

高等教育自学考试英语专业

英美文学模拟试题 与解题指导

Guide to
and Model Tests
of English
and American Literatures

● 牛红英 崔晓红 编

天津大学出版社

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内 容 提 要

本书为配合高自考英语专业的文学科目全国统考而精心编纂。书中实用的仿真试题集及其解题指导可供广大考生考前练习使用,以帮助考生取得高分。依据2000年全国统考真题类型,全书分为英国文学和美国文学两部分模拟试题,每部分试题又分为中古时期、文艺复兴时期和新古典主义时期等章节,同时附有的试题答案及英美各个历史时期主要作家及其作品名称的英汉对照,可供考生参考使用。

本书使用对象为参加高自考的广大考生、大专院校学生以及英语爱好者。

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前 言

高等教育自学考试英语专业的文学科目自 2000 年起由各省、直辖市统考改为全国统考。作为本专业最难的科目之一,文学会令许多考生望而生畏。教材虽然高度浓缩了有关英美文学各个时期的重要作家、文学思潮及其文学流派的相关知识,选读的文学作品也只是作家代表作中的极小一部分,但对广大自考学生来说,要理清英美文学史的脉络,掌握各位重点作家的文学观、作品风格、历史贡献及其所选作品的主题和意义,仍是一件极不容易的事情。鉴于此,编者从教学经验和学生的实际情况出发,按照教学大纲和样题编写了本书,以期帮助正在准备参加本科目全国统考的学生顺利通过考试。对于那些想通过测试来检验自己英美文学知识水平的读者,本书亦有一定的辅导作用。

在本书的编写过程中,为使内容翔实,尽可能地使学生对英美文学及作品有较全面的掌握,编者参考了国内外专家编写的英美文学史及选读教材,其中包括张伯香编写的《英美文学选读》,在此谨向该书作者表示衷心感谢。

因编者水平有限,有偏误之处希望广大读者予以指正。

编 者

2000 年 11 月

写给考生的话

对于全国高等教育自学考试英语专业的本科学生而言,英美文学选读课是一门必修的专业课程,目的是培养和检验自考学生关于英美文学的基本理论知识,使学生具备一定的鉴赏英美文学原著的能力。首先,学生应对《英美文学选读》教材的编写目的及考试大纲有一个全面的了解。这本教材旨在使自考学生对英美两国文学形式与发展的全貌有一个大概的了解,并通过阅读具有代表性的英美文学作品,理解作品内容,学会分析作品艺术特色,并努力掌握正确评价文学作品和作家的标准和方法。

《英美文学选读》由英国文学和美国文学两部分组成。主要内容包括英美文学发展史各个时期的背景(政治、经济、阶级、思想意识、文艺思潮和文学流派)、主要文学形式和主要代表作家,各个时期代表作家的介绍及其作品选读。英美文学浩如烟海,但正如编者在前言中所说的,这本教材高度浓缩了英美文学的相关知识,将最具代表性的作家列出并加以介绍和分析。虽然有些作家没有涉及到,但并不妨碍学生了解英美文学的全貌。

尽管如此,从自考学生的角度出发,掌握全书并非易事。首先,自考学生英语基础较弱,而本教材中有许多生词。因此,词汇成了学生自学的一大难关。再者,许多学生对于英美历史和文化了解较少,所以对其理解社会背景、各种文艺思潮、不同作家风格和作品主题带来了一定困难。后者可通过教师讲解得以解决,生词的问题则需学生多用功夫自己克服。

对教材和考试大纲有了一定了解之后,还必须掌握试题类型和要点及其答题技巧。按照教材中的试题类型举例,题型主要有:选择题、填空题、判断正误题、作品与作者辨析、名词解释、作品赏析、简答和论述七种题型。2000年的真题中虽采用了其中四种题型,但真题将大纲中

所列题型的前四种合并到了选择题中。编者在设计本书各章的练习题时,考虑到帮助学生应付不断变化的题型,一方面按照大纲要求的七种题型出题,另一方面为便于学生感受真题以检验自己的复习成果,在各章之后的两套模拟题中,编者采用了 2000 年的真题题型。下面我们的题型分析中,依然围绕大纲中的七种题型进行。

基本上,选择题、填空题和判断正误题属于一类,作品与作者辨析及作品赏析归为一类,简答和论述分为另一类,名词解释自成一类。选择题、填空题和判断正误题三种题型虽各有偏重,难度不同,考查的却都是细节内容,即关于某一作者、作品、文学思潮或文学观。这类题既可出成选择题,也可出成填空题或判断正误题。如关于美国诗人 Robert Frost 的一道题:

Robert Frost is a regional poet in the sense that his poems depict mostly _____.

