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(第3、4版)

笔记和课后习题(含考研真题)详解

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国内外经典教材辅导

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内 容 提 要

本书是英美文学经典教材《英国文学选读》(第3、4版)(王守仁主编,高等教育出版社)的学习辅导书。全书完全遵循该教材的章目编排,共分为28单元,每单元由三部分组成:第一部分为复习笔记(中英文对照),总结本章的重点难点;第二部分是课后习题详解;第三部分为考研真题与典型题详解,精选名校近年考研真题及相关习题,并提供了详细的参考答案。

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序 言

我国各大院校一般都把国内外通用的权威教科书作为本科生和研究生学习专业课程的参考教材,这些教材甚至被很多考试(特别是硕士和博士入学考试)和培训项目作为指定参考书。为了帮助读者更好地学习专业课,我们有针对性地编著了一套与国内外教材配套的复习资料,并提供配套的名师讲堂和题库。

《英国文学选读》(第3、4版)(王守仁主编,高等教育出版社)一直被用作高等院校英语专业英美文学教材,被许多院校指定为英语专业考研必读书和学术研究参考书。王守仁《英国文学选读》第4版是在第3版的基础上编写的,相比之下,第4版新增加了两个单元(第27单元伊恩·麦克尤恩和第28单元朱利安·巴恩斯),并且替换了第14单元、第18单元和第24单元中康拉德、福斯特和奈保尔三位作家的作品选篇及其课后习题。为了方便不同版本教材的读者使用,本辅导教材结合了第3版和第4版教材的章目编排,共分为28单元(其中第27—28单元根据第4版新增内容编辑,第14单元、第18单元和第24单元同时保留了第3版和第4版中的作品选篇的笔记和课后习题详解。)

作为该教材的学习辅导书,本书具有以下几个方面的特点:

1. 梳理章节脉络,浓缩内容精华。每章的复习笔记以该教材为主并结合其他教材对本章的重难点知识进行了整理,同时参考了国内名校名师讲授该教材的课堂笔记,因此,本书的内容几乎浓缩了经典教材的知识精华。

2. 中英双语对照,凸显难点要点。本书章节笔记采用了中英文对照的形式,强化对重要难点知识的理解和运用。

3. 解析课后习题,提供详尽答案。本书对王守仁主编的《英国文学选读》(第3、4版)每章的课后思考题均进行了详细的分析和解答,并对相关重要知识点进行了延伸和归纳。

4. 精选考研真题,补充难点习题。本书精选名校近年考研真题及相关习题,并提供答案和详解。所选真题和习题基本体现了各个章节的考点和难点,但又不完全局限于教材内容,是对教材内容极好的补充。

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第1单元 杰弗里·乔叟

1.1 复习笔记

Geoffrey Chaucer (1343—1400)

1. Life

Geoffrey Chaucer, born in 1343 in London, is the founder of English poetry. He was the son of a wine merchant who had connections with the Court. He later became a courtier and comptroller.

Chaucer's learning was wide in scope. He obtained a good knowledge of Latin, French and Italian. He had broad and intimate acquaintance with persons high and low in all walks of life, and knew well the whole life of his time, which left great impressions upon his works and particularly upon his variegated depiction of the English society of his time.

He died in 1400 and was buried in Westminster Abbey, thus founding the Poets' Corner.

2. Major Works

The Book of the Duchess (1336)

The Parliament of Fowls (1380)

The House of Fame (1374—1384)

Troilus and Criseyde (1380—1385)

The Canterbury Tales (1386—1400)

3. Chaucer's Literary Career

Chaucer's literary career can be divided into three periods, which is closely related to his life experiences. The first period consists of works translated from French literature; the second consists of works adapted from Italian literature, especially influenced by Dante, Petrarch and Boccaccio, such as *Troilus and Criseyde*. The third period includes *The Canterbury Tales*, which is purely English.

