

上海大学 2003 年攻读硕士学位研究生

入学考试试题

招生专业: 英语语言文学

考试科目: 英美文学史

A. For each blank, choose the best meaning below. (30)

1. The *Canterbury Tales* was written by _____.
 - a. John Wycliffe
 - b. John Gower
 - c. William Langland
 - d. Geoffrey Chaucer
2. "*The Faerie Queene*" has been regarded by many critics and literary historians as _____ masterpiece.
 - a. Sir Philip Sidney's
 - b. John Heywood's
 - c. Edmund Spenser's
 - d. David Lyndsay's
3. Ben Jonson strongly advocated _____.
 - a. the classical theory of drama
 - b. the modern theory of drama
 - c. the mysterious theory of drama
 - d. the romantic theory of drama
4. In John Milton's "*Samson Agonistes*", we find once more Milton the fighter against _____.
 - a. the English Church
 - b. Satan
 - c. the tyranny
 - d. the evil society
5. *The Pilgrim's Progress* was written by _____.
 - a. John Milton
 - b. John Dryden
 - c. John Bunyan
 - d. John Evelyn

6. "Auld Lang Syne" was written by _____.
 - a. William Blake
 - b. Robert Burns
 - c. William Wordsworth
 - d. Walter Scott
7. "Don Juan" was written by _____.
 - a. Percy Bysshe Shelley
 - b. G. G. Byron
 - c. John Keats
 - d. S. T. Coleridge
8. Romanticism as a literary movement in British literature came into being around _____.
 - a. 1798
 - b. 1898
 - c. 1888
 - d. the latter half of the 19th century
9. George Eliot was the pseudonym of _____.
 - a. Mary Ann Evans
 - b. Elizabeth Gaskell
 - c. Emily Brontë
 - d. Charles Dickens
10. _____ is by far the best known of Charlotte Brontë's novels.
 - a. *Jane Eyre*
 - b. *The Professor*
 - c. *The Wuthering Heights*
 - d. *Villette*
11. Tess Durbeyfield in *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* is the daughter of _____.
 - a. a rich landlord
 - b. a poor worker
 - c. a poor villager
 - d. a poor miner
12. One of the chief representative figures of _____ is Oscar Wilde.
 - a. the Romantic School
 - b. the School of Aestheticism
 - c. the Critical Realism
 - d. the School of Absurdity
13. *The Heart of Darkness* was written by _____.
 - a. John Galsworthy
 - b. Thomas Hardy
 - c. Charles Dickens
 - d. Joseph Conrad

14. *Lady Chatterley's Lover* (1928) deals chiefly with Lady Chatterley's illicit love affair with Oliver Mellors, who is her _____ gamekeeper.
- father's
 - husband's
 - friend's
 - mother's
15. *The Voyage Out* is _____ first novel written more or less in the traditional way. Nevertheless, it contains a few rather brilliant character-portraits and not a few germs of her latter fiction of the psychoanalytical style.
- Charlotte Bronte's
 - Virginia Woolf's
 - Katherine Mansfield's
 - Elizabeth Gaskell's
16. Sherwood Anderson explores the motivations and frustrations of his fictional characters in terms of Freud's theory of psychology, particularly in the book _____.
- Winesburg, Ohio
 - Babbitt
 - The Grapes of Wrath
 - Sister Carrie
17. _____ is the first American writer to earn an international reputation, and regarded as an early famous Romantic writer in American literary history.
- James Fenimore Cooper
 - Washington Irving
 - Philip Freneau
 - Thomas Paine
18. _____ does not belong to the postmodernism after the Second World War.
- Existentialist Literature
 - Black Humor
 - Theater of the Absurd
 - Stream of consciousness
19. As a leading spokesman of the "Imagist Movement", _____ wrote a famous one-image poem "In a Station of the Metro", which has been regarded as a classic specimen of Imagist poetry.
- T. S. Eliot
 - Robert Frost
 - Ezra Pound
 - William Carlos Williams

20. In the following statements, _____ is not true about the local color fiction in American literary literature.
 - a. Their writings are concerned with the life of a small, well-defined region or province.
 - b. The characteristic setting is the isolated small town.
 - c. Their materials were extensive or wide-ranging, and the topics were connective.
 - d. Local colorists were consciously nostalgic historians of a vanishing way of life, recorders of a present that faded before their eyes.
21. _____ dramatizes in his novels the sense of loss and despair among the post-war generation who are physically and psychologically scarred.
 - a. Mark Twain
 - b. Sinclair Lewis
 - c. Theodore Dreiser
 - d. Ernest Hemingway
22. For Melville, as well as for the reader and Ishmael, the narrator, _____ is a symbol of the inscrutable and alien universe, or the ultimate mystery of the universe.
 - a. Ahab
 - b. the sea
 - c. Moby Dick
 - d. the whaling ship, Pequod
23. Mark Twain's early novel _____, written in collaboration with Charles D. Warner and published in 1873, though not an artistic success, gives its name to the post-bellum decades it attempts to satirize.
 - a. The Gilded Age
 - b. The Age of Innocence
 - c. This Side of Paradise
 - d. Soldier's Pay
24. Apart from the dislocation of time and the modern stream of consciousness, Faulkner also used _____ to construct his novels.
 - a. first person point of view
 - b. central consciousness
 - c. multiple points of view
 - d. story-within-story
25. _____'s typical heroine is a lonely, vulnerable soul, completely withdrawn into herself and trying to live in the world which she constructs to ward off the intrusions of a painful existence.

