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浙江省 2010 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. Blank-filling:

Complete each of the following statements with a proper word or phrase according to the textbook. (10 points in all, 1 point for each)

1. Shakespeare's plays have been traditionally divided into three categories: histories, _____ and tragedies.
2. William Caxton was the first person who introduced _____ into England.
3. Wyatt, in the Renaissance period, introduced the Petrarchan _____ into England, while Surrey brought in blank verse.
4. The Enlightenment Movement brought about a revival of interest in the old classical works in the field of literature. This tendency is known as _____.
5. The three unities refer to those of time, place and _____.
6. Regarded as Thomas Gray's best and most representative work, *Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard* is more or less connected with the melancholy event of the death of _____.

7. In 1704 Jonathan Swift published two powerful satires on corruption in religion and learning, *A Tale of a Tub* and *The Battle of the Books*, which established his name as a _____.
8. In *Lady Chatterley's Lover*, Lawrence not only condemns the civilized world of mechanism for distorting human relationships, but also advocates a return to _____.
9. The social Darwinism, under the cover of "survival of the fittest", vehemently advocated colonialism and _____.
10. *Dubliners* is the first important work of Joyce's lifelong preoccupation with _____ life.

Part II. Multiple-choice questions:

Select from the four choices A, B, C, D of each item the one that best answers the question or completes the statement.

(30 points in all, 1 point for each)

11. Marlowe gave new vigor to the blank verse with his "_____".
- A. lyrical lines B. soft lines
C. mighty lines D. religious lines
12. Francis Bacon is not only the first important essayist but also the founder of modern _____ in England.
- A. poetry B. novel
C. prose D. science
13. Spenser's masterpiece is _____, which is a great poem of the age.
- A. *The Shepheardes Calender* B. *The Faerie Queene*
C. *The Rape of Lucrece* D. *The Canterbury Tales*
14. John Milton wrote _____ to expose the way of Satan and to "justify the ways of God to men".
- A. *Paradise Lost* B. *Paradise Regained*
C. *Lycidas* D. *Samson Agonistes*
15. According to the neoclassicists, all forms of literature were to be modeled after the classical works of the ancient Greek and _____ writers.
- A. Italian B. British
C. German D. Roman
16. The romantic poets of the _____ peasant poet, Robert Burns and William Blake also joined lamenting lyrics, paving the way for the flourish of Romanticism early the next century.
- A. British B. Irish
C. Scottish D. Wales
17. *The Pilgrim's Progress* is the most successful religious _____ in the English language.
- A. allegory B. fable

- C. fairy tale
D. essay
18. _____ once defined a good style as “proper words in proper places”.
- A. John Donne
B. Jonathan Swift
C. Daniel Defoe
D. John Bunyan
19. Gray’s “Elegy written in a Country Churchyard” once and for all established his fame as the leader of the _____ poetry of the day.
- A. romantic
B. historical
C. lyrical
D. sentimental
20. Marx once extolled _____ as “an instinctive defender of the masses of the people against the encroachment of the bourgeoisie”.
- A. William Godwin
B. William Burke
C. William Cobbet
D. William Fox
21. _____, defined by Coleridge, is the vital faculty that creates new wholes out of disparate elements.
- A. Ration
B. Reason
C. Alliteration
D. Imagination
22. According to the subjects, Wordsworth’s short poems can be classified into two groups: poems about nature and poems about _____.
- A. human life
B. urban life
C. social activities
D. inner life of an individual
23. Coleridge’s actual achievement as poet can be divided into two remarkably diverse groups: the _____ and the conversational.
- A. natural
B. religious
C. spiritual
D. demonic
24. Shelley’s greatest achievement is his _____ poetic drama, *Prometheus Unbound*(1820).
- A. one-act
B. three-act
C. two-act
D. four-act
25. *Endymion*, published in 1818, was a poem based on the _____ myth of Endymion and the moon goddess.
- A. Greek
B. Roman
C. Italian
D. British
26. Jane Austen’s *Northanger Abbey* satirizes those popular _____ romances of the late 18th century.
- A. sentimental
B. lyrical
C. Gothic
D. rational

