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浙江省 2009 年 1 月高等教育自学考试

英国文学选读试题

课程代码：10054

Part I: Choose the relevant match from column B for each item in column A. (10%)

Section A

A

- (1) T. S. Eliot ()
- (2) John Keats ()
- (3) Richard Brinsley Sheridan ()
- (4) Robert Browning ()
- (5) John Milton ()

B

- A. *The School for Scandal*
- B. *Samson Agonistes*
- C. *My Last Duchess*
- D. *The Waste Land*
- E. *Isabella*

Section B

A

- (1) *Pride and Prejudice* ()
- (2) *Hamlet* ()
- (3) *Wuthering Heights* ()
- (4) *Sons and Lovers* ()

B

- A. Mrs. Morel
- B. Mr. Brownlow
- C. Claudius
- D. Elizabeth Bennet

(5) *Oliver Twist* ()

E. Heathcliff

Part II. Complete each of the following statements with a proper word or a phrase according to the textbook. (5%)

1. The essence of the Renaissance is _____.
2. Pope was the greatest poet of his time. He strongly advocated neoclassicism, emphasizing that literary works should be judged by classical rules of order, _____, logic, restrained emotion, good taste and decorum.
3. The Romantic period in English literary history is an age of _____. Wordsworth and Coleridge are the major representatives of this movement.
4. James Joyce is regarded as the most prominent _____ novelist.
5. Most of Hardy's works are set in _____, the fictional primitive and crude rural region which is really the home place he both loves and hates.

Part III: Each of the following statements below is followed by four alternative answers. Choose the one that would best complete the statement.(50%)

1. Marlowe's greatest achievement lies in that he perfected the _____ and made it the principal medium of English drama.
()
A. blank verse
B. free verse
C. sonnet
D. alliteration
2. Shakespeare is known to have used _____ different words. His coinage of new words and distortion of the meaning of the old ones also create striking effects on the reader. ()
A. 16,000
B. 1600
C. 20,000
D. 2000
3. *Dr. Faustus* is a play based on the _____ of a magician aspiring for knowledge and finally meeting his tragic end as a result of selling his soul to the Devil. ()
A. German legend
B. Greek legend
C. French legend
D. British legend
4. *Paradise Lost*, the only generally acknowledged epic in English literature since *Beowulf*, is divided into _____ books.
()
A. 12
B. 6
C. 4
D. 10
5. Christian is the character in ()
A. *The Life and Death of Mr. Badman*
B. *The Pilgrim's Progress*
C. *Grace Abounding to the Chief of Sinners*
D. none of the above
6. The English novelist _____ defined a good style as "proper words in proper places". ()
A. Fielding
B. Defoe
C. Swift
D. Bunyan
7. Of all the 18th century novelists, _____ was the first to set out both in theory and practice, to write specifically a "comic epic in prose", the first to give the modern novel its structure and style. ()
A. Fielding
B. Swift
C. Defoe
D. Richardson
8. _____ was the last great neoclassicist enlightener in the later eighteenth century. He was very much concerned with the

- theme of the vanity of human wishes. ()
- A. William Blake
B. Samuel Johnson
C. Thomas Gray
D. Henry Fielding
9. The middle of the 18th century was predominated by a newly rising literary form— ()
- A. the modern English novel
B. the modern English poetry
C. the modern English drama
D. the modern English essay
10. _____ are generally regarded as important links between the masterpieces of Shakespeare and those of Bernard Shaw.
()
- A. *The Rivals* and *The School for Scandal*
B. *The Rivals* and *St. Patrick's Day*
C. *The Duenna* and *The School for Scandal*
D. *St. Patrick's Day* and *The Duenna*
11. As to Romanticism, which of the following statements is not right? ()
- A. Romantic poetry is written according to fixed rules.
B. The Romanticists would return to the humble people and the common everyday life for the subjects.
C. The Romanticists not only extol the faculty of imagination, but also elevate the concepts of spontaneity and inspiration.
D. In order to achieve the effect of the individual vision, the medieval or renaissance world were particularly favored by the Romanticists.
12. English Romanticism is generally said to have begun in 1798 with the publication of _____'s *Lyrical Ballads*. ()
- A. Wordsworth and Southey
B. Coleridge and Southey
C. Wordsworth and Coleridge
D. Southey and Blake
13. _____ is Byron's masterpiece, a great comic epic of the early 19th century. It is a poem based on a traditional Spanish legend of a great lover and seducer of women. ()
- A. *Child Harold's Pilgrimage*
B. *Don Juan*
C. *The Prisoner of Chillon*
D. *The Island*
14. Coleridge's _____ was composed in a dream after he took opium. ()
- A. *Kubla Khan*
B. *Christabel*
C. *The Rime of the Ancient Mariner*
D. *Frost at Midnight*
15. Austen shows a human being ()
- A. at moments of crisis
B. in the most trivial incidents of everyday life
C. in his prime of life
D. fighting in a battle field
16. Keats' *Ode to a Nightingale* expresses the contrast between ()
- A. the happy world of natural loveliness and human world of agony
B. the happy world of natural loveliness and human world of happiness
C. the world of natural innocence and the world of human misery
D. the world of romantic dream and the world of reality and agony
17. In the portrait of her female characters, Austen tries to say that ()
- A. it is right to marry for material wealth and social position
B. it is right to marry just for beauty and passion
C. it is right to marry for true love without consideration of the partner's personal merit
D. it is wrong to marry just for money or for beauty, but it is also wrong to marry without it
18. To match his humorous genius, Dickens is also noted for his pictures of ()
- A. joy
B. pathos

