

提醒：请诚信应考，考试违规将带来严重后果！

教务处填写：

年	月	日
考	试	用

湖南大学课程考试试卷

课程名称：英国文学与文化；课程编码：GE01126；

试卷编号：；考试形式：闭卷；考试时间：120 分钟。

题 号	一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八	九	十	总分
应得分	15	20	20	15	30						100
实得分											
评卷人											

(请在答题纸内作答！)

I. Tell whether the following statements are true or false. (1x15=15%)

- In Roman myth,the god of love Eros is called Cupid, and the goddess of love and beauty Aphrodite is called Venus.
- The background of *Robinson Crusoe* is the period that Britain was in the upward rise of feudalism.
- The fire stealer Prometheus was chained in the Mountains Caucasus,he is aslo the creator of the humankind in Greek Mythology.
- Bible* is a collection of books shared by Jews and Christians alike who believe God speaks to men through His actions and words which are recorded in the book.
- The Merchant of Venice* is a play by William Shakespeare, it is classified as one of his four Famous tragedies.
- In *Paradise Lost*,Satan’s image was completely reversed. Being a devil in the old story, Milton endowed Satan with heroic and revolutionary spirit, fighting against the tyranny of authority.
- The words “glacier, spears, crystal, wingled bound” in *Prometheus Unbound* symbolize bright future Prometheus dreamed of.
- Homer was an ancient Greek epic poet, traditionally said to be the author of the epic poems *Iliad* and *Odyssey* .
- Robinsonade is a literary genre that takes its name from the 1719 novel *Robinson Crusoe* by Daniel Defoe.
- Daniel Defoe pioneered the trend of British realistic literature, he is called“the father of modern English literature”.
- According to *The Garden* by Andrew Marvell, Syrinx turned herself as laurel, and Daphen turned into a reed.
- The chief emphasis of romanticism is on freedom of individual self-expression.The authors of English Romanticism insisted that feelings are more important than reason.

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13. *Robinson Crusoe* was a mean for the author to ensure them that the Eastern world was savage and uncivilized so that to offer them confidence to succeed in the colonization outward.
14. The statement in *Pride and prejudice* “It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune must be in want of a wife” reveals equality in marriage between men and women.
15. Charlotte Bronte made her voice heard by producing a world famous novel *Jane Eyre* in which she autobiographically created a completely unconventional female image—plain and penniless, but sincere, frank and spiritually independent.

II. Reading comprehension: Read the following texts carefully, each of the following sentences is provided with four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the correct ONE answer from the 4 choices and write down your answer on the Answer Sheet. (2X10=20%)

Text A

English Renaissance began in the early 16th century since the king Henry VIII came to power. During the following 100 years of Renaissance flourish, there appeared many figures of letters, such as Thomas More, Christopher Marlowe, Philip Sydney, William Shakespeare, Edmund Spenser and Francis Bacon. English Renaissance is usually divided into three periods. 1) The beginning period from 1485 to 1558. 2) The flowering period from 1558 to 1603, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I, then the period is called Elizabethan period. 3) The final period from 1603 to 1660, started after the death of the Queen and ended at the Restoration of Stuart Dynasty.

Renaissance writers advocated Humanism in their works. Humanism is the key word of English Renaissance. Humanism advocated the dignity and central position of human beings in the universe and emphasized the importance of studying Greek and Roman classical literature and philosophy. Humanists put more emphasis on the moral and practical functions of the classics rather than its aesthetic values. They insisted on the first importance of reason. Humanists emphasized the capacities of human mind and the achievements of human culture. They stressed the need for a rounded development of an individual's diverse powers in physical, mental, artistic and moral aspects, as opposed to a merely technical or specialized kind of training. Geoffrey Chaucer (1343-1400), the forerunner of English Renaissance, is regarded as the father of English poetry. He introduced from France the rhymed stanzas into English poetry to replace alliterative verse in Old English. He is considered to be the first realistic writer in English literary history. His works presented us an array of characters from all walks of life and a panoramic view of the English society of his day. He is looked upon as a messenger of humanism in England. In his writings, Chaucer affirmed man's right to earthly happiness. At the supreme of Renaissance, Shakespeare is the mouth speaker of Humanism.

1. What is the essence of English Renaissance?

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|---------------|----------------|
| A. Revolution | B. Feminism |
| C. Humanism | D. Colonialism |

2. Which of the following ideas is included in humanism?

- A. Emphasis on human's dignity
- B. Emphasis on Human's value
- C. Emphasis on Human's power
- D. Emphasis on All the above

3. Who is the father of English poetry according to the text?

- A. William Shakespeare
- B. Edmund Spenser
- C. Francis Bacon
- D. Geoffrey Chaucer

2. Text B

My thoughts were now wholly employed about securing myself against either savages, if any should appear, or wild beasts, if any were in the island; and I had many thoughts of the method how to do this and what kind of dwelling to make, whether I should make me a cave in the earth or a tent upon the earth: and, in short, I resolved upon both, the manner and description of which it may not be improper to give an account of.

I soon found the place I was in was not for my settlement, particularly because it was upon a low moorish ground near the sea, and, I believed, would not be wholesome, and more particularly because there was no fresh water near it, so I resolved to find a more healthy and more convenient spot of ground.

