

SUNLANDS MI XUN ZI LIAO



密训资料

英美文学选读

SUNLANDS MI XUN ZI LIAO

微信扫码关注
【尚德学术中心】



自考锦鲤学霸集训地
尚德学术精英大本营

目录

第一部分 英国文学部分.....	1
Chapter 1 The Renaissance Period 文艺复兴时期.....	1
Chapter 2 The Neoclassical Period 新古典主义时期.....	3
Chapter 3 The Romantic Period 浪漫主义时期.....	5
Chapter 4 The Victorian Period 维多利亚时期.....	6
Chapter 5 The Modern Period 现代时期.....	8
第二部分 美国文学.....	10
Chapter 6 The Romantic Period 浪漫主义时期.....	10
Chapter 7 The Realistic Period 现实主义时期.....	12
Chapter 8 The Modern Period 现代主义时期.....	14



客观题考点【全书共 8 章，其中考查 26 位作家，大部分按照以下顺序依次考察，个别作家会出 2 个以上选择题】

解题技巧【记忆作家，作品和成就等关键词，根据关键词识别作家】
加粗，标红为重点记忆和答题关键点。答题时可以参考前或后一题推测考察的作者作品。

第一部分 英国文学部分
Chapter 1 The Renaissance Period 文艺复兴时期

知识 点名 称	内容	
1.1.1 William Shakespeare 威廉·莎士比亚 ★★★		
主要 成就	One of the most remarkable (杰出的) playwrights (剧作家) and poets. 38 plays; 154 sonnets; 2 long poems(<i>Venus and Adonis</i> 《维纳斯和阿多尼斯》; <i>The Rape of Lucrece</i> 《鲁克丽丝受辱记》)	
创作 时期	Apprenticeship (学徒期)	5 history plays (历史剧): <i>Henry VI, Parts I; II; III</i> 《亨利六世》 (第一部, 第二部和第三部); <i>Richard III</i> 《理查三世》; <i>Titus Andronicus</i> 《泰特斯·安特洛尼克斯》 4 comedies: <i>The Comedy of Errors</i> 《错中错》; <i>The Two Gentlemen of Verona</i> 《维罗纳二绅士》; <i>The Taming of the Shrew</i> 《驯悍记》; <i>Love's Labour's Lost</i> 《爱的徒劳》
	Individualized (个性化期)	5 histories: <i>Richard II</i> 《理查二世》; <i>King John</i> 《约翰王》; <i>Henry IV Part I; II</i> 《亨利四世》 (第一部和第二部); <i>Henry V</i> 《亨利五世》 6 comedies: <i>A Midsummer Night's Dream</i> 《仲夏夜之梦》; <i>The Merchant of Venice</i> 《威尼斯商人》; <i>Much Ado About Nothing</i> 《无事生非》; <i>As You Like It</i> 《皆大欢喜》; <i>Twelfth Night</i> 《第十二夜》; <i>The Merry Wives of Windsor</i> 《温莎的风流娘儿们》【四大喜剧: 《威尼斯商人》《皆大欢喜》《仲夏夜之梦》《第十二夜》 (助记: 商人欢喜了两夜)】 2 tragedies: <i>Romeo and Juliet</i> 《罗密欧与朱丽叶》; <i>Julius Caesar</i> 《凯撒大帝》
	Dark Comedies (黑色喜剧期)	7 tragedies: <i>Hamlet</i> 《哈姆雷特》; <i>Othello</i> 《奥赛罗》; <i>King Lear</i> 《李尔王》; <i>Macbeth</i> 《麦克白》; <i>Antony and Cleopatra</i> 《安东尼与克里奥佩特拉》; <i>Troilus and Cressida</i> 《特洛伊勒斯与克芮丝德》; <i>Coriolanus</i> 《科利奥兰纳斯》; 四大悲剧: 《哈姆雷特》《奥赛罗》《李尔王》《麦克白》 (哈罗李白) 2 comedies: <i>All's Well That Ends Well</i> 《终成眷属》; <i>Measure for Measure</i>