- A. the frontier life. B. the sea adventures.
C. the Puritan community. D. New England landscape.

(答案为 D)

这道题可改为填空题,即:

Robert Frost is a regional poet in the sense that his poems depict mostly _____ landscape.

(答案为 New England)

或改为判断正误题,即:

Robert Frost is a regional poet in the sense that his poems depict mostly New England landscape.

(答案为 T)

或 Robert Frost is a regional poet in the sense that his poems depict mostly the frontier life.

(答案为 F)

再如关于英国作家 Henry Fielding 的一道填空题:

In *Tom Jones*, Henry Fielding shows a panorama of the _____ century English life.

(答案为 18th)

可将此题改为选择题:

In Tom Jones, _____ shows a panorama of the 18th century English life.

A. Daniel Defoe

B. Jonathan Swift

C. Henry Fielding

D. John Bunyan

(答案为 C)

或改为判断正误题,即:

In Tom Jones, Jonathan Swift shows a panorama of the 18th century English life.

(答案为 F)

或 In Tom Jones, Henry Fielding shows a panorama of the 18th century English life.

(答案为 T)

或 In Tom Jones, Henry Fielding shows a panorama of the 20th century English life.

(答案为 F)

再如关于美国作家 Henry James 的一道判断正误题:

Henry James is not only famous as a novelist but also as a dramatist.

(答案为 F)

可将此句改为选择题:

Henry James is not only famous as a novelist but also as a _____.

A. critic

B. prose writer

C. dramatist

D. poet

(答案为 A)

或改为一道填空题:

Henry James is not only famous as a novelist but also as a _____.

(答案为 critic)

当然,除了看到这三种题型的共性之外,还应看到它们的不同。它们最大的不同就在于难度不同。比较而言,选择题最容易,因为考生有四个选项供参考,可采用排除法。判断正误题看似容易,其实不然。将句子中的关键词稍做改动,正确的句子就成了错误的或错误的就成了正确的,必须仔细审题。填空题也许是三种题型中最难的,考生必须凭理解和记忆将一个词或短语填出。有时想对了词或短语,也有可能因为拼写错误而不得分。针对上述特点,学生在学习和应考复习的过程中,应该对关键词和句子加以留心。

对于作者和作品辨析题及作品赏析题,前者较为容易,只要记住教材中所列作家的主要作品名称便不会丢分;后者较难,因为考生首先得读懂所选作品片段,再与脑海中众多的作者及作品名称相联系。有些考题是人们传诵的名段名句,尤其是一些诗句,考生可轻易答对,但教材中还有众多的小说、戏剧、散文等选读部分,其中有些经典对话、场景及心理描写内容。有些学生只阅读选读之前的介绍部分是远远不够的。其实只要读过一遍,脑海中就会有印象。所以,多读几遍就不难答对。

名词解释题通常用于解释文学思潮、文学流派和文学表达手段等。这类题的答案有一定的伸缩性,但一定要包括这一现象出现的时代、主要观点及特点、代表人物及历史作用等。若是文学表达手段,如斯宾塞诗体、意识流等,则要指出创始者和该种文学表达手段的特征等。

简答题和论述题被归为一类,是因为这两种题型都需要考生能综合运用所学的知识,阐明对某一问题的看法。学生的记忆能力、理解能力和表达能力在这两种题型中得到了最高体现。简答题通常所谈的问题涉及面较小,多半集中在某一具体作品上,或某一作家的某一方面。论述题涉及面相对较广,有时会涉及到不止一个作家,或不止一部作品。从另一方面看,一个论述题可以被分解为几个简答题。例如从论述题“Comment on Mark Twain's literary achievement in relation to his major works”中可分解出“Analyze Mark Twain's language.”“What do you think about Mark Twain's humor?”等几个简答题。论述题和简答题答案弹性较大,学生除理解教材中的内容外,还可适当加入自己的理解和观点。只要关键点谈到了,且语言无太大失误,就不会丢分。总

