

大连外国语学院

二〇〇五年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

学科专业：英语语言文学 外国语言学及应用语言学（英语）

考试科目：英美文学（A卷）

考生请注意：答案必须写在答题纸上，写在试卷上不给分。
必须在答题纸上将题号标写清楚。

I. Identify the following titles and characters by providing the authors and their works (20 marks)

1. *Biglow Papers, First Series* was written by _____.
2. Hester is a character in _____.
3. *The House of Seven Gables* was written by _____.
4. *The Black Cat* was written by _____.
5. Captain Ahab is a character in _____ written by Herman Melville.
6. Natty Bumppo is a character in _____ written by _____.
7. The women who wrote *Just Give Me a Cool Drink of Water 'fore I Diiie* and who was selected to write a poem for the inauguration of President Bill Clinton in 1993 is _____.
8. A well-known writer _____ wrote a novel entitled _____ with the Spanish Civil War as the background.
9. *Tender Is the Night* was written by _____.
10. Benjy, Quentin and Jason are the characters in _____ written by _____.
11. Carol Milford and Will Kennicott are characters in _____ written by _____.
12. The novel, set in the American Dust Bowl region, that shows the social significance of the migrant labor problem is written by _____ and the title is _____.
13. *A Passage to India* was written by _____.
14. *The Scarlet Letter* was written by _____.
15. *The Mill on the Floss* was written by _____.

II. Identify the following works, speeches, or writers (20 marks)

16. The following passage is taken from _____ by Shakespeare.

- A. *The Merchant of Venice*
- B. *King Lear*
- C. *Macbeth*
- D. *As You Like It*

Do not so

Slubber not business for my sake, Bassanio
But stay the very riping of the time;
And for the Jew's bond which he hath of me,
Let it not enter in your mind of love:
Be merry, and employ your chiefest thoughts
To courtship and such fair ostents of love
As shall conveniently become you there.

17. The following passage is taken from _____.

- A. *Sister Carrie*
- B. *Pride and Prejudice*
- C. *The Rainbow*
- D. *Heart of Darkness*

It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune, must be in want of a wife.

18. The author of the following poem is _____.

- A. Gregory Corso
- B. Allen Ginsberg
- C. Jack Kerouac
- D. Joseph Conrad

I saw the best minds of my
generation destroyed by
madness, starving hysterical
& naked,
dragging themselves through the

negro streets at dawn
looking for an angry fix,
angelheaded hipsters burning
for the ancient heavenly
connection to the starry
dynamo in
the machinery of night...

19. The following poem was written by _____

- A. John Keats
- B. William Blake
- C. Emily Dickson
- D. Edgar Allan Poe

And the Raven, never flitting, still is sitting, *still* is sitting
On the pallid bust of Pallas just above my chamber door;
And his eyes have all the seeming of a demon's that is dreaming.
And the lamp-light o'er him streaming throws his shadow on the floor;
And my soul from out that shadow that lies floating on the floor
Shall be lifted — nevermore!

20. The following excerpt is taken from the poem entitled "in Just —" by _____.

- A. Hart Crane
- B. Robert Frost
- C. E. E. Cummings
- D. Robinson Jeffers

Spring when the world is mud
Luscious the little
Lame balloonman
Whistles far and wee

And eddieandbill come
Running from marbles and
Piracies and it's
spring...

21. The following excerpt is from a poem written by _____.

- A. T. S. Eliot
- B. Ezra Pound

C. Gertrude Stein

D. Henry James

Let us go then, you and I,
 When the evening is spread
 out against the sky
 Like a patient etherized upon
 a table;
 Let us go, through certain half-
 deserted streets,
 The muttering retreats
 Of restless nights in one-night
 cheap hotels
 And sawdust restaurants with oyster-shells:
 Streets that follow like a tedious argument
 Of insidious intent
 To lead you to an overwhelming questions...
 Oh, do no task, "What is it?"
 Let us go and make
 our visit.

22. The following except is taken from a poem by _____.
- A. Alexander Pope
 - B. Robert Burns
 - C. Thomas Gray
 - D. William Blake

Ah, Tam! Ah, Tam! thou'll get thy fairin!
 In hell they'll roast thee like a herrin!
 In vain thy Kate awaits thy comin!
 Kate soon will be a woefu woman!
 Now, do thy speedy utmost, Meg,
 And win the key-stane of the brig;
 There, at them thou thy tail may toss,
 A running stream they dare na cross!
 But ere the key-stane she could make,
 The fient a tail she had to shake;
 For Nannie, far before the rest,

Hard upon noble Maggie prest,
And flew at Tam wi furious ettle;
But little wist she Maggie's mettle!
Ae spring brought off her master hale,
But left behind her ain grey tail:
The carlin clautht her by the rump,
An left poor Maggie scarce a stump.