作品介绍		《一报还一报》
	Romantic Tragicomedies (浪漫悲喜剧)	2 history plays: <i>Henry VIII</i> 《亨利八世》; <i>The Two Noble Kinsmen</i> 《两位贵族》 4 tragicomedies: <i>Pericles</i> 《伯里克利》; <i>Cymbeline</i> 《辛白林》; <i>The Winter's Tale</i> 《冬天的故事》; <i>The Tempest</i> 《暴风雨》
	<i>The Merchant of Venice</i> 《威尼斯商人》	1. (人物) Antonio(安东尼奥); Shylock(夏洛克); Bassanio(巴萨尼奥) and Portia(鲍西亚) 2. The most important play among the comedies of Shakespeare. 最重要的喜剧 3. A pound of flesh 一磅肉/合法但极不合理的要求 4. 台词: "Not on thy sole, but on thy soul, harsh Jew /Thou mak'st thy knife keen." "狠心的犹太人,你不是在鞋口上磨刀,而是在你的心口上磨刀" 运用了 pun (双关语) 的手法,是说夏洛克铁石心肠,用了同音异义的 sole (鞋底) 和 soul (灵魂)。
	<i>Romeo and Juliet</i> 《罗密欧与朱丽叶》	Though a tragedy, it is permeated with optimistic spirit. It eulogizes the faithfulness of love and the spirit of pursuing happiness. 虽是悲剧但体现了乐观精神,它歌颂了爱的忠贞和追求幸福的精神。
	<i>Hamlet</i> 《哈姆雷特》	1. "To be, or not to be — that is the question" 名句 2. The first of the great tragedies. 第一大悲剧 3. It is generally regarded as the most popular play on the stage. 4. It has the qualities of a "blood-and-thunder" thriller and a philosophical exploration of life and death. 紧张激烈的惊悚小说特性,揭示生与死的哲学关系 5. Soliloquy is a natural means of writing in revealing the prince's inner conflict and psychological predicament. 独白是揭示《哈姆雷特》中王子内心冲突和心理困境的一种自然方式。
	<i>The Tempest</i> 《暴风雨》	1. The best of his final romances. 最后的浪漫佳品 2. Pessimistic view towards human life and society in his late years. 晚年的悲观态度 3. an elaborate and fantastic story 精心制作和奇妙的故事
	<i>King Lear</i> 《李尔王》	The social crisis and evils can be seen everywhere; criticize the bourgeois egoism. 随处可见的社会危机和罪恶,批判资产阶级利己主义
The characteristics of the four tragedies in common 四大悲剧的共同点		
Each portrays some noble hero, who faces the injustice of human life and is caught in a difficult situation and whose fate is closely connected with the fate of the whole nation. 每个作品都描绘了一些高贵的英雄,面对人生的不公而陷入困境,他们的命运与整个国家的命运紧密相连。		
The characteristics of the romantic comedies in common 喜剧的共同点		
Shakespeare takes an optimistic attitude toward love and youth, and the romantic elements are brought into full play. 莎士比亚对爱情和青春持乐观的态度,浪漫元素充满他的作品。		
1.1.2 John Milton 约翰·弥尔顿 ★★		
创作时期	The early poetic works (早期诗歌) <i>Lycidas</i> It is a typical work of John Milton written for his fellow undergraduate.	
	The middle prose pamphlets (中期散文) ① <i>Areopagitica</i> 《论出版自由》 (As his most memorable prose work, it is a great plea for freedom of the press.) 最著名的散文著作,对出版自由的一个伟大的请求。	
	The last great poems (后期史诗) <i>Paradise Lost</i> 《失乐园》; <i>Paradise Regained</i> 《复乐园》; <i>Samson Agonistes</i> 《力士参孙》 (背景: After the restoration of Charles II, Milton was imprisoned for a short time and then retired to private life. 查理二世王朝复辟后,他一度被捕入狱,释放后退隐。)	

作品介绍	<i>Paradise Lost</i> 《失乐园》	1. 12 books. The original story is taken from Bible Old Testament 来源于圣经旧约 2. It is acknowledged epic in English literature since Beowulf. 自《贝奥武甫》以来，英国文学史上公认的史诗 3. The ways of Satan and to justify the ways of God to men. 撒旦方式证明上帝待人 4. In <i>Paradise Lost</i> , the real hero is Satan.
	<i>Paradise Regained</i> 《复乐园》	How mankind, in the person of Christ, withstands the tempter and is established once more in the divine favor. 《复乐园》展示以基督为例，人类如何抵制诱惑，并受到神圣的青睐再一次站起来。
	<i>Samson Agonistes</i> 《力士参孙》	The most perfect example of the verse drama after the Greek style in English. 希腊式风格的诗剧最完美的例子

Chapter 2 The Neoclassical Period 新古典主义时期

知识 点名 称	内容	
1.2.1 Daniel Defoe 丹尼尔·笛福★		
主要 作品	<p>1. 作品一览:</p> <p><i>Robinson Crusoe</i> 《鲁宾逊漂流记》; <i>Captain Singleton</i> 《辛格尔顿船长》; <i>Moll Flanders</i> 《摩尔·费兰德斯》; <i>Colonel Jack</i> 《杰克上校》; <i>Roxana</i> 《罗克萨娜》</p> <p>2.He had a zest for politics and wrote many pamphlets on the current issues. 笛福对政治很感兴趣，他写了许多针对当时问题的小册子。</p> <p>① His <i>The Shortest Way with the Dissenters</i> brought him into jail and made him go through public pillory.</p> <p>他的《铲除非国教教徒的捷径》把他送进了监狱，并让他公开示众。</p> <p>② <i>The True-born Englishman</i> won him friendship from the king.</p> <p>他的政治讽刺诗《土生英国人》使他赢得了国王的友谊。</p> <p>2.作品特点:</p> <p>①The first literary works devoted to the study of problems of the lower-class people.最早研究下层阶级问题</p> <p>② gave his praise to the hard-working, sturdy middle class and showed his sympathy for the downtrodden, unfortunate poor.</p> <p>对勤劳的人和坚实的中产阶级的赞美以及对被压迫的和不幸的人们的同情</p> <p>③ Defoe is a good story-teller. He has a gift for organizing details.</p> <p>笛福是一位优秀的故事叙述者，他擅长组织细节。</p> <p>3.作者简介</p> <p>Defoe started as a merchant and all his life underwent many ups and downs. 笛福最开始时是一名商人，他的一生经历了许多的起伏。</p>	
	作品 介绍	<i>Robinson Crusoe</i> 《鲁宾逊漂流记》
1.2.2 Jonathan Swift 乔纳森·斯威夫特 ★ 笔名: Drapier		
生平 成就	<p>1. a master satirist.一位讽刺大师; Proper words in proper places 合适词用在合适处</p> <p>2. Human nature is seriously and permanently flawed. To better human life, enlightenment is needed, but to redress it is very hard. 人性是严肃的，有缺陷的。为了更好的人生，需要开启蒙，</p>	

