Bibl	e
75, the greatest and	l most versatile writer	of the Restoration period,	was the writer of many
"heroic plays", that is	, plays in rhymed cou	plets to replace blank ver	se.
A. William Congreve		B. John Dryden	
C. William Wycherley		D. Sir George Etherege	
76. The 18th century mark	ed the beginning of an	intellectual movement in	Europe known as
A. the English Renaissa	ince	B. the Romantic Reviva	al
C. the Enlightenment		D. the Restoration	
77. "The Tatler" and "The	Spectator" are the be	eginning of the modern es	say. The essays in two
periodicals were almost	entirely written by	and Their writin	gs shape a new code of
social morality for the	rising bourgeoisie. The	y gave a true picture of th	e social life of England
in the 18th century. In	their hands, the Engli	sh essay had completely e	stablished itself as a lit-
erary genre. Using it a	as a form of character	sketching and story-tellin	g, they ushered in the
dawn of the modern no	vel. "		
A. Bacon and Nicholas	Breton	B. Thomas Overbury ar	nd John Earle
C. Charles Lamb and W	illiam Hazlitt	D. Joseph Addison and	Richard Steele
78. Rimed couplet instead	of blank verse, three	unities of time, place ar	nd action, regularity in
construction, and the	presentation of types i	rather than individuals—t	hese were some of the
standards required	d of drama.		
A. the realists		B. the naturalists	
C. the classicists		D. the sentimentalists	
79. Alexander Pope is a m	naster of the heroic cou	uplet, and shows consumn	nate artistry in diction.
		which have become famo	
A. "Temple Fame"		B. "An Essay on Critic	eism"
C. "The Rape of the Lo	ock"	D. "The Dunciad"	
80 was the acknowle	edged poet, scholar an	d critic of his day. Aroun	d him gathered a group
of poets who loved to s	it at his feet in Merma	id Tavern in London.	
A. Ben Jonson	B. Samuel Johnson	C. Alexander Pope	D. John Dryden
81. In 1764, founded	I the famous literary c	lub, and the literary men	in London centered a-
round him.			
A. John Dryden	B. Alexander Pope	C. Ben Jonson	D. Samuel Johnson
82. Samuel Johnson wrote	many books. The two	things worthy to be remer	mbered are his
A. "Irene" and "Rassel			-

B. "The Rambler" and "The I	dler"		
C. "The lives of the Most Emi	inent English Poet	s" and "A Dictionary of th	e English Language"
D. "London" and "The Vanity	of Human Wishes	"	
83 is a very great work not	only of history bu	t of English literature, an	d, in the quality of its
outlook on civilization, a grea	at 18th century mo	onument.	
A. Raphael Holinshed's "Chr	ronicles of England	d, Scotland and Ireland"	
B. Francis Bacon's "Life of I	Henry VII"		
C. David Hume's "History of	Great Britain"		
D. Edward Gibbon's "The His	story of the Declin	e and Fall of the Roman	Empire"
84. By the middle of the 18th c	entury,came	e into being as the result	of a bitter discontent
with social reality among the	enlightened peopl	e.	
A. classicism B. ser	ntimentalism	C. romanticism	D. realism
85 is said to be the best kr	nown poem in the	English language, a poem	full of the gentle mel-
ancholy which marks all early	y romantic poetry.	The poet spent seven ye	ars composing it.
A. "The Deserted Village"		B. "Night Thoughts"	
C. "An Elegy Written in a Co	ountry Churchyard	"D. "The Task"	
86. The theme of is the var	nity of earthly life.	This long poem was very	popular in the middle
of the 18th century and almo-	st set the fashion	for the "poets of the grave	eyard school".
A. Edward Young's "Night Th	noughts"		
B. George Crabbe's "The Vill	age"		
C. William Cooper's "The Tas	sk"		
D. Thomas Gray's" An Elegy	Written in a Cour	ntry Churchyard"	
87. "Knowledge forbidden?			
Suspicious reasonless. Why sh	nould their Lord		
Envy them that? Can it be sin	n to know.		
Can it be death? And do they	only stand,		
By ignorance, is that their ha	ippy state,		
The proof of their obedience a	and their faith?"		
