

2004 年哈尔滨工程大学英美文学考研试题

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哈尔滨工程大学

2004 年招收研究生入学考试试题

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科目名称: 英美文学

试题编号: 462

注意: 本试题的答案必须写在规定的答题卡或答题本上, 写在本卷上无效。

I. Identify the authors of the following works. (30 pts)

1. *Advancement of Learning*
2. *The Merry Wives of Windsor*
3. *A Valediction: Forbidding Mourning*
4. *Comus*
5. *She Stoops to Conquer*
6. *Joseph Andrews*
7. *Ode to the West Wind*
8. *Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club*

13. *Sense and Sensibility*

14. *A Psalm of Life*

15. *Self-Reliance*

16. *Babbitt*

17. *Absalom, Absalom!*

18. *A Farewell to Arms*

19. *East of Eden*

20. *I Hear America Singing*

II. Explain the following literary terms. (30 pts)

1. fiction
2. stanza
3. local color
4. Enlightenment
5. symbol

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9. narration

10. style

III. Answer the following questions. (30 pts)

1. Comment on the speaker's celebration of mercy and how the dramatic effect is achieved in the following lines.

The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath. It is twice blest:
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes.
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes
The throned monarch better than his crown;
His sceptre shows the force of temporal power,
The attribute to awe and majesty,
Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings;
But mercy is above this sceptred sway,
It is enthroned in the hearts of kings,
It is an attribute to God himself;
And earthly power doth then show likest God's
When mercy seasons justice.

2. Discuss the most striking rhetorical devices used in the following paragraph.

A poor relation—is the most irrelevant thing in nature, — a piece of impertinent correspondency, — an odious approximation, — a haunting conscience — a preposterous shadow, lengthening in the noon-tide of our

chamber, — a fly in your ointment, — a mote in your eye, — a triumph of your enemy, — an apology to your friends, — the one thing not needful, — the hail in harvest, — the ounce of sour in a pound of sweet.

3. Comment on the use of analogy to convey the message in the following two stanzas.

I never saw a Moor—
I never saw the Sea—
Yet know I how the Heather looks,
And what a Billow be.

I never spoke with God,
Nor visited in Heaven—
Yet certain am I of the spot
As if the Checks were given—

4. Discuss the personality revealed by the description in the following paragraph.

He smiled understandingly—much more than understandingly. It was one of those rare smiles with a quality of eternal reassurance in it, that you may come across four or five times in life. It faced—or seemed to face—the whole eternal world for an instant, and then concentrated on *you* with an irresistible prejudice in your favor. It understood you just so far as you wanted to be understood, believed in you as you would like to believe in yourself, and assured you that it had precisely the impression of you that, at your best, you

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IV. Read the following verses and answer the questions. (30 pts)

1 Half of my life is gone, and I have let

The years slip from me and have not fulfilled
The aspiration of my youth, to build
Some tower of song with lofty parapet.
Not indolence, nor pleasure, nor the fret
Of restless passions that would not be stilled,
But sorrow, and a care that almost killed,
Kept me from what I may accomplish yet;
Though, half way up the hill, I see the Past
Lying beneath me with its sounds and sights,—
A city in the twilight dim and vast,
With smoking roofs, soft bells, and gleaming lights.—
And hear above me on the autumnal blast
The cataract of Death far thundering from the heights.

a) Comment on the poet's view of his own life and the way he expresses it.

b) Analyze the structure of the poem and how it functions with the theme.

2. Hail to thee, blithe spirit

Bird thou never wert—

That from Heaven, or near it,

Pourest thy full heart

Higher still and higher

From the earth thou springest

Like a cloud of fire;

The blue deep thou singest

And singing still dost soar, and soaring ever singest.

In the golden lightning

Of the sunken Sun—

O'er which clouds are brightening,

Thou dost float and run;

Like an unbodied joy whose race is just begun.

a) Discuss the poet's use of imagery in portraying the characteristics of the specific bird in the first 3 stanzas of the poem "To a Sky-lark" written by P. B. Shelley.

b) What do you think Shelley is comparing the sky-lark to? What are the common traits between a sky-lark and a poet as is evident in these stanzas?

V. Read the following paragraph from *The American*

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relation to "Standard English" and the way he supports his view. (30 pts)

I think I have offered sufficient evidence in the chapters preceding that the American of today is much more honestly English, in any sense that Shakespeare would have understood, than the so-called Standard English of England. It still shows all the characters that marked the common tongue in the days of Elizabeth, and it continues to resist stoutly the policing that ironed out Standard English in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries. Standard English must always strike an American as a bit stilted and precious. Its vocabulary is patently less abundant than his own, it has lost to an appreciable extent its old capacity for bold metaphor, and in pronunciation and spelling it seems to him to be extremely uncomfortable and not a little ridiculous. When he hears a speech in its Oxford (or Public School) form he must be a

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