27. Chronologically the Victorian period roughly coincides with the reign of Queen _____ who ruled over England from 1836 to 1901.
- A. Elizabeth
B. Victoria
C. Mary
D. Anne
28. The aestheticists Oscar Wilde and Walter Pater are two notorious advocates of the theory of _____.
- A. art for life's sake
B. art for money's sake
C. art for art's sake
D. art for reader's sake
29. Brought up with strict orthodoxy, Charlotte would usually stick to the _____ code.
- A. Christian
B. Islamic
C. Puritanical
D. Cavalier
30. As far as Emily Bronte's literary creation is concerned, she is, first of all, a _____.
- A. novelist
B. dramatist
C. poet
D. essayist
31. Tennyson's most ambitious work which took him over 30 years to complete is _____.
- A. *In Memoriam*
B. *Idylls of the King*
C. *Poems by Two Brothers*
D. *Poems, Chiefly Lyrical*
32. The Publication of _____ finally established Browning's position as one of the greatest English poets.
- A. *The Ring and the Book*
B. *The Book and the Ring*
C. *Men and Women*
D. *Dramatic Lyrics*
33. Hardy's best local-colored works are very known as "novels of character and _____."
- A. personality
B. nature
C. domestic life
D. environment
34. The French _____, appearing in the late 19th century, heralded modernism.
- A. symbolism
B. futurism
C. naturism
D. surrealism
35. In his novel of social satire, H. G. Wells made realistic studies of the aspirations and frustrations of the _____.
- A. *Little Man*
B. *Big Man*
C. *Social Man*
D. *Jungle Man*
36. Modernist novels came to a decline in the _____, though Joyce and Woolf continued their experiments.
- A. 1920s
B. 1930s
C. 1940s
D. 1950s
37. The most original playwright of the _____ is Samuel Beckett, who wrote about human beings living a meaningless life

in an alien, decaying world.

A. *Theater of Tradition* B. *Theater of Reason*

C. *Theater of Angry* D. *Theater of Absurd*

38. Structurally and thematically, Shaw followed the great tradition of _____.

A. romanticism B. realism

C. symbolism D. humanism

39. _____ is the first novel of the Forsyte trilogies written by John Galsworthy in 1920.

A. *The Man of Property* B. *In Chancery*

C. *To Let* D. *A Modern Comedy*

40. *Ulysses* ends with the famous monologue by _____, who is musing in a half-awake state over the past experience.

A. Leopold Bloom B. Stephen Dedalus

C. Molly D. *Finnegans*

Part III. Definition:

Define the literary terms listed below. (20 points in all, 5 points for each)

41. Humanism

42. Gothic novel

43. The red thirties

44. Symbolism

Part IV. Reading Comprehension:

Read the quoted parts carefully and answer the questions in English. (20 points in all, 5 points for each)

45. "Nor lose possession of that fair thou ow'st;

Nor shall death brag thou wander'st in his shade,

So long as men can breathe or eyes can see,

So long live this, and this gives life to thee".

Questions:

A. Identify the poem and the poet.

B. Briefly interpret this part.

46. "Behold her, single in the field,

You solitary Highland lass!

Reaping and singing by herself;

Stop here, or gently pass!

Alone she cuts and binds the grain,
And sings a melancholy strain;
O listen! for the Vale profound
Is overflowing with the sound.”

Questions:

- A. Identify the poem and the poet.
- B. Comment the rime scheme.

47. “Do I dare

Disturb the universe?

In a minute there is time

For decisions and revisions which a minute will reverse.

Questions:

- A. Which essay is this passage taken from? Who is the author?
- B. Briefly interpret this passage.

48. “I lingered before her stall, though I knew my stay was useless to make my interest in her wares seem the more real. Then I turned away slowly and walked down the middle of the bazaar. I allowed the two pennies to fall against the sixpence in my pocket. I heard a voice call from one end of the gallery that the light was out.

Gazing up into the darkness I saw myself as a creature driven and derided by vanity; and my eyes burned with anguish and anger”.

Questions:

- A. Which essay is this passage taken from? Who is the author?
- B. Why the hero saw himself “as a creature driven and derided by vanity”?

Part V. Topic Discussion:

Give brief answers to the following questions. (20 points in all, 10 points for each)

- 49. Tennyson is a genuine artist. He is quite known for his artistic features. Discuss the major artistic features of his poetry.
- 50. What is the theme of G. B. Shaw’s play *Mrs. Warren’s Profession*?