4. Selected Work

The Canterbury Tales

(1) Plot

The Canterbury Tales is a collection of stories written in Middle English. The tales (mostly in verse) are told as part of

杰弗里·乔叟(1343—1400)

1. 生平

杰弗里·乔叟于1343年出生于伦敦，他是英语诗歌之父。他是一个与宫廷有联系的酒商的儿子。他后来担任过侍臣和审计官。

乔叟知识渊博。他精通拉丁语、法语和意大利语。他结交广泛且易与人深交，无论是贵族还是贫民，因此他深谙所处境事。这尤其有益于他在作品中对英国社会的刻画。

他逝于1400年，被葬在威斯敏斯特教堂，由此“诗人角”开始出现。

2. 主要作品

《公爵夫人之书》(1336)

《百鸟议会》(1380)

《声誉之堂》(1374—1384)

《特罗勒斯与克丽西德》(1380—1385)

《坎特伯雷故事集》(1386—1400)

3. 文学生平

乔叟的文学生平可划分为三个阶段，均与其个人生活经历有关。第一阶段乔叟的作品主要是翻译法国文学，第二阶段则改编于意大利文学，深受但丁、彼特拉克和薄伽丘的影响，如《特罗勒斯与克丽西德》。第三阶段包括《坎特伯雷故事集》，这是纯英语创作阶段。

4. 作品选读

《坎特伯雷故事集》

(1) 情节

《坎特伯雷故事集》是一部用中古英语写成的诗体短篇小说集。

a story-telling contest by twenty-nine pilgrims, together with the narrator, who travel together on a journey from Southwark to the shrine of Saint Thomas Becket at Canterbury Cathedral. When they met at the Tabard Inn, they agreed that each tell two tales on the way to Canterbury and two more on the way back. The best storyteller will get a meal at the inn when they return, courtesy of the other pilgrims. But instead of 120 tales, the text ends after 24 tales, covering all the major types of medieval literature. The stories are well suited to their different characters, ranging from the knight, the monk and the pardoner etc.

(2) Theme

It shows a true-to-life picture of Chaucer's time. His tales expose and satirize the evils of his time, attack the degeneration of the noble and the corruption of the Church. Standing for the rising bourgeoisie, Chaucer opposes the dogma of asceticism preached by the Church, and believes man's right to earthly happiness. He praises man's energy, intellect, quick wit and love of life.

(3) Language

Chaucer is the first poet to write in English vernacular, now called Middle English, which bear a close visual resemblance to the English written and spoken today. His language is vivid, exact and fluent. He introduced from France and Italy the rhymed stanza of various types, especially the heroic couplet to English poetry.

29名朝圣者和叙述者前往坎特伯雷去朝拜托马斯·贝克特朝圣。当他们在旅馆相遇,决定途中进行讲故事比赛,每个人去时和返回时各讲两个,讲得最好的人,回到旅馆后其他朝圣者请他吃饭。最终共有24个故事被写进故事集,故事涵盖了中世纪文学的各个方面。每个故事都与讲述者的身份相符,讲述者包罗各种阶层的人,有骑士、僧侣、赦罪僧等。

(2) 主题

故事集展示了乔叟时代的真实生活画面。揭露并批判了他所处时代的罪恶,批判了贵族的堕落和教会的腐败。乔叟站在新兴小资产阶级的立场,反对教会宣扬的禁欲主义,并且相信人们追求世俗幸福的权利。他赞扬了人的力量、智慧和生活的热爱。

(3) 语言

乔叟是第一位用中古英语写作的诗人,其看起来和今天使用的英语很相似。他的语言生动、准确、流畅。他采用了法国和意大利的诗歌形式,尤其是“英雄双韵体”的使用。

1.2 课后习题详解

1. How is the setting of the tales described? With such a setting, could you predict the general tone of the tales that are to follow?
2. In your own words, summarize the character of the Knight from the brief introduction in this excerpt.
3. Without comparison with the translated version, are there words still recognizable to you in the original Middle English version?

参考答案

1. (1) Chaucer sets the tales in the spring, describing both the natural world and people—the natural world shows a kind of renewal and rebirth, and people begin to stir after the long sleep of

- C. Francis Bacon
D. John Dryden
2. Chaucer's earliest work of any length is his _____, a translation of the French *Roman de la Rose* by Gaillaume de Lorris and Jean de Meung, which was a love allegory enjoying widespread popularity in the 13th and 14th centuries not only in France but throughout Europe.
A. *The Romaunt of the Rose*
B. "A Red, Red Rose"
C. *Piers the Plowmand*
D. *Troilus and Criseyde*
3. Geoffrey Chaucer planned originally to have each of the pilgrims tell _____ stories on the way to Canterbury and the same number of stories on the way back in his famous *The Canterbury Tales*. (天津外国语 2009 研)
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
4. Which of the following does NOT belong to "the marriage group" in *The Canterbury Tales*? (大连外国语 2008 研)
A. The Wife of Bath's Tale.
B. The Pardoner's Tale.
C. The Oxford Clerk's Tale.
D. The Franklin's Tale.
5. The second period of Chaucer's literary career includes mainly the three longer poems written prior to *The Canterbury Tales*. Among the following works which is NOT the correct one?
A. *The House of Fame*
B. *Troilus and Criseyde*
C. *The Legend of Good Women*
D. *The Book of the Duchess*
6. Apart from original poems, Chaucer translated various works of French authors, among them is the famous _____.
A. *The Canterbury Tales*
B. *The Romaunt of the Rose*
C. *The Parliament of Fowls*
D. *The House of Fame*
7. Chaucer composes a long narrative poem named _____ based on Boccaccio's poem "Filostrato".
A. *The Legend of Good Women*
B. *Troilus and Criseyde*
C. *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight*
D. *Beowulf*
8. Geoffrey Chaucer, regarded as the first famous English poet in the history of English literature, wrote the following except _____. (天津外国语 2007 研)
A. *The Canterbury Tales*
B. *The House of Fame*
C. *The Parliament of Fowles*
D. *Boethius*

