

全国 2017 年 10 月高等教育自学考试

英美文学选读试题

课程代码:00604

请考生按规定用笔将所有试题的答案涂、写在答题纸上。

选择题部分

注意事项:

1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的考试课程名称、姓名、准考证号用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔填写在答题纸规定的位置上。
2. 每小题选出答案后,用 2B 铅笔把答题纸上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。不能答在试题卷上。

一、单项选择题:本大题共 40 小题,每题 1 分,共 40 分。在每小题列出的备选项中只有一项是最符合题目要求的,请将其选出。

Multiple Choice (40 points in all, 1 for each)

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

1. _____, the first of the great tragedies, is generally regarded as Shakespeare's most popular play on the stage.
A. *Hamlet* B. *Othello*
C. *King Lear* D. *Macbeth*
2. John Milton's *Paradise Lost* is the only general acknowledged epic in English literature since _____.
A. *Beowulf* B. *Paradise Regained*
C. *Samson Agonistes* D. *Areopagitica*
3. Daniel Defoe describes Robinson Crusoe as a typical English middle-class man of the _____ century—the very prototype of the empire builder, the pioneer colonist.
A. 16th B. 17th
C. 18th D. 19th

14. "If Winter comes, can Spring be far behind?" is an epigrammatic line by _____.
A. John Keats
B. William Blake
C. William Wordsworth
D. Shelley
15. Jane Austen's main literary concern is about _____ in their personal relationship.
A. human beings
B. rich people
C. the lovers
D. only women
16. Because of author's sensitivity to universal patterns of human behavior, _____ has brought English novel, as an art of form, to its maturity.
A. Charlotte Bronte
B. Jane Austen
C. Emily Bronte
D. Henry Fielding
17. Mr. Micawber in *David Copperfield* and Sam Weller in *Pickwick Papers* are perhaps the best _____ characters created by Charles Dickens.
A. comical
B. tragic
C. round
D. sophisticated
18. _____ is a master story-teller. With his first sentence he engages the reader's attention and holds it to the end.
A. Charles Dickens
B. Emily Bronte
C. Thomas Hardy
D. George Eliot
19. _____ is the first important governess novel in the English literary history.
A. Jane Eyre
B. Emma
C. Wuthering Heights
D. Middlemarch.
20. _____ best describes the nature of Thomas Hardy's later works.
A. Sentimentalism
B. Tragic sense
C. Surrealism
D. Comic sense
21. Charlotte Bronte's works are all about the struggle of an individual consciousness towards _____.
A. self-reliance
B. self-realization
C. self-esteem
D. self-consciousness
22. The novel *the White Peacock* written by _____ is a remarkable work of a talented young man.
A. George Bernard Shaw
B. T. S. Eliot
C. D. H. Lawrence
D. Charles Dickens

23. _____ produced several plays, exploring his idea of “*Life Force*”, the power that would create superior beings to be equal to God.
- A. Bernard Shaw
B. Thomas Hardy
C. D. H. Lawrence
D. T. S. Eliot
24. D. H. Lawrence’s artistic tendency is mainly _____, which combines dramatic scenes with an authoritative commentary.
- A. romanticism
B. realism
C. naturalism
D. modernism
25. *Widowers’ Houses*, a play written by George Bernard Shaw, is a grotesquely realistic exposure of _____.
- A. prostitution
B. life force
C. social evil
D. slum landlordism
26. Generally speaking, _____ is the best of T. S. Eliot’s plays in the sense that it contains the best poetry and the most coherent drama.
- A. *Murder in the Cathedral*
B. *The Cocktail Party*
C. *The Family Reunion*
D. *The Waste Land*
27. _____ followed the traditions of realism, and took the modern social issues as his subjects with the aim of directing social reforms.
- A. Bernard Shaw
B. Thomas Hardy
C. D. H. Lawrence
D. T. S. Eliot
28. Thomas Hardy’s pessimistic view of life predominated most of his later works and earns him a reputation as a _____ writer.
- A. realistic
B. naturalistic
C. romantic
D. stylistic
29. Closely related to Dickinson’s religious poetry are her poems concerning _____, ranging over the physical as well as the psychological and emotional aspects of death.
- A. love and nature
B. death and universe
C. death and immortality
D. family and happiness
30. Walt Whitman was a pioneering figure of American poetry. His innovation lies in his use of _____, poetry without a fixed beat or a regular rhyme scheme.
- A. blank verse
B. heroic couplet
C. free verse
D. limbic pentameter
31. In 1849, Herman Melville published _____, semi-autobiographical novel, concerning the sufferings of a genteel youth among brutal sailors.
- A. *Omoo*
B. *Mardi*
C. *Redburn*
D. *Typee*