	但要纠正它是非常困难的。 3. In 1724, Swift published a series of letters calling on the country to refuse English copper coins . So he is still respected in Ireland. 1724 年, 斯威夫特 (爱尔兰人) 发表了一系列呼吁爱尔兰拒绝英国 铜币 的信件。所以他仍然在爱尔兰受到尊重。 4. <i>A Tale of a Tub</i> and <i>The Battle of the Books</i> established his name as a satirist. 《桶的故事》和《书籍的战斗》奠定了斯威夫特作为一个讽刺家的地位。 <i>A Modest Proposal</i> is the best model of satire 《一个温和的建议》被认为是他最具代表性的讽刺作品。	
作品介绍	<i>Gulliver's Travels</i> 《格列佛游记》	1. 地位: The greatest satiric work 著名 讽刺 小说 2. 书中地名: ①小人国 Lilliput ②巨人国 Brobdingnag ③飞岛国 Flying Island ④慧骃国 Houyhnhnm 3. It is one of the most effective and devastating criticisms and satires of all aspects in the then English and European life — socially, politically, religiously, philosophically, scientifically, and morally. 整体上对当时的英国和欧洲的社会, 政治, 宗教, 哲学, 科学等各个方面都进行了最有力, 最彻底的批评和讽刺。
	<i>A Modest Proposal</i> 《一个温和的建议》	1. The inhuman exploitation and oppression of the Irish people by the English ruling class . 英国政府对爱尔兰的残忍压迫和剥削。 2. The bitter irony and biting sarcasm . 辛辣讽刺

知识点名称	内容	
1.2.5 Henry Fielding 亨利·菲尔丁 ★		
主要作品	① <i>The Coffee-House Politician</i> 《咖啡馆的政客》 ② <i>Rasquin</i> 《巴斯昆》 ③ <i>The Tragedy of Tragedies</i> 《悲剧的悲剧》	
生平成就	① Father of the English Novel 英国小说之父 (for his contribution to the establishment of the form of the modern novel 对现代小说形式的确立做出了贡献) ② the first to set out, both in theory and practice, to write specifically a "comic epic in prose." 第一个在理论和实践上写出“散文喜剧史诗”的作家 ③ the third -person narration (to relate a story in a novel, in which the author becomes the “all-knowing God” .) 第三人称描述 (来讲述小说中的故事, 其中作者成为“全知的上帝”。)	
作品介绍	<i>Tom Jones</i> 《汤姆·琼斯》	① It consists of eighteen books, each with an essay before it. 这本小说共 18 卷, 每一卷第一章是一篇独立散文。 ② brings him the name of the “ Prose Homer ” .赢得“散文界荷马”称号 ③ 人物: Mr. Allworthy 奥尔沃西)
	<i>The History of Amelia</i> 《阿米亚的故事》	The story of the unfortunate life of an idealized woman , a maudlin picture of the social life at the time. 是以一个理想化的 女人的不幸 生活为题材的故事, 反映了当时社会生活的伤感图景。
	<i>The History of Jonathan Wild the Great</i> 《伟大的乔纳森怀尔德》	It takes the life of a notorious real-life thief as a theme for demonstrating the petty division between a great rogue and a great soldier or a great politician. 以现实生活中一个臭名昭著的小偷的生活为主题, 展示了一个伟大的流氓和一个伟大的士兵或一个伟大的政治家之间的细微分歧。