23. The following except is taken from a poem by _____.

- A. Robert Burns
- B. Alexander Pope
- C. Thomas Gray
- D. William Blake

What the hammer? What the chain,
In what furnace was thy brain?

What the anvil? what dread grasp.

Dare its deadly terrors clasp?

When the stars threw down their spears

And water'd heaven with their tears:

Did he smile his work to see?

Did he who made the Lamb make thee?

24. The following except is taken from a poem by _____.

- A. John Milton
- B. John Keats
- C. William Wordsworth
- D. Gordon Byron

when like a roe

I bounded o'er the mountains by the sides

Of the deep rivers, and the lonely streams,

Wherever nature led — more like a man

Flying from something that he dreads, than one

Who sought the thing he loved. For nature then

(The coarser pleasures of my boyish days,

And their glad animal movements all gone by)

To me was all in all. — I cannot paint
What then I was. The sounding cataract
Haunted me like a passion: the tall rock,
The mountain, and the deep and gloomy wood,
Their colours and their forms, were then to me
An appetite; a feeling and a love,
That had no need of a remoter charm,
By thought supplied, nor any interest
Unborrowed from the eye.

25. The following except is taken from a poem by _____.
- A. John Milton
 - B. T. S. Eliot
 - C. William Wordsworth
 - D. S. T. Coleridge

And now the Storm-blast came, and he

He struck with his o'ertaking wings,
And chased us south along.

With sloping masts and dipping prow,
As who pursued with yell and blow
Still treads the shadow of his foe,
And forward bends his head,
The ship drove fast, loud roared the blast,
And southward aye we fled.

And now there came both mist and snow,
And it grew wondrous cold:
And ice, mast-high, came floating by,
As green as emerald.

And through the drifts the snowy clifts
Did send a dismal sheen:
Nor shapes of men nor beasts we ken -
The-ice was all between.

Questions 26-27 are based on the following except.

Could I revive within me
Her symphony and song,
To such a deep delight 'twould win me,
That with music loud and long,
I would build that dome in air,
That sunny dome! those caves of ice!
And all who heard should see them there,
And all should cry, Beware! Beware!
His flashing eyes, his floating hair!
Weave a circle round him thrice,
And close your eyes with holy dread,
For he on honey-dew hath fed,
And drunk the milk of Paradise.

26. The except is taken from _____.

- A. Paradise Lost
- B. Paradise Regained
- C. Kubla Khan
- D. The Wasteland

27. The same author also wrote _____.

- A. Samson Agonistes
- B. Christabel
- C. Sonnet on Chillon
- D. My Last Duchess

Questions 28-29 are based on the following except.

They name thee before me,
A knell to mine ear;
A shudder comes o'er me—
Why wert thou so dear?
They know not I knew thee
Who knew thee too well—
Long, long shall I rue thee

Too deeply to tell.

In secret we met—

In silence I grieve

That thy heart could forget,

Thy spirit deceive.

If I should meet thee

After long years,

How should I greet thee?—

With silence and tears.

28. The except is taken from _____.
- A. Song for the Luddites
 - B. Lines Written A Few Miles above Tintern Abbey
 - C. Break, Break, Break
 - D. When We Two Parted
29. The same author also wrote _____.
- A. Don Juan
 - B. Ulysses
 - C. Ode on Melancholy
 - D. Queen Mab
30. The following except was written by _____.
- A. William Wordsworth
 - B. Francis Bacon
 - C. Samuel John
 - D. Charles Lamb

For all good poetry is the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings: but though this be true, Poems to which any value can be attached, were never produced on any variety of subjects but by a man, who being possessed of more than usual organic sensibility, had also thought long and deeply. For our continued influxes of feeling are modified and directed by our thoughts, which are indeed the representatives of all our past feelings; and, as by contemplating the relation of these general representatives to each other we discover what is really important to men, so, by the repetition and continuance of this act, our feelings will be connected with important subjects, till at length, if we be

originally possessed of much sensibility, such habits of mind will be produced, that, by obeying blindly and mechanically the impulses of those habits, we shall describe objects, and utter sentiments, of such a nature and in such connection with each other, that the understanding of the being to whom we address ourselves, if he be in a healthful state of association, must necessarily be in some degree enlightened, and his affections ameliorated.