- a. Arthur Miller
 - b. Clifford Odets
 - c. Tennessee Williams
 - d. Elmer Rice
26. As the first important Jewish novelist to begin publishing in the mid-1940s, _____ often populated his fictional world with Jewish intellectuals or writers, Moses Herzog, for instance, who, facing violence and victimization, try to discover "the queerness of existence" and overcome it.
- a. J. D. Salinger
 - b. William Styron
 - c. Philip Roth
 - d. Saul Bellow
27. Allen Ginsberg, the poet Laureate of the Beat Generation, borrowed freely from _____'s prose-poetry cataloging form.
- a. Edgar Allan Poe
 - b. Emily Dickinson
 - c. Stephen Crane
 - d. Walt Whitman
28. The three staunch advocates of the American Realism are _____, Mark Twain and Henry James.
- a. William Dean Howells
 - b. Sherwood Anderson
 - c. Sinclair Lewis
 - d. Jack London
29. Ralph Ellison's _____ is a highly symbolic and existential novel which deals with a nameless southern Negro who leaves the south to Harlem only to find that he is not seen as a fully individual person but a creation of the eyes which look at him.
- a. Notes of a Native Son
 - b. One Day when I was Lost
 - c. Invisible Man
 - d. Tar Boy
30. _____ won an international reputation with his heatedly controversial novel *Lolita*, which features Humbert, a European professor of thirty-seven, telling in the first person singular of his own disastrous and abnormal love affair with his 12-year-old stepdaughter, Dolores Haze, whom he names Lolita.
- a. John Barth
 - b. Vladimir Nabokov
 - c. Kurt Vonnegut
 - d. Donald Barthelme

B. Definitions: (20)

1. Romanticism
2. Lake School
3. The Renaissance
4. Naturalism
5. Metafiction

C. Identification: (12)

1. *"The trumpet of a prophecy! O, Wind,
If Winter comes, can Spring be far behind?"*
The title of this poem is _____ and it is written by _____
2. *"I wandered lonely as a cloud,
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."*
The title of this poem is _____ and it is written by _____
3. *"What is his name?"
"Bingley."
"Is he married or single?"
"Oh! Single, my dear, to be sure! A single man of large fortune; four or five thousand a year. What a fine thing for our girls!"
"How so? How can it affect them?"
"My dear Mr. Bennet," replied his wife, "how can you be so tiresome! You must know that I am thinking of his marrying one of them!"*
This passage is taken from _____ written by _____
4. *"Standing on the bareground, --- my head bathed by the blithe air, and uplifted into infinite space---all mean egotism vanishes, I become a transparent eye-ball. I am nothing. I see all. The currents of the Universal Being circulate through me; I am part or particle of God."*
This passage is taken from _____ and written by _____
5. *"Once upon a midnight dreary, while I pondered, weak and weary,
Over many a quaint and curious volume of forgotten lore,
While I nodded, nearly napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping, rapping at my chamber door.
'Tis some visitor,' I muttered, 'tapping at my chamber door
---Only this, and nothing more'."*
The title of this poem is _____ and it is written by _____

6. "When Miss Emily Grierson died, our whole town went to her funeral: the men through a sort of respectful affection for a fallen monument, the women mostly out of curiosity to see the inside of her house, which no one save an old manservant—a combined gardener and cook—had seen in at least ten years."

This passage is taken from _____ written by _____.

D. Give brief answers to the following questions: (40)

1. What kind of character is Tess in Thomas Hardy's *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*?
2. What are the characteristics of modernism?
3. How did the puritan heritage shape Nathaniel Hawthorne's vision of man and life?
4. Why do literary critics often use the "window" or "mirror" metaphor to describe literary realism?
5. How do you understand Holden Caulfield, the protagonist in J. D. Salinger's *Catcher in the Rye*?

E. Short essay questions (choose two). (48)

1. Discuss the significance of *The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling* and the position of its writer in the development of English novels.
2. Give an analysis of *Ulysses* written by James Joyce.
3. Ernest Hemingway wrote, "All modern American literature comes from one book by Mark Twain called *Huckleberry Finn*." Please comment on this statement.
4. Commenting on Kurt Vonnegut, Lorrie Moore once wrote in a review, "He is a postmodern Mark Twain: grumpy and sentimental, antic and religious". Then, how do you understand Kurt Vonnegut as a postmodern Mark Twain?