之,在做简答题和论述题时,学生应掌握的原则是:把握全局,重点突出。

此外,需指出有些名词解释也可以用简答题的方式来提问。如“Local Colorism”这个名词解释可以改为简答题:“What is local colorism in American literature?”另外需要补充一点:针对同一内容或类似内容,可以有几种不同的问法。如:“Why is Jane Eyre a successful novel?”还可以用以下的形式来问:“Show your comment on Jane Eyre.”再有,针对教材 88 页对 *The Pilgrim's Progress* 的评价,可以出以下几个问题:“What does John Bunyan want to tell his readers in *The Pilgrim's Progress*?”或“What is the theme of *The Pilgrim's Progress*?”等等。这些不同问法的答案或许稍有差别,但关键内容相同或相似,希望在学习过程中加以注意。

基于以上分析,本书与教材内容一致,共分为英国文学和美国文学两部分。其中英国文学共五章,美国文学共三章。每一章习题都紧扣样题列出的七种题型出题。总之,本书中的习题几乎包含了教材中所有可考的内容。换句话说,本书以七种题型将教材中可出考题的内容几乎全部列出。为全面考虑,有些题目似有重复之嫌,其实并非绝对的重复,而是换了出题角度,以期从各个角度引起学生的注意,防止漏掉某些关键内容。书中列出的作品赏析题只是教材作品选读中的一部分,并不意味着考试只考这一部分,希望学生认真阅读教材作品选读部分。

“英美文学选读”这门课程虽然较难掌握,只要学生了解学习目的,对考题进行一定的归类分析,再加上教师的讲解、自己的努力和本书的帮助^注,一定能顺利通过考试。

编者

2000 年 11 月

注:本书列出的名词解释、简答题和论述题以及试题的答案均以权威观点为标准,仅供参考。

学生可以根据自己的理解加入自己的观点。

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Tests of English and American Literatures

Part One English Literature

Chapter 1 An Introduction to Old and Medieval English Literature & The Renaissance Period

- A. Each of the statements below is followed by four alternative answers. Choose the one that would best complete the statement and put the letter in the bracket.
- () 1. _____, a typical example of Old English poetry, is regarded today as the national epic of the Anglo-Saxons.
A. *The Wife's Complaint* B. *Beowulf*
C. *The Dream of the Rood* D. *The Seafarer*
- () 2. It's Chaucer alone who, for the first time in English literature, presented to us a comprehensive realistic picture of the English society in his masterpiece _____.
A. *The Canterbury Tales* B. *The Legend of Good Women*
C. *The Romaunt of the Rose* D. *Troilus and Criseyde*
- () 3. In *The Legend of Good Women*, Chaucer used for the first time in English the rhymed couplet of iambic pentameter, which is to be called later _____.
A. the Spenserian stanza B. The heroic couplet
C. the blank verse D. The free verse
- () 4. The Elizabethan _____, in its totality, is the real mainstream of the English Renaissance.

C. *Hamlet*

D. *The Winter's Tale*

- () 12. _____, the best of his final romances, is a typical example of Shakespeare's pessimistic view toward human life and society in his late years.

A. *The Tempest*

B. *King Lear*

C. *Cymbeline*

D. *Pericles*

- () 13. _____ *Essays* is the first example of that genre in English literature.

A. John Milton's

B. Francis Bacon's

C. Montaigne's

D. Thomas Gray's

- () 14. _____ is the leading figure of the metaphysical school.

A. John Milton

B. John Donne

C. John Bunyan

D. John Keats

- () 15. _____ is indeed the only generally acknowledged epic in English literature since Beowulf.

A. *Paradise Lost*

B. *Paradise Regained*

C. *Samson Agonistes*

D. *The Faerie Queene*

B. Complete each of the following statements with a proper word or a phrase according to the textbook.

1. Generally speaking, the Old English poetry that has survived can be divided into two groups: the _____ group and the _____ one.
2. Though essentially still a _____ writer, Geoffrey Chaucer bore marks of _____ and anticipated a new era to come.
3. John Dryden, who modernized several of the Canterbury tales, called Chaucer the _____ of English poetry.
4. Christopher Marlowe gave new vigor to the blank verse with his "_____".