31. The influence of the graveyard school was first reflected in America in which of the following?

- A. Longfellow's *The Jewish Cemetery at Newport*
- B. Philip Freneau's *The House of Night*
- C. Edward Taylor's *A fig for Thee Oh! Death*
- D. Phillis Wheatley's *An Hymn to the Evening*

32. The following passage is from a novel by _____.

- A. Fitzgerald
- B. Faulkner
- C. Lawrence
- D. Whitman

And so the house came to be haunted by the unspoken phrase: *There must be more money! There must be more money!* The children could hear it all the time, though nobody said it aloud. They heard it at Christmas, when the expensive and splendid toys filled the nursery. Behind the shining modern rocking-horse, behind the smart doll's house, a voice would start whispering: "There *must* be more money! There *must* be more money!" And the children would stop playing, to listen for a moment. They would look into each other's eyes, to see if they had all heard. And each one saw in the eyes of the other two that they too had heard. "There *must* be more money! There *must* be more money!"

33. The following passage was taken from _____.

- A. *A Passage to India*
- B. *The Legend of Sleepy Hollow*
- C. *Green Hills of Africa*
- D. *The Scarlet Letter*

They averred, that the symbol was not mere scarlet cloth, tinged in an earthly dye-pot, but was red-hot with infernal fire, and could be seen glowing all alight, whenever Hester Prynne walked abroad in the night-time.

34. The following speech was given by _____ in one of the plays by Shakespeare.

- A. Macbeth B. Caesar
C. King Lear D. Hamlet

Ay, every inch a king:

When I do stare, see how the subject quakes.

I pardon that man's life. What was thy cause?

Adultery?

Thou shalt not die: die for adultery! No:

The wren goes to't, and the small gilded fly

Does lecher in my sight.

Let copulation thrive; for Gloucester's bastard son

Was kinder to his father than my daughters

Got 'tween the lawful sheets.

To't, luxury, pell-mell! for I lack soldiers.

Behold yond simpering dame,

Whose face between her forks presageth snow;

That minces virtue, and does shake the head

To hear of pleasure's name;

The fitchew nor the soiled horse goes to't

Down from the waist they are Centaurs.

Though women all above:

But to the girdle do the gods inherit,

Beneath is all the fiend's:

There's hell, there's darkness, there's the sulphurous pit,

Burning, scalding, stench, consumption; fie, fie, fie! pah, pah!

Give me an ounce of civet, good apothecary,

to sweeten my imagination: there's money for thee.

35. The following passage was written by

- A. Hemingway B. Thoreau
C. Lawrence D. Longfellow

Rather than love, than money, than fame, give me truth. I sat at a table where were rich food and wine in abundance, and obsequious attendance, but

Trained as a journalist, he was a prolific writer of plays, stories, and novels. He was a master of careful, telling detail and is best remembered for several realistic novels, mostly written in the 1950s, about outwardly successful people whose inner faults and dissatisfaction leave them vulnerable. These titles include *Appointment in Samarra*, *Ten North Frederick* and *From the Terrace*.

57. The following passage discusses which of the American women writers?
- A. Flannery O'Connor
 - B. Katherine Anne Porter
 - C. Eudora Welty
 - D. Zora Neale Hurston

A native of Georgia, she lived a life cut short by lupus, a deadly blood disease. Still, she refused sentimentality, as evident in her extremely humorous yet bleak and uncompromising stories. Unlike other women writers, she most often held her characters at arm's length, revealing their inadequacy and silliness. The uneducated southern characters who people her novels often create violence through superstition or religion, as we see in her novel *Wise Blood* about a religious fanatic who establishes his own church.

Questions 58 and 59 are based on the following passage from George Meredith's *The Egoist*

Of the young Sir Willoughby, her word was brief; and there was the merit of it on a day when he was hearing from sunrise to the setting of the moon salutes in his honour, songs of praise and Ciceronian eulogy. Rich, handsome, courteous, generous, lord of the Hall, the feast, and the dance, he excited his guests of both sexes to a holiday of flattery. And, says Mrs. Mountstuart, while grand phrases were mouthing round about him: "*You see he has a leg.*"

58. In the context, "Ciceronian" means characterized by
- A. stoic self-discipline
 - B. interest in politics
 - C. degenerate roman sensuality
 - D. empty rhetorical formulas

