

# 南京航空航天大学

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二〇二一~二〇二二 学年 第二学期 《英国文学概况》 考试试题

考试日期: 2022 年 6 月 19 日

试卷类型: B

试卷代号: 120015

英语班号

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## Paper One

注意: 请在 Paper Two 上作答。

### Part I True or False Questions (30 minutes, 20 points)

Directions: Read the following statements carefully and judge they are true or false one by one. Please write "T" for True, and "F" for False in the brackets.

- ( ) 1. *The Canterbury Tales* is a realistic work in Old English written by the founder of English Poetry Geoffrey Chaucer.
- ( ) 2. In the preface to *Lyrical Ballads*, the leading English Romantic writer William Wordsworth once states that poetry "is the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings."
- ( ) 3. *Hamlet*, *Romeo and Juliet*, *King Lear*, and *Macbeth* are the four great tragedies of William Shakespeare.
- ( ) 4. In *Sonnet 18*, William Shakespeare expresses that a nice summer's day is usually transient, but the beauty in poetry can last forever. The rhyme scheme of this poem is *abab cdcd efef gg*.
- ( ) 5. The Enlightenment focused its attention on the spiritual and emotional life of man rather than reason.
- ( ) 6. In John Milton's *Paradise Lost*, the protagonist Satan is portrayed as a defiant, rebellious anti-hero who fights against the tyrannical rule of God in heaven.
- ( ) 7. "Stream of Consciousness" is the technique of presenting psychological activities in writing of the 20<sup>th</sup> century represented by James Joyce's *Ulysses* and Virginia Woolf's *Mrs. Dalloway*.
- ( ) 8. Set against the first half of the 19th century, taking its name from John Bunyan's allegory *Pilgrim's Progress*, the novel *Vanity Fair* attacks the social relationship of the bourgeois world where money weighs most.
- ( ) 9. D. H. Lawrence's novel *Sons and Lovers* describes a special mother-son relationship marked by the son's obsessions with his mother, recognized as the Oedipus Complex.
- ( ) 10. Oscar Wilde was called the apostle of the Aesthetic movement which endorsed the slogan "beauty is truth, truth beauty" in late 19th century England.

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### Part II Poem Analysis (20 minutes, 20 points)

Directions: Read the following poem carefully and then analyze it.

#### My Last Duchess

1 That's my last Duchess painted on the wall,  
2 Looking as if she were alive. I call  
3 That piece a wonder, now: Frà Pandolf's hands  
4 Worked busily a day, and there she stands.  
5 Will 't please you sit and look at her? I said  
6 'Frà Pandolf' by design, for never read  
7 Strangers like you that pictured countenance,  
8 The depth and passion of its earnest glance,  
9 But to myself they turned (since none puts by  
10 The curtain I have drawn for you, but I)  
11 And seemed as they would ask me, if they durst,  
12 How such a glance came there; so, not the first  
13 Are you to turn and ask thus. Sir, 't was not  
14 Her husband's presence only, called that spot

15 Of joy into the Duchess' cheek: perhaps  
16 Frà Pandolf chanced to say, 'Her mantle laps  
17 Over my lady's wrist too much,' or 'Paint  
18 Must never hope to reproduce the faint  
19 Half-flush that dies along her throat:' such stuff  
20 Was courtesy, she thought, and cause enough  
21 For calling up that spot of joy. She had  
22 A heart -- how shall I say? -- too soon made glad,  
23 Too easily impressed; she liked whate'er  
24 She looked on, and her looks went everywhere.  
25 Sir, 't was all one! my favour at her breast,  
26 The dropping of the daylight in the West,  
27 The bough of cherries some officious fool  
28 Broke in the orchard for her, the white mule



29 She rode with round the terrace -- all and each  
 30 Would draw from her alike the approving speech,  
 31 Or blush, at least. She thanked men, -- good! but thanked  
 32 Somehow -- I know not how -- as if she ranked  
 33 my gift of a nine-hundred-years-old name  
 34 With anybody's gift. Who'd stoop to blame  
 35 This sort of trifling? Even had you skill  
 36 In speech -- (which I have not) -- to make your will  
 37 Quite clear to such an one, and say, 'Just this  
 38 Or that in you disgusts me; here you miss,  
 39 Or there exceed the mark' -- and if she let  
 40 Herself be lessoned so, nor plainly set  
 41 Her wits to yours, forsooth, and made excuse,  
 42 -- E'en then would be some stooping; and I choose

43 Never to stoop. Oh, sir, she smiled, no doubt,  
 44 Whene'er I passed her; but who passed without  
 45 Much the same smile? This grew; I have commands;  
 46 Then all smiles stopped together. There she stands  
 47 As if alive. Will 't please you rise? We'll meet  
 48 The company below then. I repeat,  
 49 The Count your master's known munificence  
 50 Is ample warrant that no just pretence  
 51 Of mine for dowry will be disallowed;  
 52 Though his fair daughter's self, as I avowed  
 53 At starting, is my object. Nay, we'll go  
 54 Together down, sir. Notice Neptune, though,  
 55 Taming a sea-horse, thought a rarity,  
 56 Which Claus of Innsbruck cast in bronze for me!