I consulted several things in my situation which I found would be proper for me: 1st, health and fresh water I just now mentioned; shelter from the heat of the sun; 3rdly, security from ravenous creatures, whether men or beasts; 4thly, a view to the sea, that if God sent any ship in sight, I might not lose any advantage for me deliverance, of which I was not willing to banish all my expectation yet.

In search of a place proper for this, I found a little plain on the side of a rising hill, whose front towards this little plain was steep as a house-side, so that nothing could come down upon me from the top; on the side of this rock there was a hollow place worn a little way in like the entrance or door of a cave, but there was not really any cave or way into the rock at all.

On the flat of the green, just before this hollow place, I resolved to pitch my tent. This plain was not above a hundred yards broad and about twice as long, and lay like a green before my door, and at the end of it descended irregularly every way down into the low-grounds by the seaside. It was on the N.N.W. side of the hill, so that I was sheltered from the heat every day, till it came to a w. and by s. sun, or thereabouts, which in those countries is near the setting.

Before I set up my tent, I drew a half circle before the hollow place, which took in about ten yards in its semi-diameter from the rock, and twenty yards in its diameter, from its beginning and ending.

In this half circle I pitched two rows of strong stakes, driving them into the ground till they stood very firm like piles, the biggest end being out of the ground about five foot and a half, and sharpened on the top. The two rows did not stand above six inches from one another.

Then I took the piece of cable which I had cut in the ship, and I laid them in rows one upon another, within the circle, between these two rows of stakes, up to the top, placing other stakes in the in-side, leaning against them, about two foot and a half high, like a spur to a post, and this fence was so strong that neither man nor beast could get into it or over it. This cost me a great deal of time and labour, especially to cut the piles in the woods, bring them to the place, and drive them into the earth.

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4. What did Robinson Crusoe give priority to when he thought what to do in the isolated island?
- A. praying for deliverance B. healthy and fresh water
C. securing against savages or beasts D. shelter from the heat of the sun
5. According to the text, Robinson Crusoe is a faithful _____.
- A. Christian B. Islamist
C. Atheist (无神论者) D. Buddhist
6. Which of the following is **Not True** when Robinson made a proper dwelling for himself.
- A. He found a place for settlement upon a low moorish ground near the sea.
B. He found a little plain for settlement on the side of a rising hill.
C. He found a little plain for settlement that can have a view to the sea.
D. He pitched two rows of strong stakes so that neither man nor beast could get into it or over it.
7. From this passage, what characteristics of Crusoe is shown?
- A. He is romantic. B. He is pessimistic.
C. He is impractical. D. He is organized.

Text C

The Garden (Excerpt)

When we have run our passions heat,
Love hither makes his best retreat. 。
The Gods, that mortal beauty chase,
Still in a tree did end their race.
Apollo hunted Daphne so,
Only that she might laurel grow.
And Pan did after Syrinx speed,
Not as a Nymph, but for a Reed.

8. What figure of speech is used in “When we have run our passions heat, Love hither makes his best retreat”?
- A. simile B. hyperbole
C. pun D. personification
9. Why did Apollo & Pan retreat and end their race?
- A. Daphne and Syrinx changed into plants.
B. Better to give up when the Nymphs didn't love them
C. They actually did not love the Nymphs.
D. Their passion had faded.
10. Which is **Not** the idea that the poet wants to convey in the poem?
- A. Pursuit harmony between human and nature.

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- B. The bitterness of the unrequital love.
C. Eternity is true happiness.
D. Life in the nature is more satisfying than social life.

The crawling glaciers pierce me with the spears
Of their moon-freezing crystals: the bright chains
Eat with their burning cold into my bones.
Heaven's winged hound, polluting from thy lips
His beak in poison not his own, tears up My heart;
I would fain (乐意、欣然)
Be what it is my destiny (命运) to be,
The saviour and the strength of suffering man,
Or sink into the original gulf of things:
There is no agony(痛苦), and no solace (抚慰) left;
Earth can console (安慰), Heaven can torment (折磨) no more.

- 2.1 What did Shelley tend to express by using "glaciers", "crystals", "beak", "poison" in the text? (5 points)
2.2 What does Prometheus think he was? (5 points)
2.3 According to Prometheus, what ideal world would it be like? (5 points)

III. Paraphrase (5x4=20%)

1. 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.
2. "Tis all my doing—all mine!" the girl cried, gazing at the spectacle. "No excuse for me—none. What will mother and father live on now? Aby, Aby!" She shook the child, who had slept soundly through the whole disaster. "We can't go on with our load—Prince is killed!"
3. For oft, when on my couch I lie,
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye,
And then my heart with pleasure fills.
4. The undiscover'd country, from whose bourn
No traveler returns, puzzles the will,
And makes us rather bear those ills we have
Than fly to others that we know not of.

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IV. Translate the

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V. Answer the given ques

1. "There are a thousand Har
points, ≥ 80 wor

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- How do you understand "mercy" in *The Merchant of Venice*? (10 points) Please explain the qualities of your mercy towards others. (10 points) (≥ 100 words)