59. The passage could best be described as
- A. melodramatic
 - B. satiric
 - C. lyric
 - D. mock epic
60. In reading which of the following novels would it be most appropriate to consider characterization from a Freudian point of view?
- A. Dickens' *A Tale of Two Cities*
 - B. Thackeray's *Vanity Fair*
 - C. Lawrence's *Sons and Lovers*
 - D. Steinbeck's *Of Mice and Men*

IV. The following except is taken from "Ode: Intimations of Immortality from Recollections of Early Childhood" by Wordsworth. Analyze the except with reference to the entire poem. Write about 200-300 words. (20 marks)

7

Behold the Child among his new-born blisses,
A six years' darling of a pigmy size!
See, where 'mid work of his own hand he lies,
Fretted by sallies of his mother's kisses,
With light upon him from his father's eyes!
See, at his feet, some little plan or chart,
Some fragment from his dream of human life
Shaped by himself with newly - learned art;
 A wedding or a festival,
 A mourning or a funeral;
 And this hath now his heart,
And unto this he frames his song:
 Then will he fit his tongue
To dialogues of business, love, or strife;
 But it will not be long
 Ere this be thrown aside,
 And with new joy and pride
The little actor cons another part;

Filling from time to time his 'humorous stage'
With all the Persons, down to palsied Age,
That life brings with her in her equipage;
As if his whole vocation
Were endless imitation.

8

Thou, whose exterior semblance doth belie
Thy soul's immensity;
Thou best philosopher, who yet dost keep
Thy heritage, thou eye among the blind,
That, deaf and silent, read'st the eternal deep,
Haunted for ever by the eternal Mind, -
Mighty Prophet! Seer blest!
On whom those truths do rest
Which we are toiling all our lives to find;
Thou, over whom thy immortality
Broods like the day, a master o'er a slave,
A presence which is not to be put by;
To whom the grave
Is but a lonely bed without the sense or sight
Of day or the warm light,
A place of thought where we in waiting lie;
Thou little Child, yet glorious in the might
Of heaven - born freedom on thy being's height,
Why with such earnest pains dost thou provoke
The years to bring the inevitable yoke,
Thus blindly with thy blessedness at strife?
Full soon thy soul shall have her earthly freight,
And custom lie upon thee with a weight
Heavy as frost, and deep almost as life!

9

O joy! that in our embers
Is something that doth live,
That Nature yet remembers
What was so fugitive!

The thought of our past years in me doth breed
Perpetual benediction: not indeed
For that which is most worthy to be blest,
Delight and liberty, the simple creed
Of childhood, whether busy or at rest,
With new - fledged hope still fluttering in his breast:
 Not for these I raise
 The song of thanks and praise;
But for those obstinate questionings
Of sense and outward things,
Fallings from us, vanishings,
Blank misgivings of a creature
Moving about in worlds not realized,
High instincts, before which our mortal nature
Did tremble like a guilty thing surprised:
 But for those first affections,
 Those shadowy recollections,
 Which, be they what they may,
Are yet the fountain-light of all our day,
Are yet a master-light of all our seeing;
 Uphold us, cherish, and have power to make
Our noisy years seem moments in the being
Of the eternal Silence: truths that wake,
 To perish never;
Which neither listlessness, nor mad endeavour,
 Nor Man nor Boy,
Nor all that is at enmity with joy,
Can utterly abolish or destroy!
 Hence, in a season of calm weather
 Though inland far we be,
Our souls have sight of that immortal sea
 Which brought us hither;
 Can in a moment travel thither -
And see the children sport upon the shore,

And hear the mighty waters rolling evermore.

10

Then sing, ye birds, sing, sing a joyous song!

And let the young lambs bound

As to the tabor's sound!

We, in thought, will join your throng,

Ye that pipe and ye that play,

Ye that through your hearts to - day

Feel the gladness of the May!

What though the radiance which was once so bright

Be now for ever taken from my sight,

Though nothing can bring back the hour

Of splendour in the grass, of glory in the flower;

We will grieve not, rather find

Strength in what remains behind,

In the primal sympathy

Which having been must ever be,

In the soothing thoughts that spring

Out of human suffering,

In the faith that looks through death,

In years that bring the philosophic mind.

V. Essay Questions (40 marks)

Choose TWO from the following four topics and write an essay of 300-400 words each.

1. Write a critical review on the British Romantic Movement.
2. Comment on one of the novels by W. Somerset Maugham.
3. Comment on the contributions of Shakespeare to the development of drama.
4. Discuss one of the American black writers.