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前 言

国内出版了大量英美文学史及英美文学选读之类的著作,大多数内容翔实可靠,可利用、学习和借鉴的价值较高。但本书编者在给英语专业本科生授课的过程中发现专门用于学生自测、自评的参考书目较少,尤其是针对考研的学生的测试类参考书更少。为了适应这一需要,便着手编写了这本书。该书是编者在查阅了大量的资料、参阅了部分高等院校历年的考研试题的基础上编纂而成。本书内容丰富、材料针对性强,具有较高的参考价值。

本书包含了英美文学史上重要的文学家及其代表作品,以及不同的文学流派,有助于读者更好地了解英美文学史的框架。本书主要设计了六种不同的试题类型,并附有参考答案和试题分析的要点,可为考生的实际应试提供参考,帮助学生自测和比照。

本书可作为高校英语专业本科生文学课程的参考书,也可成为考研及进修的热身读物。本书对英美文学方向的教师和喜爱英美文学的读者均有一定的参考价值。当然,由于编者水平有限,纰漏之处在所难免,敬请读者批评指正。

编者

Contents

Part One

Fill in the Blanks	(1)
--------------------------	-----

Part Two

Multiple Choices	(9)
------------------------	-----

Part Three

Definition of Literary Terms	(25)
------------------------------------	------

Part Four

Matching	(38)
----------------	------

Part Five

Essay Questions with Suggested Answers	(46)
--	------

Part Six

Analysis of Literary Works	(113)
----------------------------------	-------

Part Seven

A Glossary of Literary Terms	(171)
------------------------------------	-------

Appendix

Bibliography	(233)
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Part One: Fill in the Blanks

Section One: Identification

1. "The trumpet of a prophecy! O, Wind,
If Winter comes, can Spring be far behind?"
The title of this poem is _____ and it is written by _____.
2. "I wandered lonely as a cloud,
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host, of golden daffodils,
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze."
The title of this poem is _____ and it is written by _____.
3. "What is his name?"
"Bingley."
"Is he married or single?"
"Oh! Single, my dear, to be sure! A single man of large fortune,
four or five thousand a year. What a fine thing for our girls!"
"How so? How can it affect them?"
"My dear Mr. Bennet," replied his wife, "how can you be so tiresome!
You must know that I am thinking of his marrying one of them!"
This passage is taken from _____ written by _____.
4. "Standing on the bare ground, —my head bathed by the blithe air,
and uplifted into infinite space—all mean egotism vanishes, I become
a transparent eye-ball. I am nothing. I see all. The currents of the

Universal Being circulate through me; I am part or particle of God.”

This passage is taken from _____ and written by _____.

5. “Once upon a midnight dreary, while I pondered, weak and weary.

Over many a quaint and curious volume of forgotten lore,

While I nodded, nearly napping, suddenly there came a tapping,

As of some one gently rapping, rapping at my chamber door.

‘Tis some visitor,’ I muttered, ‘tapping at my chamber door

—only this, and nothing more.’”

The title of this poem is _____ and it is written by _____.

6. “When Miss Emily Grierson died, our whole town went to her funeral: the men through a sort of respectful affection for a fallen monument, the women mostly out of curiosity to see the inside of her house, which no one save an old manservant—a combined gardener and cook—had seen in at least ten years.”

This passage is taken from _____ written by _____.

7. Gatsby believed in the green light, the orgiastic future that year by year recedes before us. It eluded us then, but that’s no matter—tomorrow we will run faster, stretch out our arms farther. . . . And then one fine morning—so we beat on, boats against the current, borne back ceaselessly into the past.

This passage is taken from _____ written by _____.

8. You did not kill the fish only to keep alive and to sell for food, he thought. You killed him for pride and because you are a fisherman. You loved him when he was alive and you loved him after. If you love him, it is not a sin to kill him.

This passage is taken from _____ written by _____.

9. But there was a more real life for Hester Prynne here, in New England, than in that unknown region where Pearl had found a home. Here had been her sin; here, her sorrow; and here was yet to be her penitence.

This passage is taken from _____ written by _____.

10. To be, or not to be—that is the question;
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer,
The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune,
Or to take arms against a sea of troubles,
This passage is taken from _____ written by _____.