Chapter 3 The Romantic Period 浪漫主义时期

知识点名称	内容
1.3.1 William Blake 威廉·布莱克 ★★★	

成就	1. William Blake had been both a poet and an engraver through all his life. 威廉·布莱克一生既当过诗人又当过雕刻师。 2. This World is a World of Imagination and Vision . 这个世界是一个充满想象力和远见的世界	
作品介绍	<i>The Marriage of Heaven and Hell</i> 《天堂与地狱联姻》	1. Maturity 标志作品进入成熟期 2. The relationship of the contraries . 探索对立关系 3. During the climax of the French Revolution and it plays the double role both as a satire and a revolutionary prophecy . 讽刺和革命性预言的 双重角色 。
	<i>Songs of Innocence</i> 《天真之歌》	A lovely volume of poems, presenting a happy world , though not without its evils and sufferings. 一部诗集，呈现了一个虽然也不乏邪恶和痛苦，但是依然 幸福的世界 。
	<i>Songs of Experience</i> 《经验之歌》	A world of misery , poverty, disease, war and repression with a melancholy tone. 一种 忧郁 的语气描绘了一个充满 痛苦 ，贫穷，疾病，战争与 压迫的世界 。
	1. The same central concern about childhood 共同关注的主题是童年。 2. The similar subject - matter , but the tone, emphasis and conclusion differ . 这两本书有相似的主题，但语气、强调和结论各不相同。	
1.3.2 William Wordsworth 威廉·华兹华斯 ★★★		
流派	Lake Poets (湖畔诗人) : Robert Southey, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, William Wordsworth	
文学成就	1. Overflow of powerful feelings, Emotion recollected in tranquility 情感的自然流露，平静中回忆起来的情感 2. The scenes and events of everyday life and the speech of ordinary people 诗歌创作最要紧的是把握真实素材的来源，创作理论的核心便是普通人的生活经历。	
作品介绍	Nature 自然类	worshipper of nature 大自然的膜拜者 <i>I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud</i> 《我独自漫游像一朵浮云/我似游云独自自行》
	Human life 人类生活类	<i>Lyrical Ballads</i> 《抒情歌谣集》 从生活中选取 简朴 的主题
	Others 其他	His philosophy of life is presented in his masterpiece <i>The Prelude</i> . 他的人生哲学在他的杰作《序曲》中有所呈现。
1.3.5 Percy Bysshe Shelly 雪莱 ★★★		
作品介绍	Many critics regard him as one of the greatest of all English poets. They point especially to his lyrics . 在雪莱生命剩下的四年，他游历了意大利，创作了他的主要作品。	
	<i>Ode to the West Wind</i> 《西风颂》 “If winter comes, can Spring be far behind?”	
	<i>A Song: Men of England</i> 《致英格兰人之歌》 greatest political lyrics 政治抒情诗	
	<i>Prometheus Unbound</i> 《解放了的普罗米修斯》 four-act poetic drama 四幕诗剧 Greek Mythology 希腊神话	
	<i>The Cloud</i> 《云中歌》 (Shelley created a Platonic symbol of the spirit of man, a force of beauty and regeneration.) 雪莱创造了人类精神的柏拉图式象征，一种美与再生的力量	
1.3.7 Jane Austen 简·奥斯汀 ★★★		
作品特点	1. Themes: love and marriage , female characters 2. Love should be justified by reason and disciplined by self-control. 爱应该在理智和自我控制的引导下 3. 6 complete novels 《傲慢与偏见》《理智与情感》《爱玛》《诺桑觉寺》《曼斯菲尔德庄园》《劝导》 4. Brought the English novel, as an art form , to its maturity 使英文小说作为一种艺术形式走向成熟	

作品介绍	<i>Sense and Sensibility</i> 《理智与情感》	First novel 第一部小说 Two sisters and their love affairs 一对姐妹的恋爱经历。
	<i>Pride and Prejudice</i> 《傲慢与偏见》	1. Elizabeth--Darcy ; Jane--Bingley; Mr. and Mrs Bennet 2. The most popular of her novels 3. "It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune, must be in want of a wife." 这是一个众所周知的真理, 一位单身, 多金的男人一定需要一位妻子。 4. originally drafted as "First Impression" in 1796. 起初是按照《第一印象》来起草的

Chapter 4 The Victorian Period 维多利亚时期

知识点名称	内容	
1.4.1 Charles Dickens 查尔斯·狄更斯★★★		
作品特点	<p>1. One of the greatest critical realist writers of the Victorian Age.</p> <p>2. In his work, he sets out a full map and a large-scale criticism of the nineteenth century England, particularly London. 展现了 19 世纪英格兰的全貌, 同时进行批判。</p> <p>3. Characters are those innocent, virtuous (善良), persecuted (受迫害) and helpless child characters.狄更斯善于描绘的人物有天真, 善良, 迫害和无助的孩子。</p> <p>He is also famous for the depiction of those horrible and grotesque characters like Fagin, Bill Sikes, and Quilp。同时也擅长塑造可怕怪异的人物。</p> <p>4. His works are characterized by a mingling of humor and pathos. 将幽默痛苦交汇</p> <p>5. With the exception of <i>A Tale of Two Cities</i>, present a criticism of the more complicated and yet most fundamental social institutions and morals of the Victorian England.除了《双城记》以外的作品都是对维多利亚时代英国更复杂、最基本的社会制度和道德的批评。</p>	
作品介绍	<i>Oliver Twist</i> 《雾都孤儿》	The dehumanizing workhouse system and the dark , criminal underworld life. 非人性化的济贫院系统 First child hero 儿童英雄
	<i>Little Dorrit</i> 《小多利特》	A criticism of the governmental branches which run an indefinite procedure of management of affairs and keep the innocent in prison for life. 对不遵循固定规章制度管理事务并把 无辜者 送进监狱的 政府机构 的 批判 。
	<i>David Copperfield</i> 《大卫科波菲尔》	Semi-autobiography : the hero is largely based on the author's early life .半自传性质 (主角很大程度上来源于作者早期生活)
	<i>Hard Times</i> 《艰难时世》	His criticism of the Utilitarian principle that rules over the English education system and destroys young hearts and minds. 功利主义原则主导了英国教育体系并且摧毁了年轻人的心灵。
1.4.2 Charlotte Bronte 夏洛蒂·勃朗特★★		
作品特点	The depiction of the life of the middle – class working women , particularly governesses . 塑造中产阶级职业女性, 尤其是家庭女教师形象而著称。	
作品	<i>Villette</i> 《维	Based on her experience in Brussels . 在 布鲁塞尔 的经验