The lines above are a quotation	on from		
A. Shakespeare's "The Tempe	est"	B. Shakespear's "Henry	· V"
C. Milton's "Samson Agoniste	es"	D. Milton's "Paradise L	ost"
88. In, the depravity of the	e landed gentry and	d the corruption of the tow	n life are contrasted to
an idyll of quiet family happi	iness in the bosom	of nature and the peacea	ble manners of the vil-
lage. Through Dr. Primrose th	he author also sho	ws his compassion for the	poor and the afflicted.
A. "The Citizen of the World	,,	B. "The Vicar of Wakes	field"
C. "A Sentimental Journey"		D. "Clarissa Harlowe"	
89. Samuel Richardson is an out	standing novelist o	of the sentimentalist schoo	l. Three novels writter
by him enriched European li	terature with the n	nethod of psychological an	ualysis, they are
A "Tristrom Shandy" "The	Citizen of the W	orld" and "Humphry Clin	ker"

B. "Captain Singleton", "Colonel Jacque" and		•	
C. "Moll Flanders", "Roxana" and "Memoirs			
D. "Clarissa, or the History of a Young Lady Grandison"	", "Pamela" and "The	History of Sir Charles	
90. It was in the works of William Congreve, Sir	George Etherege and Will	iam Wycherley that the	
one distinctive type,, was evolved. The	prevailing tone is one of o	cynicism.	
A. the comedy of humors	B. the romantic comedy		
C. the comedy of manners	D. the heroic play		
91. Daniel Defoe's best-known pamphlet was	(1701) , which containe	ed a caustic exposure of	
the aristocracy and the tyranny of the church.			
A. "The True Born Englishman—A Satire"	B. "The Review"		
C. "Hymn to the Pillory"	D. "The Shortest Way	with the Dissenters"	
92. John Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" is a	which depicts the sp	piritual pilgrimage of a	
Christian.			
A. religious allegory	B. religious creed		
C. religious prose	D. religious declaration		
93. The real beginning of English modern novel	was in and the real f	ounder of English mod-	
ern novel was			
A. the 18th century; Samuel Richardson	B. the 18th century; Daniel Defoe		
C. the 17th century; Jonathan Swift	D. the 18th century; Charles Dickens		
94. The name of a school of poets called "Metap	hysicals" was given by	<u>_</u> ·	
A. Andrew Marvell	B. George Herbert	B. George Herbert	
C. Samuel Johnson	D. John Donne		
95. Samuel Richardson chose the form and	wrote the first English psy	ychoanalytical novel.	
A. allegorical B. fictional	C. prose	D. epistolary	
96. Oliver Goldsmith was the outstanding repres	sentative of He was	s a novelist, a poet, a	
dramatist, and is now chiefly remembered for	his only novel"The Vicar	of Wakefield", his two	
long poems"The Deserted Village"and "The	Traveller", and his two c	omedies"The Good-Na-	
tured Man" and "She Stoops to Conquer".			
A. the classical school	B. the sentimentalist school		
C. the school of critical realism	D. the Romantic school		
97. "The School for Scandal" is one of the great	classics in English drama.	It gives a brilliant por-	
trayal and a biting satire of English high soci	ety. The author of this pla	ay is	
A. John Gay	B. George Lillo		
C. William Congreve	D. Richard Brinsley Sheridan		
98. The rise and growth of is the most pron	ninent achievement of 18th	n century English litera-	
ture.			
A. drama B. the lyric poetry	C. the realistic novel	D. poetry	
99. The appearance and development of ma		sition from classicism to	
10			

romanticism in English poetry.			
A. descriptive poetry	B. lyric poetry		
C. narrative poetry	D. sentimentalist poetry		
100. In a series of pamphlets, Jonathan Swift deno	unced the cruel and unjust	treatment of Ireland	
by the English government is a most dev	astating piece of sarcasm a	and a most powerful	
blow on the English government's policy of exp	ploitation and oppression in	Ireland.	
A. "Hymn to the Pillory"	B. "A Modest Proposal"		
C. "The Drapiers' letters"	D. "Bickerstaff Almanac"		
101. "Gulliver's Travels", Swift's highest achiev	ement in literature, is	_•	
A. an interesting book of travels			
B. the imaginary travels of Swift			
C. the tales of exciting adventures			
D. a satire on the whole English society of the e	early 18th century		
102. Which of the following was the bitterest satiri	st in English literature?		
A. Charles Dickens B. Daniel Defoe	C. Jonathan Swift	D. Jane Austen	
103 has generally been considered Henry F	ielding's masterpiece, for	in it the author has	
given us a vivid and truthful panoramic view of	English life in the 18th ce	entury.	