Section Two: Fill in the following blanks with appropriate answers

1. The great English epic _____ preserved today in Old English, consists of 3183 lines. It is actually a reflection of the life and adventure of _____ living on the European continent.
2. In the colonial period Thomas Paine wrote a number of works, including _____ and _____ which helped to spur the American Revolution.
3. In the early Renaissance in England there were a group of humanist scholars called _____, who were interested in effecting certain reforms in Church and State based on the humanist ideas.
4. The sonnet was introduced into England from _____, at the beginning of the 16th century and flourished in the hands of the Elizabethan poets such as _____.
5. "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal. . ." is a quotation from _____ drafted by _____.
6. In answer to Gosson's "The School of Abuse" Philip Sidney wrote his famous critical essay _____ to defend _____.
7. As two major representatives of New England Transcendentalism, _____ and _____ believed in the self-reliant individual and the communion between the mind and God through nature.
8. In the Renaissance the English stage benefited much from the early

- English plays such as miracle plays, which were based mainly on _____ and morality plays, whose characters are _____.
9. In his novel _____ F. Scott Fitzgerald told a story of a wealthy American Jay Gatsby (his love and death, his success and downfall), which is symbolic of _____.
10. Between 1761 and 1762 Oliver Goldsmith completed his pastoral novel "The Vicar of Wakefield". The whole story is told in the voice of _____, who is the embodiment of _____.
11. After World War II, some Jewish Americans used Jewish subjects and Jewish life as a way to view postwar America. Among them were _____ the author of *Dangling Man* and _____ the author of *The Catcher in the Rye*.
12. As a leading figure of English romanticism, William Wordsworth collaborated with S. T. Coleridge in the writing of _____. Wordsworth's long poem _____ was in fact a record of the growth of his mind and his development as a poet.
13. _____, the author of *Evangeline* and *Hiawatha*, was a poet, translator, romancer and professor. Never profound and original, he did have a sound lyric sense and an effective understanding of European culture.
14. While Mrs. Gaskell explored contradictions between _____ as in *Mary Barton*, _____ tackled moral problems of rural England as in *Adam Bede*.
15. In the story _____ by Washington Irving, the main character Rip was delineated as an idle but good-natured man. One day he drank too much and fell asleep. When he woke up, he found his wife dead and the portrait of King George replaced by _____.
16. The significance of John Bunyan's _____ lies in its allegorical meaning that implies journeys and persecutions of Jesus Christ and his followers.

17. American romanticism reflects the struggle of pioneers who explored _____ and defines a unique national character of heroism, hard working, Puritanism, and resistance.
18. The whale in *Moby Dick* represents evils, and its whiteness symbolizes _____ but sailors pursue this animal persistently until their final destruction.
19. The best play of Richard Brinsley Sheridan entitled _____ depicts traps set by politicians to undermine each other.
20. Sherwood Anderson who is from *Winesburg, Ohio*, delineates distinct aspects of the small town life in _____.
21. _____ that flourished in the 19th century maintains elements of supernaturalism, mystery, vulgarity and terror.
22. "King Arthur and his round table" is popular at medieval period. One of the known romances is _____ which demonstrates nobility and bravery as heroic traits of knighthood.
23. _____ of James Fenimore Cooper are five novels set in the early frontier period of American history about American wildness.
24. "The Financier" by _____ depicts a godless world of immorality without standards. He describes men as beasts driven by greed and lust in an indifferent environment.
25. Hemingway was generally regarded as spokesman for the _____, a literary school.
26. _____ was a form of regional fiction popular after the Civil War.
27. The Nobel Prize for literature has been awarded to eight Americans (write at least five) _____.
28. Leading American poets have included; (write at least three) _____.
29. Among the distinguished American writers of plays are (write at least two) _____.
30. Hemingway is essentially a negative writer. It is very difficult for

him to say "yes". He holds a black, naturalistic view of the world and sees it as "all a nothing" and "all nada"—"A Clean Well-Lighted Place". A man is to him nothing, too. The title of his first important book, _____, referring to the biblical "Ecclesiastes," emphasizes the nothingness of life itself.