介绍	莱特》	Autobiographical work 自传体
	Jane Eyre 《简爱》	1. Its sharp criticism of the existing society. 对当时社会尖锐的批评 2. "Do you think, because I am poor, obscure, plain, and little, I am soulless and less? ... And if God had gifted me with some beauty, and much wealth, I should have made it as hard for you to leave me, as it is now for me to leave you." "难道你认为, 因为我一贫如洗, 默默无闻, 长相平平, 矮小, 我就没有灵魂没有心吗? ... 如果上帝赐予我一点姿色和充足的财富, 我会让你难以离开我, 就像现在我难以离开你一样." 3. showed readers her own experience. 向读者展示了自身经历。
1.4.6 Thomas Hardy 托马斯·哈代 ★★		
成就	Novels of character and environment, are the representative of him as both a naturalistic and a critical realist writer. 作品被誉为“人物与环境小说”, 代表他既是一位自然主义又是一位批判现实主义作家。 1. The famous Wessex in many of his novels 小说多发生在威塞克斯 2. Living at the turn of the century, Hardy is often regarded as a transitional writer. The influence from both the past and the modern. 过渡期作者 3. The pessimistic view of life predominates later works and earns him a reputation as a naturalistic writer. 托马斯·哈代悲观的人生观主导了大部分他晚期的作品, 并给他赢得了自然主义作家的声誉。	
作品介绍	The Return of the Native 《还乡》	1. The tragic sense becomes the keynote of his novels. 悲剧的基调 2. The conflict between the tradition and the modern. 传统现代矛盾 3. The protagonist is Eustacia. 《还乡》的女主是尤斯塔西娅
	Tess of the D'Urbervilles 《德伯家的苦丝》	A fierce attack on the hypocritical morality of the bourgeois society and the capitalist invasion into the country and destruction of the English peasantry. 对资产阶级社会伪善道德的猛烈攻击, 资本主义对乡村的侵略和对英国农民的毁灭。
	Jude the Obscure 《无名的裘德》	1. The tragic sense turns into despair. 悲剧性变成绝望 2. The hero and the heroine have to kill their own will and passion and return to their former destructive way of life. 男主人公和女主人公不得不灭掉自己的意志和激情, 回到他们以前毁灭性的生活方式。
	Under the Greenwood Tree 《格林伍德的绿林荫下》	most cheerful and idyllic 最欢乐的、田园的

Chapter 5 The Modern Period 现代时期

知识点名称	内容	
1.5.1 George Bernard Shaw 乔治·萧伯纳★★★		
成就	<p>1. The best-known English dramatist since Shakespeare. 自莎士比亚后，英国最优秀的戏剧大师。</p> <p>2. Early history plays: The criticism of the contemporary social and religious evils. 早期作品关注社会问题和针对当代社会和宗教罪恶的批判。 <i>Caesar and Cleopatra</i> 《凯撒与克莉奥帕特拉》 <i>St. Joan</i> 《圣女贞德》</p> <p>3. Drama is constructed around the inversion of a conventional theoretical situation. 颠覆传统理论构思出来</p> <p>4. Life Force: superior beings to be equal to God and to solve all the social problems: <i>Man and Superman</i> <i>Back to Methuselah</i> 《回到马修撒拉时代》和《人与超人》中，探讨了“生命的力量”的想法。</p>	
作品介绍	<i>Widowers' Houses</i>	A grotesquely realistic exposure of slum landlordism . 对 贫民窟 地主荒唐地真实揭露。（代表作）