## Questions

1. "My Last Duchess" is a representative work of the famous Victorian poet (1) \_\_\_\_\_ who uses the narrative technique of (2) \_\_\_\_\_ to reveal inadvertently about the speaker himself and tell a story from the "inside."
2. According to this poem, we know that the last Duchess dies of (1) \_\_\_\_\_. (A. illness B. murder C. accident). From which two lines the readers can infer the truth? (2) Line \_\_\_\_\_ and Line \_\_\_\_\_. Which of the qualities Does Not belong to the last Duchess? (3) \_\_\_\_\_. (A. kind-hearted B. naïve C. jealousy D. easy-going)
3. Please translate from Line 49 (I repeat...) to Line 53 (my object) into Chinese.
4. At the end of the poem, the duke mentions the bronze statue of Neptune taming a sea horse. Describe his intention of showing this statue to the visitor.

## Part III Discussion (30 minutes, 30 points)

Directions: Read the following three questions carefully. You are required to answer only **One** of them ((at least 100 words completely in English):

Question 1. Daniel Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe*:

- (1) Why Robinson Crusoe is often described as a role model for English bourgeois of 18<sup>th</sup> century?
- (2) Does Robinson treat Friday as his equal friend? Please briefly discuss the relationship between them.

Question 2: William Shakespeare's tragedy *Hamlet* depicts a revenge story of the Denmark prince Hamlet.

- (1) Why doesn't the prince Hamlet take revenge for his father as soon as possible?
- (2) Do you think Ophelia's death is caused by Hamlet? Why?

Question 3: Jane Austen's novel *Pride and Prejudice*:

- (1) Why would Elizabeth turn down Darcy's first marriage proposal?
- (2) Please share your understanding of this novel's famous opening statement "It is a truth universally acknowledged that a single man in possession of a good fortune must be in want of a wife."

## Part IV Creative Writing (40 minutes, 30 points)

Directions: You are required to choose only **One** of the four topics below based on different literary works and write creatively according to the requirements (at least 120 words completely in English):

Topic 1: *Jane Eyre*: Suppose you are Jane Eyre. You found out that Mr. Rochester is already married and you decided to leave him. Please write a letter to Mr. Rochester to explain your reasons for leaving Thornfield.

Topic 2: *When We Two Parted*: Suppose you are Lord Byron's lover and you have read his love poem. Write a diary to express your feelings.

Topic 3: *When You are Old*: Thirty years have passed after Yeats wrote this poem. In London, 1923, Yeats and Maud Gonne met each other again and they were both old and single. Write a short story of their re-encounters.

Topic 4: *Pride and Prejudice*: Suppose you are the novelist Jane Austen who decided to turn down the boring yet rich Mr. Collins' marriage proposal. Write a conversation between Jane Austen and Mr. Collins.



1.对

6.对

4.错

5.错

2.对3.错

9.对

7.对

Part2 1.(1)Robert Browning

10.错

1.(2)first-person perspective

2.(1)B

3.你的主人——伯爵先生闻名的大方足以充分保证：我对嫁妆提出任何合理要求都不会遭拒绝；当然，如我开头声明的，他美貌的小姐才是我追求的目标。

Q3(2) This tells the reader that the theme of the story is marriage and property. It hints at the time and psychological background of the story, and also provides the ideological support for the behavior of the characters in the book. However, this statement is actually a social prejudice, revealing a kind of irony of the author. This prejudice is actually a kind of arrogance, which echoes the title.

4. On the surface, it looks like the Duke is flaunting his wealth and his excellent artistic taste, but on a deeper level, it's more of a metaphor. Roman mythology legend Neptune control all kinds of creatures of the sea and the sea, and the sculpture is reflected his proud, arrogant and manipulative: he compares himself to the God of the sea, a superior god who is full of power and control. The Duchess was the tame seahorse, an inferior creature, subject to her own control, and subject to cruel punishment if she rebelled.

Part3 Q3 (1) Because Darcy clarifies the disadvantages of Elizabeth's family and speaks poorly of her. Besides, he did not consider her of his class. Elizabeth knew that he was right, but the truth from a person she disliked was painful, and Darcy's confession surprised her. After all, I think it was Darcy's arrogance that led to Elizabeth's refusal.

Part4 1.

Dear Mr. Rochester,

Letters alive.

Please excuse my decision to leave Thornfield, as my eight years at school have taught me to be self-respecting. As you are married, Mr Rochester, you should not have come near me: I would not have been another man's mistress. For a relationship, loving a person is reasonable, but this love must have a bottom line. That's where I draw the line. I don't want to get involved in other people's marriages. And you, Mr Rochester, should also take up the duties of a husband. You inherit your wife's fortune, so you should do your duty accordingly instead of locking her up in the garret as if you had no qualms about telling her she was mad. Your wife is a human being, and although she is mentally ill, it is not her fault. You brought her to England from Spanish Town, Jamaica, away from the familiar surroundings in which she grew up. In addition to depriving her of her property, denying her, and treating her coldly, this added to her punishment.

Dear Mr. Rochester, I am going away. I beseech you to be kind to your wife if you have any affection for me. I expect equality, two equal souls before God. I beg your pardon, Sir. Farewell.

Jane Evre