31. In _____ Dreiser wrote, "It is not intended as a piece of literary craftsmanship, but as a picture of conditions done as simply and effectively as the English language will permit."
32. Whitman extols the ideas of equality and democracy and celebrates the dignity, the self-reliant spirit and the joy of the common man. "_____" reveals a world of equality, without rank and hierarchy.
33. _____ shows Hawthorne, the literary artist, at his best. In craftsmanship perhaps only _____ by Fitzgerald can touch it in American Literature; both works are a kind of cultural allegory, about different phases of American cultural history; both are structurally compact in a tiny frame and impregnated with meaning.
34. *Sons and Lovers* is a faithful autobiographical account of _____'s early years, though he was later to think he had been unjustly harsh about his father.
35. *The Mayor of Casterbridge* by _____ is a story about a poor drunkard who sold his wife and child and later on, through his hard work, became rich and mayor.
36. William Shakespeare, the great English dramatist, wrote so many works of art in his lifetime. Name one of his comedies and one of his tragedies: _____.
37. *Utopia* is _____'s masterpiece, written in the form of conversation between him and Hythloday, a returned voyager.
38. Daniel Defoe is chiefly remembered as the author of the novel _____.

39. _____, the greatest representative of English critical realism,
was born in 1812 at Portsmouth.
40. "Tender is the night" is a line from _____'s poem _____.

Keys:

Section One: Identification

1. *Ode to the West Wind* P. B. Shelly
2. *I wandered lonely as a Cloud* William Wordsworth
3. *Pride and Prejudice* Jane Austen
4. *Nature* Ralph Waldo Emerson
5. *Raven* Allan Poe
6. *A Rose to Emily* William Faulkner
7. *The Great Gatsby* F. S. Fitzgerald
8. *The Old Man and The Sea* Ernest Hemingway
9. *The Scarlet Letter* Nathaniel Hawthorne
10. *Hamlet* William Shakespeare

Section Two: Fill in the following blanks with appropriate answers

1. *Beowulf* Anglo-Saxon
2. *The American Crisis* *Common Sense*
3. The Oxford Reformers
4. *Italy* William Shakespeare
5. *The Declaration of Independence* Thomas Jefferson
6. *Apology for Poetry* poetry
7. Ralph Waldo Emerson Henry David Thoreau
8. Bible stories flat
9. *The Great Gatsby* American Dream
10. Vicar sentimentalism
11. Saul Bellow J. D. Salinger
12. *Lyrical Ballads* *The Prelude*

13. Henry Wordsworth Longfellow
14. Bourgeois and workers George Eliot
15. *Rip Van Winkle* George Washington
16. *The Pilgrim's Progress* 17. the universe 18. mystery
19. *The School for Scandal* 20. Ohio 21. Gothic novel
22. *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight*
23. *The Leatherstocking Tales* 24. Theodore Dreiser
25. Lost Generation 26. Local Colorism
27. Ernest Hemingway, William Faulkner, Eugene O'Neill, Toni Morrison, Sinclair Lewis
28. T. S. Eliot, Ezra Pound, Robert Frost
29. Eugene O'Neill, Arthur Miller 30. *The Sun Also Rises*
31. *Sister Carrie* 32. *Song of Myself*
33. *The Scarlet Letter* *The Great Gatsby*
34. D. H. Laurence 35. Thomas Hardy
36. *The Merchant of Venice*, *Hamlet*
37. Thomas More 38. *Robinson Crusoe* 39. Charles Dickens
40. John Keats *Ode to a Nightingale*

Part Two: Multiple Choices

Select from the four choices the one that best answers the question or completes the statement.

1. Which of the following was regarded as the national epic of England?
A. *Hamlet*. B. *Tom Jones*.
C. *Beowulf*. D. *A Tale of Two Cities*.
2. Which of the following poets is NOT a member of the Black Mountain poets?
A. Robert Greeley. B. Robert Duncan.
C. Theodore Roethke. D. Charles Olson.
3. Which of the following is NOT the work by Eugene O'Neill?
A. *Moby Dick*. B. *The Hairy Ape*.
C. *Emperor Jones*. D. *Desire Under the Elms*.
4. The founder of the American drama is _____.
A. Arthur Miller B. Clifford Odets
C. Tennessee Williams D. Eugene O'Neill
5. In the 19th century English literature, a new literary trend _____ appeared. And it flourished in the forties and in the early fifties.
A. romanticism B. naturalism
C. realism D. critical realism
6. In *Hamlet*, the turning point took place when _____.
A. Hamlet killed Claudius B. Hamlet killed Polonius
C. Hamlet was killed by Laertes
D. Hamlet gave a play within a play
7. Pearl Buck was the first _____ writer to win the Nobel Prize in

American Literature.