	《鰥夫的房产》	
	Mrs. Warren' s Profession 《沃伦夫人的职业》	The economic oppression of women. 关于对妇女们经济上的压迫。（代表作）
	Too True to Be Good 《难以置信》	Nihilistic bitterness on the subjects of the cruelty and madness of WWI and the aimless and disillusion of the young. 对一战的残酷和疯狂以及青年人的漫无目的和幻灭的愤懑。
	Candida 《堪迪达》	Position as the leading playwright was established. 奠定了他剧本创作人地位。
	The Doctor's Dilemma 《医生的困境》	
1.5.4 T.S. Eliot 艾略特 ★★		
成就	1.Eliot won the Noble Prize in 1948. 2.One of the important verse dramatists in the first half of the 20th century. 3.Gerontion is indebted to James Joyce in terms of the stream-of-consciousness technique largely employed in T.S. Eliot's later writings. 《小老头》这首诗得益于詹姆斯乔伊斯的意识流手法，主要运用在 T.S.艾略特后来的作品中。 4.He had written in his lifetime five full-length plays, one of which is The Cocktail Party. 艾略特一生创作了五部多幕剧，其中一部叫做《鸡尾酒会》。	
作品介绍	The Waste Land 《荒原》	1.A landmark and a model of the 20th-century English poetry, comparable to Wordsworth' s Lyrical Ballads. 20 世纪英国诗歌的典范和里程碑。 2.Concerned with the spiritual breakup of a modern civilization human life has lost its meaning. 关注现代文明的精神分裂，人类生命在其中失去了意义。 3.The darkest of his poem.
	Murder in Cathedral 《教堂里的谋杀案》	1.The most popular verse play. 最脍炙人口的诗剧。 2.The best poetry and the most coherent drama 最好的诗和最连贯的戏剧
	Tradition and Individual Talent 《传统与个人才能》	The importance of tradition both in creative writing and criticism. 强调传统对创作与评论两方面的重要作用。
	The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock	The meditation of an aging young man over the business of proposing marriage. 描述的是一位羞涩的中年男人对求婚的思考。
1.5.5 D. H. Lawrence 劳伦斯 ★★		
成就	1.The Lawrence trilogy: Collier' s Friday Night; The Daughter - in - Law; The Widowing of Mrs. Holroyed 2.Artistic tendency is mainly realism 小说倾向于现实主义 3.The first novelist to introduce themes of psychology into his works. 第一个将心理学主题带入作品的小说家。 4.He employs symbolism and complex narrative richly in The Rainbow.	
作品介绍	The White Peacock 《白孔雀》	First novel is a remarkable work of a talented young man, acutely observant of nature and delighting in story. 敏锐地观察着大自然，喜欢讲故事。
	Sons and Lovers 《儿子与情人》	1.The conflict between drunken father and up-climbing mother 喝醉的父亲和向上攀登的母亲之间的冲突 2.Autobiographical novel 自传性小说

		3. Recognized as a prominent novelist 确立了杰出小说家的地位。
	<i>The Rainbow</i> 《虹》	The three generations of the Brangwen family (布兰文家族) on the Marsh farm (马什农场). (代表作) Lawrence illustrates a terrible social corruption that accompanies the progress of human civilization. 劳伦斯阐释了伴随人类文明进步而来的可怕的社会腐败。
	<i>Women in Love</i> 《恋爱中的女人》	1. More profoundly ordered novel 比其他任何劳伦斯的小说更深刻的, 更有序。Any repression of the sexual would cause severe damage to the harmony of human. 对性冲动的压制, 会对人类造成严重损害。 2. The individual consciousness is subtly revealed 个人意识被巧妙地揭示。 3. Ursula Brangwen and her sister Gudrun are two heroines in the novel. 厄秀拉·布兰文和妹妹古德伦是两位女主人公。
	<i>Kangaroo</i> 《袋鼠》	Gives a rich portrayal of the Australian life and scenery Leadership in marriage as well as in politics. 争夺在婚姻和政治上的领导地位
	<i>Aaron's Rod</i> 《亚伦的手杖》	Lawrence portrayed a man attempting to save his integrity by running away from his wife and children. 描绘了一个为了确保自己的人格完整试图从妻子和孩子身边逃离的男人。

第二部分 美国文学

Chapter 6 The Romantic Period 浪漫主义时期

知识点名称	内容	
2.1.3 Nathaniel Hawthorne 霍桑 ★★★		
作品特点	<p>1. View of man and human history originates in Puritanism. 对人及人类历史的观点来自于清教徒主义。</p> <p>2. Discusses sin and evil in almost every book he wrote. 几乎在每本他写的书中都讨论罪与恶。</p> <p>3. Affected by Emerson's transcendentalist theory . 受了爱默生的超验主义理论的影响</p> <p>4. Intellectuals are usually villains who are devoid of warmth and feeling. 笔下知识分子通常是恶棍，非常可怕</p> <p>5. literary world turns out to be a most disturbed,problematical and tormented.</p> <p>1. 文学作品所描述的世界是一个人能想象的最令人不安、最痛苦、最有问题的世界。</p>	
作品介绍	<i>The House of the Seven Gables</i> 《七个尖角阁的房子》	Based on the tradition of a curse produces on the author's family when his great-grandfather was a judge in the Salem witchcraft trials.一个传说，当霍桑的曾祖父担任法官的时候，他的家人受到了诅咒。（谴责了清教徒关于生命的看法。）
	<i>The Scarlet Letter</i> 《红字》	1.A is Ambiguity . 字母 A 呈现出最大的象征意义，是霍桑象征主义手法的典型。 2.He focuses his attention on the moral, emotional, and psychological effects of the sin on the people in general and those main characters in this novel.
	<i>Young Goodman Brown</i> 《好小伙布朗》	Evil is man's birthmark, something he is born with. 邪恶是人与生俱来的。
	<i>Twice - Told Tales</i> 《故	A collection of short stories which attracted critical attention .

