

5. In 1724, Jonathan Swift published a series of letters calling on the country to refuse the English _____. So he is still respected in Ireland.
- A. government corruption
B. political hypocrisy
C. copper coins
D. heavy taxes
6. All Charles Dickens' works present a criticism of the fundamental social institutions and morals of the Victorian England **EXCEPT** _____.
- A. *Bleak House*
B. *Little Dorrit*
C. *A Tale of Two Cities*
D. *Hard Times*
7. _____ composed the volume of poems *Songs of Innocence*, a lovely volume of poems.
- A. William Wordsworth
B. Percy Bysshe Shelley
C. Jane Austen
D. William Blake
8. Charlotte Brontë's most autobiographical work is _____.
- A. *Jane Eyre*
B. *Villette*
C. *Wuthering Heights*
D. *Shirley*
9. William Wordsworth's poem _____ takes us to the core of his poetic belief.
- A. *I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud*
B. *An Evening Walk*
C. *To a Skylark*
D. *My Heart Leaps up*
10. The most famous work *The Dynasts* by _____ is an epic-drama on the Napoleonic Wars.
- A. Charles Dickens
B. William Blake
C. Thomas Hardy
D. Bernard Shaw
11. William Blake's poem _____ was composed during the French Revolution and it plays double role both as a satire and a prophecy.
- A. *Songs of Innocence*
B. *Marriage of Heaven and Hell*
C. *Songs of Experience*
D. *Poetical Sketches*
12. In the Victorian period, _____ held the idea that man's life is composed of battle between sin and virtue, good and evil.
- A. Charles Dickens
B. Thomas Hardy
C. Jane Austen
D. Charlotte Brontë
13. All the following Thomas Hardy's works are known as "novels of character and environment" **EXCEPT** _____.
- A. *Mrs. Warren's Profession*
B. *The Return of the Native*
C. *The Trumpet Major*
D. *Jude and Obscure*

14. Many critics rank _____ as William Wordsworth's greatest work.
A. *Poems in Two Volumes* B. *The Prelude*
C. *The Sparrow's Nest* D. *To the Cuckoo*
15. Jane Austen's novel _____ tells a story about two sisters and their love affairs.
A. *Sense and Sensibility* B. *Pride and Prejudice*
C. *Persuasion* D. *Emma*
16. The poet of the greatest poetic drama *Prometheus Unbound* is _____.
A. William Blake B. William Wordsworth
C. Jane Austen D. Percy Bysshe Shelley
17. Charles Dickens is famous for the depiction of various characters. The horrible and grotesque ones are like _____.
A. Oliver Twist and Little Nell B. David Copperfield and Little Dorrit
C. Fagin and Bill Sikes D. Mr. Micawber and Sam Weller
18. _____ is a drama critic who is against the credo of "art for art's sake."
A. Bernard Shaw B. T. S. Eliot
C. D. H. Lawrence D. Robert Lee Frost
19. The following words _____ best describe Mrs. Bennet, a character in *Pride and Prejudice*.
A. simple and kind B. kind and warm-hearted
C. innocent and empty-hearted D. snobbish and vulgar
20. The poem _____ is indebted to James Joyce in terms of the stream-of-consciousness technique largely employed in T. S. Eliot's later writings.
A. *Prufrock* B. *Gerontion*
C. *The Hollow Men* D. *The Waste Land*
21. *Widowers' Houses* is a famous play written by _____.
A. D. H. Lawrence B. T. S. Eliot
C. Bernard Shaw D. Thomas Hardy
22. Best of all the well-known lyric pieces is _____ by Percy Bysshe Shelley.
A. *Ode to Liberty* B. *Men of England*
C. *Ode to Naples* D. *Ode to the West Wind*
23. _____ began writing poetry at the age of 12 and *Poetical Sketches* is his first collection.
A. William Blake B. William Wordsworth
C. Percy Bysshe Shelley D. Jane Austen

24. Ursula Brangwen and her sister Gudrun are two heroines in the novel _____.
A. *The Rainbow* B. *Women in Love*
C. *Sons and Lovers* D. *Lady Chatterley's Lover*
25. The story of the novel *Paradise Lost* is taken from _____.
A. the Old Testament B. the New Testament
C. Greek Mythology D. Arabian Nights
26. _____ had written in his lifetime five full-length plays, one of which is *The Cocktail Party*.
A. Bernard Shaw B. D. H. Lawrence
C. Thomas Hardy D. T. S. Eliot
27. The plots of Jane Austen's novels are restricted to the life of the _____ England.
A. early 18th-century B. late 18th-century
C. early 19th-century D. late 19th-century
28. D. H. Lawrence portrayed a man attempting to save his integrity by running away from his wife and children in the novel _____.
A. *Kangaroo* B. *Gypsy*
C. *Aaron's Rod* D. *The Virgin*
29. In the lyric *The Cloud*, _____ created a Platonic symbol of the spirit of man, a force of beauty and regeneration.
A. Jane Austen B. Percy Bysshe Shelley
C. William Blake D. William Wordsworth
30. _____ tells a story of Mark Twain's boyhood ambition to become a riverboat pilot.
A. *Innocents Abroad* B. *Life on the Mississippi*
C. *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* D. *The Gilded Age*
31. Nathaniel Hawthorne expressed his concern about the dark aberrations of the human _____ in his work *The Marble Faun*.
A. nature B. morality
C. outlook D. spirit
32. Robert Lee Frost described _____ as "a book of people," which shows an insight into New England character and the background.
A. *A Boy's Will* B. *A Witness Tree*
C. *North of Boston* D. *A Further Range*