5. It is Edmund Spenser's idealism, his lore of beauty, and his exquisite melody that make him known as "_____".
6. A Renaissance hero is always _____ and full of _____, facing bravely the challenge from both gods and men.
7. In portraying Faustus, Marlowe praises his soaring aspiration for knowledge while warning against _____ since Faustus's downfall was caused by his despair in _____ and trust in Devil.
8. Christopher Marlowe's brilliant achievement as a whole raised him to an eminence as the _____ of English drama.
9. In his romantic comedies, Shakespeare takes a(n) _____ attitude toward love and youth, and the romantic elements are brought into full play.
10. Compared with the idealism of other plays, *The Merchant of Venice* takes a step forward in its realistic presentation of human _____ and human _____.
11. *Hamlet* has the qualities of a "_____" thriller and a philosophical exploration of _____ and _____.
12. In Sonnet 18, Shakespeare has a profound meditation on the _____ power of time and the _____ beauty brought forth by poetry to the one he loves.
13. In Sonnet 18, Shakespeare shows a faith in the _____ of poetry.
14. *Essays* has been recognized as an important landmark in the development of English _____.
15. The most striking feature of John Donne's poetry is precisely its tang of reality, in the sense that it seems to reflect life in a _____ rather than a _____ world.
16. *Samson Agonistes* is the most perfect example of the _____ after the Greek style in English.

C. Decide whether the following statements are true or false and write your answers in the brackets.

- () 1. The story in *Beowulf* took place in Scandinavia.
- () 2. The English Renaissance was perhaps England's Golden Age, especially in literature.
- () 3. Shakespeare's greatest tragedies are: *Hamlet*, *Othello*, *King Lear*, and *The Tempest*.
- () 4. Shakespeare's major characters are neither merely individual ones nor type ones, they are individuals representing certain types.
- () 5. Donne's great prose works are his sermons.
- () 6. Milton is regarded to be the greatest prose writer of his age.
- () 7. In *Samson Agonistes*, Milton borrows his story from a German legend.
- () 8. Edmund Spenser's masterpiece *The Shepheardes Calender* is a great drama of its age.
- () 9. *Paradise Lost* is actually a story taken from the New Testament.
- () 10. With the Norman Conquest starts the medieval period in English literature.
- () 11. The story of the Wife of Bath is one in *The Canterbury Tales*.
- () 12. Redcrosse Knight in *The Faerie Queene* symbolizes the Anglican Church.
- () 13. *Tamburlaine* is a play about an ambitious and pitiless Roman Conqueror in the 14th century.
- () 14. In the plays of Shakespeare's last period, there is a prevalent Christian teaching of atonement.

- () 15. Death and love are the basic themes in John Donne's *The Songs and Sonnets*.
- () 16. John Donne frequently applies conceits in his poetry.
- () 17. John Milton's epic poems were very much influenced by the Bible and Greek classics.
- () 18. Though a romantic tragedy, *Romeo and Juliet* is permeated with optimistic spirit.
- () 19. Shakespeare writes all his sonnets in the popular English form of three quatrains and a couplet.
- () 20. "The Passionate Shepherd to His Love" is considered to be one of the most beautiful lyrics in English literature.

D. Name the author of each of the following literary works.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. <i>The Canterbury Tales</i> | 2. <i>The Faerie Queene</i> |
| 3. <i>Paradise Lost</i> | 4. "Death, Be Not Proud" |
| 5. "The Sun Rising" | 6. "Of Studies" |
| 7. <i>Macbeth</i> | 8. <i>Tamburlaine</i> |
| 9. "The Passionate Shepherd to His Love" | |
| 10. <i>Dr. Faustus</i> | |

E. Define the literary terms listed below.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Renaissance | 2. Humanism |
| 3. Spenserian stanza | 4. Metaphysical poetry |
| 5. The Renaissance hero | |

F. For each of the quotations listed below please give the name of the author and the title of the literary work from which it is taken and then briefly interpret it.