- C. laughter
D. wit
19. *Wuthering Heights* is known today as _____ most fascinating novel. ()
A. Charlotte Bronte's
B. Anne Bronte's
C. Emily Bronte's
D. George Eliot's
20. As to *Idylls of the King*, which of the following statements is not right? ()
A. It is Tennyson's most ambitious work which took him over 30 years to complete.
B. It is made up of 6 books of narrative poems.
C. It is based on the Celtic legends of King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table.
D. It is a modern interpretation of the classic myth.
21. Dickens sets out a full map and a large-scale criticism of the nineteenth century England, particularly ()
A. Wessex
B. Dublin
C. London
D. Stratford-on-Avon
22. The name of _____ is often associated with the term "dramatic monologue". ()
A. Alfred Tennyson
B. Mathew Arnold
C. Elizabeth Browning
D. Robert Browning
23. The mission of Bernard Shaw's drama was to reveal the moral, political and economic truth from a radical _____ point of view. ()
A. socialist
B. naturalist
C. reformist
D. sentimentalist
24. James Joyce's _____, written in 1939, is regarded as the most original experiment ever made in the novel form, and also the most difficult book to read. ()
A. *Dubliners*
B. *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*
C. *Finnegans Wake*
D. *The Portrait of a Lady*
25. Which of the following is NOT T. S. Eliot's literary work? ()
A. *The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock*
B. *The Waste Land*
C. *Sailing to Byzantium*
D. *Tradition and Individual Talent*

Part IV. Interpretation (20%)

Read the following selections and then answer the questions.

(1)

Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me!
And may there be no moaning of the bar,
When I put out to sea.
But such a tide as moving seems asleep,
Too full for sound and foam,
When that which drew from out the boundless deep,
Turns again home.
Twilight and evening bell,
And after that the dark!
And may there be no sadness of farewell,

When I embark;
For though from out our bourne of Time and Place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have crossed the bar.

1. What is the title of this poem? Who is the author?

2. What is the theme of this poem?

(2)

I will arise and go now, and go to Innisfree,
And a small cabin build there, of clay and wattles made:
Nine bean-rows will I have there, a hive for the honeybee,
And live alone in the bee-loud glade.
And I shall have some peace there, for peace comes dropping slow,
Dropping from the veils of the morning to where the cricket sings;
There midnight's all a glimmer, and noon a purple glow,
And evening full of the linnet's wings.
I will arise and go now, for always night and day
I hear lake water lapping with low sounds by the shore;
While I stand on the roadway, or on the pavements gray,
I hear it in the deep heart's core.

3. What does "Innisfree" refer to?

4. What is the central idea of this short poem?

(3)

He was surprised to find this young woman-who though but a milkmaid had just that touch of rarity about her which might make her the envied of her housemates-shaping such sad imaginings. She was expressing in her own native phrases-assisted a little by her Sixth Standard training-feelings which might almost have been called those of the age: the ache of modernism. The perception arrested him less when he reflected that what are called advanced ideas are really in great part but the latest fashion in definition-a more accurate expression, by words in *logy* and *ism*, of sensations which men and women have vaguely grasped for centuries.

Still, it was strange that they should have come to her while yet so young; more than strange; it was impressive, interesting, pathetic. Not guessing the cause, there was nothing to remind him that experience is as to intensity, and not as to duration. Tess's passing corporeal blight had been her mental harvest.

Tess, on her part, could not understand why a man of clerical family and good education, and above physical want, should look upon it as a mishap to be alive. For the unhappy pilgrim herself there was very good reason. But how could this admirable and poetic man ever have descended to the Valley of Humiliation, have felt with the man of Uz-as she herself had felt two or three years ago- 'My soul chooses strangling and death rather than my life. I loathe it; I would not live always.'

It was true that he was at present out of his class. But she knew that was only because, like Peter the Great in a shipwright's yard, he was studying what he wanted to know. He did not milk cows because he was obliged to milk cows, but because he was learning how to be a rich and prosperous dairyman, landowner, agriculturist, and breeder of cattle. He would become an American or Australian Abraham, commanding like a monarch his flocks and his herds, his men-servants and his maids. At times, nevertheless, it did seem unaccountable to her that a decidedly bookish, musical, thinking young man should have chosen deliberately to be a farmer, and not a clergyman, like his father and brothers.

Thus, neither having the clue to the other's secret, they were respectively puzzled at what each revealed, and awaited

new knowledge of each other's character and moods without attempting to pry into each other's history.

Every day, every hour, brought to him one more little stroke of her nature, and to her one more of his. Tess was trying to lead a repressed life, but she little divined the strength of her own vitality.

5. Who does "he" in the first sentence refer to? What is Tess's life like at Talbothay Dairy?

Part V. Give brief answers to the following questions(15%)

1. What are the main characteristics of the Romantic Movement in Europe?
2. What are the essential characteristics of modernism?