	事重述》	是一系列短篇小说，并且受到了批判性的关注。
	<i>The Marble Faun</i> 《大理石雕像》	A romance set in Italy, is concerned about the dark aberrations of the human spirit. 一个以意大利为背景的传奇故事，是关于人的精神的黑暗和扭曲
	<i>The Blithedale Romance</i> 《福谷传奇》	Reveal his own experiences on the Brook Farm and his own methods as a psychological novelist. 揭示他在农场的经历，以及作为心理小说家的方法。
2.1.4 Walt Whitman 沃尔特·惠特曼 ★★		
成就	1.A giant of American letters 美国文学巨匠 2.A supreme individualist 个人主义至上者 (Openness, freedom, individualism)	
作品特点	1.Poetry creates a new nation. (enable Americans to celebrate their release from the Old World and the colonial rule.) 诗歌可以塑造新的民族精神。它可以用来庆祝美国人从旧世界和殖民统治中得到释放。 2.The fast growth of industry and wealth in cities indicated a lively future of a nation, despite the crowded and slackness in morality. 城市工业和财富的快速增长预示该国美好的未来，尽管拥挤，道德水平落后。 3.He prefers for his new poetic feelings, which is free verse. 惠特曼在诗歌形式上尤其注重创新，用自由诗来表现他的新的诗情。 4. The whole hard-working people and the burgeoning life of cities. 全体劳动人民,城市的新兴生活 5.Pursuit of love and happiness. 诗歌反复提到并认可对爱与幸福的追求。	
作品介绍	<i>Leaves of Grass</i> 《草叶集》	1.A monumental work 巨制 2.Devoted all his life to the creation of the "single" poem 作为一个有使命感的诗人，惠特曼倾注自己一生的精力到《草叶集》的创作中。 3.openness, individualism and freedom. 开放，自由，尤其是个人主义都是惠特曼的《草叶集》所关注的。
	<i>Drum Taps</i> 《桴鼓集》	Civil War, his emotions and feelings during the period were gathered as a collection. 战时诗集，后来放到《草叶集》中出版
	<i>When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloom'd</i> 《当紫丁香最后在庭院里盛开》	To air his sorrow for the death of President Lincoln. 写下了大量的诗歌来表达他对林肯总统去世的悲伤
2.1.5 Herman Melville 赫尔曼·麦尔维尔 ★★		
作品特点	1.Early works: enthusiastic about the meaning of universe. 热衷于追求宇宙真理。 2.Fictional tales: exotic or philosophical, is to penetrate as deeply as possible into the metaphysical, theological, moral, psychological, and social truths of human existence. 充满异国情调或哲学性，就是要尽可能深地洞察人类生存的形而上学，神学，道德，心理和社会的真理。 3.a master of allegory and symbolism. 擅长寓言和象征主义	
生平	At the age of 15, Herman Melville left school because of his father's death, did many jobs and at about 20 he went to sea. 15岁时，麦尔维尔丧父，只好中途辍学。他开始自谋生计，做过文书、店员、农场工人和教师。20岁开始在海上谋生。	
作品介绍	<i>Moby-Dick</i> 《白鲸》	1.The first American prose epic 美国第一部散文史诗。 2.It is complex, unfathomable, malignant and beautiful as well. 象征着大自然，复杂、深不可测、凶恶也很美丽。 3.Ishmael, as a character and a narrator gives the novel a moral magnitude. 无论是作为一个角色和一个叙述者，都赋予了小说一个

		道德的重要性。 4. Ahab represents only evil . 亚哈这一人物象征着邪恶。
	<i>Billy Budd</i> 《比利·巴德》	Second famous work, Published after his death. 死后出版
	<i>Redburn</i> 《雷得本》	1. Semi- autobiographical novel 半自传体小说 2. The sufferings of a genteel youth among brutal sailors . 一群残暴的海员中的一位优雅的青年的遭遇。
	<i>Pierre</i> 《皮埃尔》	A popular romance intended for the feminine market but provoking an outrageous repudiation. 一种为女性市场而设计的流行的浪漫故事, 但却引发了令人愤慨的批判。