III. Explain the following terms.

- heroic couplet (人大 2006 研; 厦门大学 2007 研; 北航 2010 研)
- Scottish Chaucerians
- narrative poetry (人大 2004 研)

IV. Read the following quotation and answer the questions.

Questions 1 to 3 are based on the following passage of *The Canterbury Tales*. (南开大学 2009 研)

From *The Canterbury Tales*

Speaking of his equipment, he (the knight) possessed
Fine horses, but he was not gaily dressed.
He wore a fustian tunic stained and dark
With smudges where his armor had left mark.

1. What does the fact that the knight owns fine horses indicate?
2. What does the clothes he wears indicate?
3. What does Geoffrey Chaucer want to show through these details?

V. Short answer questions

1. Why is the Knight first in the *General Prologue* to tell a tale in *Canterbury Tales*? (北航 2009 研)
2. What is Chaucer's contribution to the English language?

VI. Essay questions

1. How did Chaucer's creative works reflect the changes of the English society in the second half of the 14th century? How much was Chaucer influenced by foreign authors such as Dante or Boccaccio? What are some of the significances of such influences? (人大 2007 研)
2. Compare Chaucer's *The Canterbury Tales* with Old English poetry and the works of other Middle English poets to illustrate that Chaucer is the first realistic writer in English literature.

参考答案及解析

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. *The Canterbury Tales*
(乔叟的代表作是《坎特伯雷故事集》，是一首由一篇序言和 24 个故事组成的长诗。)
2. *Troilus and Criseyde*
(《特罗勒斯和克丽西德》是乔叟最长的一首完整诗篇，长达 8000 多行。)
3. French; Italian; English
(乔叟的创作生涯通常被评论家们分为三个时期：法国时期、意大利时期和英国时期。)
4. William Langland; Geoffrey Chaucer
(中世纪最伟大的三位诗人是：《高文爵士与绿衣骑士》的作者、威廉·朗格兰以及乔叟。)
5. Westminster Abbey
(乔叟是第一位被葬在威斯敏斯特教堂的诗人。)
6. rhyme royal
(帝王韵，即抑扬五步格的七行诗，按 ababbcc 次序押韵，因苏格兰王詹姆斯一世曾用此韵而得名，乔叟第一个将它用于英语诗歌。)
7. Geoffrey Chaucer
(英雄双韵体，是一种英国古典诗体，由乔叟首创。由十音节双韵诗体演化而来，每行五个音步，每个音步有两个音节，第一个是轻音，第二个是重音。句式均衡、整齐、准确、简洁、考究。)
8. *The Canterbury Tales*; Chaucer
(选段选自乔叟的《坎特伯雷故事集》。)

II. Multiple Choice

1. A 乔叟被誉为“英国诗歌之父”；培根被认为是现代科学的奠基人，他的《培根散文集》被誉为英国散文发展的里程碑。
2. A 《玫瑰传奇》是乔叟最早的作品，是乔叟翻译的一首 13 世纪的法国诗歌。
3. B 《坎特伯雷故事集》中的店主提议众香客在前往坎特伯雷朝圣的路上每人讲两个故事，回来时再讲两个，一共计划讲 120 个故事，但乔叟后来只写了 24 个(包括 4 个故事的