32. The finest example of Hawthorne's symbolism can be found in _____.
 A. *The Scarlet Letter* B. *The House of the Seven Gables*
 C. *The Marble Faun* D. *The Ambitious Guest*
33. Of the American novelists _____ is known for his "black vision".
 A. Nathaniel Hawthorne B. Bernard Shaw
 C. T. S. Eliot D. William Wordsworth
34. From the first novel *Sister Carrie on*, Dreiser set himself to project the American values for what he had found them to be: _____ to the core.
 A. bestiality B. political
 C. religious D. materialistic
35. _____ is a great literary giant of America, whom Mencken considered "the true father of our national literature".
 A. Theodore Dreiser B. Herman Melville
 C. Mark Twain D. Robert Lee Frost
36. The main theme of *The Art of Fiction* written by _____ clearly indicates that the aim of the novel is to present life.
 A. Henry James B. Mark Twain
 C. Theodore Dreiser D. Ernest Hemingway
37. Robert Lee Frost's first collection _____ traces a boy's development from self-centered idealism to maturity.
 A. *A Boy's Will* B. *North of Boston*
 C. *New Hampshire* D. *A Witness Tree*
38. As an active participant, F Scott Fitzgerald is acclaimed literary spokesman of the _____.
 A. Jazz Age B. Age of Reason
 C. Lost Generation D. Beat Generation
39. Ernest Hemingway's novel _____ describes the drifting life of American exiles in Europe.
 A. *The Sun Also Rises* B. *A Farewell to Arms*
 C. *For Whom the Bell Tolls* D. *The Old Man And the sea*
40. The 20th-century stream-of-consciousness technique was frequently and skillfully used by _____ to emphasize the reactions and inner musings of the narrator.
 A. Hemingway B. Frost
 C. Faulkner D. Whitman

非选择题部分

注意事项:

用黑色字迹的签字笔或钢笔将答案写在答题纸上,不能答在试题卷上。

二、阅读理解题: 本大题共 4 小题, 每题 4 分, 共 16 分。

Reading Comprehension (16 points in all, 4 for each)

Read the quoted parts carefully and answer the questions in English.

41. "I wandered lonely as a child

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. "

Questions:

A. Identify the poem and the poet.

B. What does the poet write in the poem?

C. From the characteristics of this stanza, which period does it belong to?

42. "It's all very well, my boy. But, then, why don't you go and talk to your father's pals?"

"But they're rather different."

"Not at all. They're the common people. After all, whom do you mix with now—among the common people? Those that exchange ideas, like the middle classes. The rest don't interest you. "

"But—there's the life—"

"I don't believe there's a lot more life from Miriam than you could get from any educated girl—say Miss Miriam. It is you who are snobbish about class. "

Questions:

A. What is the title of the novel from which this passage is taken? Who is the author?

B. Who is speaking to whom?

C. What idea does the dialogue between them express?

43. "There was a child went forth every day,

And the first object he look'd upon, that object he became,

And that object became part of him for the day or a certain part of the day,

Or for many years or stretching cycles of years. "

Questions:

- A. Who is the author of the poem?
 - B. What does the “child” refer to?
 - C. What is the main idea of the poem?
44. “We hadn’t stop again at any town, for days and days; kept right along down the river. We was down south in the warm weather, now, and a mighty long ways from home. We begun to come to trees with Spanish moss on them, hanging down from the limbs like long gray beards. It was the first I ever see it growing, and it made the woods look solemn and dismal. So now the frauds reckoned they was out of danger, and they begun to work the villages again.”

Questions:

- A. Identify the author and the title of the novel from which this passage is taken.
 - B. Who do “we” refer to?
 - C. What are the features of the language of this novel?
- 三、简答题：本大题共 4 小题，每题 6 分，共 24 分。

Questions and Answers (24 points in all, 6 for each)

Give a brief answer to each of the following questions in English.

- 45. What are the characteristics of Fielding’s language?
- 46. Thomas Hardy is often regarded as a transitional writer. Some critics believe that emotionally traditional and intellectually advanced. How do you understand this idea?
- 47. How do you understand the white whale, Moby Dick in Herman Melville’s *Moby-Dick*?
- 48. Henry James’ literary criticism is an indispensable part of his contribution to literature. What’s his outlook in literary criticism?

四、论述：本大题共 2 小题，每题 10 分，共 20 分。

Topic Discussion (20 points in all, 10 for each)

Write no less than 150 words on each of the following topics in English in the corresponding space on the answer sheet.

- 49. According to the setting of the poem *Paradise lost*, discuss the theme of it.
- 50. *The Great Gatsby* is an examination of American myth in the 20th century. Fitzgerald deliberately depicts Gatsby as a mysterious person so as to achieve the effect that Gatsby is American Everyman. Please make a brief comment on *The Great Gatsby*.