33. Emily Dickinson's greatest rendering of the moment of _____ is to be found in a poem "I heard a Fly buzz—when I died—."
- A. death
B. religion
C. immortality
D. love
34. _____ was thought of in his day as a short-story writer, one of whose best short story is *Babylon Revisited*.
- A. Robert Lee Frost
B. William Faulkner
C. Scott Fitzgerald
D. Ernest Hemingway
35. Henry James' short fiction _____ tells a story about the troubled and abnormal psychology of oppressed children.
- A. *The Beast in the Jungle*
B. *The Private Life*
C. *The Turn of the Screw*
D. *The Middle Years*
36. _____ represents a new beginning in Ernest Hemingway's career as a writer, concerning a volunteer American guerrilla fighting in Spanish Civil War.
- A. *A Farewell to Arms*
B. *For Whom the Bell Tolls*
C. *The Sun Also Rises*
D. *In Our Time*
37. Most of the works by _____ are set in the American South with his emphasis on the Southern subjects and consciousness.
- A. Ernest Hemingway
B. Robert Lee Frost
C. Scott Fitzgerald
D. William Faulkner
38. _____ found expression in almost every book Theodore Dreiser wrote. He expressed his pursuit in the novel *Sister Carrie*.
- A. Romanticism
B. Symbolism
C. Naturalism
D. Realism
39. Before and during the Civil War, _____ stood firmly on the side of the North and wrote a series of poems gathered as a collection under the title of *Drum Taps*.
- A. Walt Whitman
B. Nathaniel Hawthorne
C. Herman Melville
D. Mark Twain
40. Like Hawthorne, Herman Melville is a master of allegory and _____ in his narratives.
- A. poetic imagination
B. realism
C. romanticism
D. symbolism

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, 每小题 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. By chance or nature's changing course untrimmed;

But thy eternal summer shall not fade,
Nor lose possession of that fair thou ow'st;
Nor shall death brag thou wander'st in his shade,
When it eternal lines to time thou grow'st:
So long as men can breathe, or eyes can see,
So long lives this, and thus gives life to thee.

Question:

- A. Identify the poet of the stanza.
- B. What's the theme of the poem?
- C. What do the last two lines express?

42. I grow old... I grow old...

I shall wear the bottoms of my trousers rolled.
Shall I part my hair behind? Do I dare to eat a peach?
I shall wear white flannel trousers, and walk upon the beach.
I have heard the mermaids singing, each to each.
I do not think that they will sing to me.

Question:

- A. Identify the poet.
- B. Is it a romantic poem?
- C. What's the theme of the poet?

43. We passed **the School**, where Children strove

At Recess—in the Ring—
We passed the Fields of Gazing Grain—
We passed **the Setting Sun**—
Or rather—He passed Us—
The Dews drew quivering and chill—
For only Gossamer, my Gown—
My Tipper—only Tulle—

Question:

- A. Identify the poet.
- B. What do “the School” and “the Setting Sun” represent?
- C. What does the poet want to express in this poet?

44. Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,
And sorry I could not travel both
And be one travel, long I stood
And looked down as far as I could
To where it bent in the undergrowth;
Then took the other, as just as fair,
And having perhaps the better claim,
Because it was grassy and **wanted wear**;
Though as far that the passing there
Had worn them really about the same.

Question:

- A. Identify the poet.
- B. What does the phrase “wanted wear” mean?
- C. What does the speaker want to tell us?

三、简答题：本大题共 4 小题，每小题 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 does Shakespeare write in his history plays?
- 46. Why is character-portrayal the most distinguishing feature of Charles Dickens' works?
- 47. How does Emily Dickinson deal with the subject love?
- 48. What does Ernest Hemingway tell about in his short story *Indian Camp*?

四、论述题：本大题共 2 小题，每小题 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.

- 49. Briefly discuss why Jonathan Swift is a master satirist based on his greatest novel *Gulliver's Travels*.
- 50. Briefly discuss the theme of Walt Whitman's volume of poems *Leaves of Grass*.