- A. female B. black C. American D. Chinese
8. Which of the following is NOT true about *Moby Dick*?
- A. It is a tragedy of man fighting against the universe.
B. It is an affirmation of Emerson's self-reliant individual.
C. It is about quest of knowledge and values.
D. It is a story about whaling.
9. The highest achievement in _____ literature belongs to Mrs. Stowe.
- A. romantic B. realist C. local colorist D. abolitionist
10. One of Mark Twain's contributions to the American Literature is that he makes _____ an accepted standard literary medium.
- A. tall tales B. colloquial speech
C. humor D. local colorism
11. Emerson, Thoreau and Whitman are considered three great _____ figures.
- A. democratic B. transcendental
C. romantic D. revolutionary
12. Steinbeck's prose style is noted for _____.
- A. his grim subject B. the dialogues with regional accent
C. a poetic quality D. humor
13. Which of the following novels best represents the emptiness of American Dream?
- A. *A Farewell to Arms*. B. *The Great Gatsby*.
C. *The Old Man and the Sea*. D. *Don Juan*.
14. Post-war American drama has been said to begin with the staging of _____ in 1945.
- A. *The Hairy Ape* B. *The Glass Menagerie*
C. *Death of a Salesman* D. *A Streetcar Named Desire*
15. Which of the following was regarded as the father of English

Literature?

- A. Charles Dickens. B. Geoffrey Chaucer.
C. Christopher Marlowe. D. George Eliot.

16. The finest example of Hawthorne's symbolism is reflected in his _____.

- A. *The Canterbury Tales* B. *A Farewell to Arms*
C. *Typee* D. *The Scarlet Letter*

17. All of the following works belong to Shakespeare's Four Tragedies except _____.

- A. *Othello* B. *The Merry Wives of Windsor*
C. *King Lear* D. *Hamlet*

18. Irving was best known for his famous short stories such as _____.

- A. *Rip Van Winkle* and *Moby Dick*
B. *Life of Goldsmith* and *the Legend of Sleepy Hollow*
C. *Young Goodman Brown* and *Rip Van Winkle*
D. *Rip Van Winkle* and *the Legend of Sleepy Hollow*

19. *David Copperfield* was regarded as _____ masterpiece.

- A. Charles Dickens's B. Earnest Hemingway's
C. Emily Bronte's D. Geoffrey Chaucer's

20. The publication of the novel _____ stirred a great nation to its depths and hurried on a great war—the Civil War.

- A. *My Bondage and My Freedom* B. *Voices of Freedom*
C. *Uncle Tom's Cabin* D. *Stanzas on Freedom*

21. Thomas Hardy was famous for his masterpiece _____.

- A. *Tess of the D'urbervilles* B. *The Gift of Magi*
C. *A Tale of Two Cities* D. *Vanity Fair*

22. In the 1920s decade, O'Neill established an international reputation with such plays as _____.

- A. *Jude the Obscure* B. *Rip Van Winkle*

- C. *The Hairy Ape* D. All of the above
23. Emily Bronte was mainly remembered for her gothic novel _____.
A. *Jane Eyre* B. *Pride and Prejudice*
C. *Vanity Fair* D. *Wuthering Heights*
24. The American "Thirties", lasted from the Crash, through the ensuing Great Depression, until the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939. This was a period of _____.
A. poverty B. bleakness
C. a new social consciousness D. All of the above
25. Byron and Shelley are usually considered as _____ of the Romantic Movement.
A. Old Generation B. The First Generation
C. The Fathers D. The Second Generation
26. The Imagist Movement was started by the famous poet _____.
A. E. E. Cummings B. Ezra Pound
C. Emily Bronte D. John Milton
27. *Gulliver's Travels* was the masterpiece of _____.
A. Daniel Defoe B. Jonathan Swift
C. T. S. Eliot D. Henry Fielding
28. Faulkner's novel _____ describes the decay and downfall of an old southern aristocratic family, symbolizing the old social order's final doom.
A. *The Unvanquished* B. *The Sound and the Fury*
C. *Of Mice and Men* D. *The Canterbury Tales*
29. Steinbeck's novel _____ tells the Joad family's life from the time they were evicted from their farm in Oklahoma until their first winter in California.
A. *Death in the Afternoon* B. *Men without Women*
C. *The Grapes of Wrath* D. *The Old Man and the Sea*
30. _____ gives a comprehensive picture of Chaucer's time.