残篇)。

4. B 在《坎特伯雷故事集》中，巴斯妇、牛津学者与地主的三个故事，构成了一个“婚姻组”。他们的故事讨论中心便是婚姻中，妻子和丈夫哪一个应该处于支配地位。已经五次嫁人，还怀着结第六次婚念头的巴斯妇，认为只有妇女掌权的家庭才能幸福；学者的故事则强调妇女顺从的美德；地主的故事讲的是夫妻相互信任、共度难关。选项 B 是卖赎罪券的僧人，他讲述了三个浪子为争夺金子，互相暗算，最后同归于尽的故事，讲完之后，他立刻向大家兜售赎罪券和圣骨遗骸(实际是猪骨头冒充的)。
5. D 乔叟第二个创作时期的作品具有明显的意大利文学痕迹，他这一时期的作品包括三首长诗《声誉之堂》、《特罗勒斯和克丽西德》和《好妇人的故事》。《公爵夫人之书》是乔叟第一个时期的作品。
6. B 《玫瑰传奇》是乔叟翻译的一首 13 世纪的法国诗歌；《百鸟议会》和《声誉之堂》是乔叟第二个时期的作品，具有明显的意大利文学的痕迹；《坎特伯雷故事集》是其代表作，是他第三个创作时期的作品。
7. B 薄伽丘的影子在乔叟的作品中随处可见，他的长叙事诗《特罗勒斯和克丽西德》是在薄伽丘的“Filostrato”基础上创作的。
8. D 选项 D 是作者波伊提乌，罗马哲学家，被误判叛国罪处死。他在狱中写成以柏拉图思想为理论依据的名著 *The Consolation of Philosophy*(《哲学的慰藉》)。其余选项都是乔叟的作品。

III. Explain the following term.

1. heroic couplet: heroic couplet is a traditional form of English poetry, commonly used for epic and narrative poetry; it refers to a verse form consisting of two rhyming lines in iambic pentameter. The use of the heroic couplet was first pioneered by Geoffrey Chaucer in *The Legend of Good Women* and *The Canterbury Tales*.
2. Scottish Chaucerians: it is a group of poets of Scotland who, influenced by Chaucer, uses the allegory, the dream convention and the seven lined Chaucerian stanza. But their poetry reveals greater freshness, vigor and artistic beauty. It stands out in sharp contrast as a thing of beauty, and also a thing of pleasure. Important Scottish Chaucerian's are King James I, Robert Henryson William Dunbar and Gawin Douglas.
3. narrative poetry: A narrative poem tells a story. Such poetry is widespread in many literatures. The three main kinds are epic, metrical romance and ballad. *Beowulf*, Chaucer's *The Canterbury Tales* and Pope's *The Rape of the Lock* are notable examples of narrative poetry. Today, such factors as the popularity of the novel and the disinclination of poets to use verse for subjects that can be adequately treated in prose have made narrative verse a rarity.

IV. Read the following quotation and answer the questions.

1. The fact indicates that the knight represents a real knight and the ideal of a medieval Christian man-at-arms.
2. The knight wears a fustian tunic stained and dark with smudges, which indicates that he has recently returned from the battlefield.
3. Through these details, Chaucer wants to show that the knight is brave, experienced, devout and prudent. The knight rides at the front of the procession described in the General Prologue, and his story is the first in the sequence. The host clearly admires the knight, as does the narrator.

V. Short answer questions

1. Before the pilgrims tell their tales, Chaucer introduces their condition according to profession, degree and appearance. At that time, the upper class or nobility is represented chiefly by the Knight and his Squire, which means that the Knight has the highest degree among the pilgrims. They are noble for their chivalry and this knight is a truly perfect gentle knight, who is respected and admired. The Knight tells his tragic love story which was treasured by people at that time. So the Knight is the first to tell a tale. This shows the social class at that time.

Secondly, according to Chaucer's description, the Knight is in the front of the other entire persons.

2. (1) Chaucer's language is vivid and exact. His words are easy to understand. (2) He introduced from France the "heroic couplet" to English poetry. (3) Though influenced by French and Italian literature models, Chaucer is the first poet to write in English vernacular, now called Middle English, which bear a close visual resemblance to the English written and spoken today. His production of so much excellent poetry was an important factor in establishing English as the literary language of the country.

VI. Essay questions

1. (1) At that time, the feudal system had already begun to crumble. His work, for the first time in English literature, created a comprehensive realistic picture of the medieval English society and a whole gallery of vivid characters from all walks of life. For example, his masterpiece *The Canterbury Tales* is a collection of stories told by a group of pilgrims on their way to Canterbury who are from all walks of life. His characterization is very vivid and the true side of society at that time is revealed.