A. "Joseph Andrews"	B. "Jonathan Wild the Great"		
C. "Amelia"	D. "The History of Tom J	ones, a Foundling"	
104. In, Fielding exposes the English bourge	eois society and mocks at it	s political system. It	
is a bitter satire of the exploiting and oppressing	g classes.		
A. "Amelia"	B. "The Life of Jonathan	Wild the Great"	
C. "Joseph Andrews"	D. "Tom Jones"		
105 was the first to introduce into the novel	real characters in their actu	al surroundings. His	
heroes are vivid, full-blooded and human people. His works unfold a broad panorama of life in			
all sections of English society. Byron called hi	m"the prose Homer of Hur	nan nature".	
A. Daniel Defoe B. Henry Fielding	C. Samuel Richardson	D. Jonathan Swift	
106. Mrs. Malaprop is a famous comic character is	n the play		
A. "All for love" written by John Dryden			
B. "The Way of the World" written by William	Congreve		
C. "The Rivals" written by Richard Brinsley Sh	eridan		
D. "The Man of Mode" written by Sir George E	therege		
107. Samuel Butler's "Hudibras", satirizes			
A. Cavaliers B. the Established Church	C. Roman Catholics	D. Puritans	
108. The Yahoos were			
A. a group of monsters B. a race of horse	es C. a lost tribe		
D. a race of brutes having the form and all the	passions of man		
109. Squire Allworthy is a character in			
A "The Adventures of Roderick Random"			

B. "The Adventures of Peregrine Pickle, in w C. "The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling"	hich Are Included Memoirs o	of a Lady of Quality"		
D. "A Sentimental Journey"				
110. All of the following were poets laureate of England except				
A. Ben Jonson	B. Samuel Taylor Coleridg	B. Samuel Taylor Coleridge		
C. Robert Southey	D. William Wordsworth			
111 is a classic of English biography.				
A. Southey's "The Life of Nelson"	B. Gibbon's "Memoirs of My	Life and Writings"		
C. Boswell's "Life of Samuel Johnson"	D. Coleridge's "Biographia	Literaria"		
112. Samuel Johnson and James Boswell were twin stars in the 18th century because				
A. they wrote books together	B. they were intimate frien	nds		
C. Boswell was a writer in his own right and he was as famous as Johnson				
D. Boswell wrote Johnson's biography and became a major literary figure in his own right				
113. In the latter half of the 18th century, a ne	w literary movement called tl	he Romantic Revival		
came to Europe. In England, this movement showed itself in the trend of pre-romanticism in				
poetry, which was represented by two poets:				
A. William Cowper and George Crable	B. James Thomson and Th	nomas Gray		
C. William Collins and Joseph Warton	D. William Blake and Rol	D. William Blake and Robert Burns		
114. The "graveyard" school of poetry included all the following poets except				
	C. Thomas Gray	D. William Collins		
115. In 1698, the evil plays and the playwrights		re attacked in a work		
entitled "A Short View of the Immorality and Profaneness of the English Stage", written by				
	v			
A. Sir George Etherege	B. Jeremy Collier			
C. William Congreve	D. William Wycherley			
116. Which of the following is false concerning V	•	of the romantic poetry		
of the 19th century?				
A. He is a symbolist.				
B. He used "lamb" as symbol in his poetry.				
C. He was a late Romantic.				
D. He illustrated his own collections of poems	S.			
117. Which of the following is NOT a collection of poems by William Blake?				
A. "Poetical Sketches"	B. "Songs of Experience"			
C. "Songs Before Sunrise"	D. "Songs of Innocence"			
118. Which of the following was the founder of	•			
A. Daniel Defoe B. Charles Dickens	C. Sir Walter Scott	D. Henry Fielding		
119. At the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries				
ture.				
A. pre-romanticism B. romanticism	C. sentimentalism	D. realism		
12	vova.vattuituiti	Constant		