(2) Dante and Boccaccio not only had direct influence on Chaucer's poem in form and content, but also on his values. Since then, his literary activities turned into an active and creative phase which is marked by his two long poems, *The House of Fame* and *Troilus and Criseyde*. Chaucer mainly wrote three longer poems using the heroic stanza of seven lines. From the perspective of newly citizen class, he held positive attitude towards love and individual happiness and rejected feudalism and religious abstinence.

(3) Chaucer's poetry paves the way for the literature of English Renaissance. Chaucer's poem marks a new step in the author's progress to maturity and is distinguished for its profound delineation of characters and truthful description of human relations. Chaucer chose the metrical poetry which laid the foundation of the English tonico-syllabic verse. He did much in making the dialect of London.

2. (1) The Old English poetry is specifically Christian, devoted to religious subjects. More importantly, it is almost all in the heroic mode due to the great influence of the heroic ideal, i. e. *Beowulf* is the ideal of kingly behavior. The idealized hero figures predominantly in Old English literature.

(2) Middle English romance generally concerns the knight. It makes liberal use of the improbable, often of the supernatural.

(3) Religious writing reflects the unchanging principles of medieval Christian doctrine, which looked to the world to come for the only answer to men's troubles. William Langland's *Piers*

the Plowman reflects the great religious and social issues of his day, yet it is written in the form of a dream vision.

(4) It is Chaucer alone who, for the first time in English literature, presents to us a comprehensive realistic picture of the English society of his time and creates a whole gallery of vivid characters from all walks of life in his masterpiece *The Canterbury Tales*.

第2单元 威廉·莎士比亚

2.1 复习笔记

William Shakespeare (1564—1616)

1. Life

Shakespeare is the most remarkable playwright and poet. He was born on April 26, 1564 in Stratford-upon-Avon. At the age of 7, Shakespeare was sent to the local grammar school where he was taught reading, writing, Latin and Greek. He was a schoolmaster in the country and became well acquainted with theatrical performances. At 18 he married a farmer's daughter who was eight years older than him. After he moved to London around 1586, he once worked as an actor, a playwright, and a part owner of a theater company. In 1612, he went back home and bought a house called New Palace. He died on April 23, the anniversary of his birth, in 1616 and was buried in Stratford Church.

The other famous contemporary writer Ben Jonson praised that "He is not for an age, but for all times!", indicating the prominent position of Shakespeare in world civilization and literature history.

2. A Chronological List of Shakespeare's Plays

Thirty seven of Shakespeare's plays have come down to us. But it is often difficult to date a given play precisely. Scholars worked out the chronological order of his plays, based on three kinds of evidence: external evidence (records of performance and publication, or references in contemporary works); internal evidence (allusions in the plays to contemporary events, or quotations from contemporary works); stylistic evidence (changes and developments in Shakespeare's use of blank verse, rhyme and prose).

Shakespeare's plays can be divided into three periods:

① Histories and comedies from 1590 to 1600, such as *Henry VI*, *Love's Labour's Lost*, *Richard III*, *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, *The Merchant of Venice*, *The Merry Wives of*

威廉·莎士比亚(1564—1616)

1. 生平

莎士比亚是世界最著名的剧作家和诗人。他出生于1564年4月26日英格兰埃文河畔的斯特拉福德。7岁时上当地的文法学校，学习阅读、写作、拉丁语和希腊语。他成了当地的教师，并且渐渐熟知戏剧表演。莎士比亚18岁就和一位农夫的女儿结婚，她比莎士比亚年长8岁。1586年前后他搬到伦敦，之后做过演员、剧作家和剧院股东。1612年，他回到家乡，买了一幢名为新宫的房子。他逝于1616年4月23日他生日的那一天，安葬在斯特拉福德教堂。

莎士比亚同时代的另一著名作家本·琼森称赞“他不属于一个时代，而是属于永远”，表达了数百年来莎士比亚在世界文明和文学史上的重要地位。

2. 莎士比亚戏剧目录

莎士比亚的37部戏剧流传至今。但是戏剧时间难以确定，学者们根据三类证据将其编年：外部证据(表演和出版记录，或参考同时期作品)；内部证据(作品中引用的同时代事件，或者同时代作品引语)；文体证据(莎士比亚使用无韵体、韵律和散文技术的变化)。

莎士比亚的戏剧创作可被分为三个阶段：

① 1590—1600年的历史剧和喜剧，如《亨利六世》，《爱的徒劳》，《理查德三世》，《仲夏夜之梦》，《威尼斯商人》，《温莎的风流娘们》(《罗密欧与朱丽叶》是这