Chapter 7 The Realistic Period 现实主义时期

知识点名称	内容	
2.2.1 Mark Twain ★★★★★		
成就	<p>1. Shaped the world’ s view of America and made a more extensive combination of American folk humor and serious literature. 塑造了世界对美国的看法,更广泛的美国民间幽默与严肃文学的结合。</p> <p>2. Experience on the Mississippi became the endless resources .在密西西比河的经历为他的小说提供了丰富素材。</p> <p>3. Pay more attention to the life of the Americans. 更关注美国人的生活</p> <p>4. “Local colorism,” a unique variation of American literary realism. “地方特色”美国现实主义文学的独特变体。</p> <p>5. The childhood of Tom Sawyer and Huck Finn in the pre - Civil War Mississippi valley.</p> <p>6. The true father of our national literature. 真正的民族文学之父</p> <p>7. Mark Twain was restless when he was young and moved a lot, first eastward as a journeyman printer, up and down the Mississippi as a steamboat pilot. 马克·吐温少时就为生计而奔波, 先是到东部当印刷工, 后在密西西比河上做领航员, 然后又西去内华达的金矿和银矿。</p> <p>8. <i>The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County</i>《跳蛙》是马克·吐温的经典短篇小说。</p>	
作品介绍	<i>The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn</i> 《哈克贝利·芬恩历险记》	<p>1. Where all modern American literature comes. 美国当代文学来源。</p> <p>2. A boy’ s book specially written for the adults. 专为成年人设计的男孩书</p> <p>3. A journey down the Mississippi undertaken by Huck and Jim. 哈克和吉姆在密西西比州的旅程。</p>
	<i>Innocents Abroad</i> 《傻瓜出国记》	American tourists in Europe. 美国游客在欧洲的故事
	<i>Life on the Mississippi</i> 《密西西比河上的生活》	It tells a story of Mark Twain's boyhood ambition to become a riverboat pilot.讲述了马克吐温孩提时代想成为一名河船驾驶员的野心。
2.2.2 Henry James 亨利·詹姆斯 ★★★★★		
成就	<p>1. The first American writer to conceive his career in international terms. 第一个试图探索国际主题的美国作家。 In 1915, he became a naturalized British citizen, largely in protest against America's failure to join England in the First World War. 第一次世界大战时, 詹姆斯对美国所持的</p>	

	<p>中立立场十分不满，为表抗议，他于 1915 年宣布脱离美国国籍加入英国国籍。</p> <p>2.The forerunner of the 20th - century stream-of-consciousness novels and the founder of psychological realism. 20 世纪意识流小说的先驱，是心理现实主义的奠基者。</p> <p>3.Narrative point of view 叙述者的视角</p> <p>4.Emphasis on the inner world of man. 重视人的“内心世界”。</p> <p>5.Novels and literary essays make him a fascinating case in the American literary history. 小说和文学随笔使他成为美国文学史上一个极具吸引力的个例。</p>	
作品介绍	The Art of Fiction 《小说的艺术》	The novel is to present life. 小说的目的是呈现生活。
	Daisy Miller 《黛西·米勒》	Brought him international fame for the first time. 第一次为他带来了国际声誉。 A young American girl who gets killed by the winter in Rome. 一个年轻的美国女孩在罗马寒冬被“杀害”的中篇小说。
	The Turn of the Screw 《螺丝在拧紧》	short fiction; it tells a story about the troubled and abnormal psychology of oppressed children. 短篇小说，它讲述了一个关于被压迫儿童的不安和反常心理的故事。
2.2.3 Emily Dickinson 艾米丽·狄金森 ★★		
作品特点	<p>1.1,775poems, 7 appeared 一生写了 1775 首诗，生前发表了 7 首</p> <p>2. Her works are noted for laconic brevity, directness and plainness. 用词简洁，直率，平易。</p> <p>3.Poems have no titles, always quoted by their first lines. 诗作里没有标题，所以每首诗以第一行内容为标题。</p> <p>4.500 poems are about the relationship between man and nature. 500 多首诗是关于自然的。</p> <p>5.Religion, death,immortality, love, and nature. 诗歌主题包括：宗教、死亡、永生、爱情和自然。</p> <p>6.greatest rending of the moment of death is to be found in a poem "I heard a Fly buzz— when I died——."对死亡时刻最伟大的再现是在《我听到苍蝇的嗡嗡声——当我死的时候》。</p> <p>7.Personification 经常使用拟人手法来生动地描述</p>	
2.2.4 Theodore Dreiser 西奥多·德莱赛 ★★★		
作品特点	<p>1. <i>The Financier, The Titan</i> and <i>The Stoic</i> by Theodore Dreiser are called his Trilogy of Desire. 《金融家》，《巨头》和《斯多葛》是德莱赛的“欲望三部曲”。</p> <p>2.Man is a victim of forces over which he has no control. 人是他无法控制的力量的受害者。</p> <p>3.Restrained from finding a solution to the social problems that appeared in his novels and accordingly almost all his works have tragic endings. 在小说中无法找到对社会问题的解决办法，他的大部分小说以悲剧结尾。</p> <p>4.One of the most significant American writers known as literary naturalism. 文学自然主义的美国最重要的作家之一。</p> <p>5.Fictions a world of jungle, and naturalism found expression in almost every book he wrote. 小说中是一个弱肉强食的世界，自然主义几乎体现在他写的每本书中。（Kill or to be killed）</p> <p>6.Best short fictions: Nigger Jeff and Old Rogaum and His Theresa. 最好的短篇小说有《黑人杰夫》和《老罗格姆》和《他的特里萨》。</p>	
作品介绍	Sister Carrie 《嘉莉妹妹》	<p>1.The material rise of Carrie and the tragic decline of G. W. Hurstwood.嘉莉经济地位的上升和 GW 赫斯渥的悲剧性破产。</p> <p>2.Project the American values for what he had found them to be —</p>

		materialistic to the core. 一直把美国的价值观推向彻底的物质享受主义。 3.The purposelessness of life and attacking the conventional moral standards. 通过阐述生活的无目的状态和批判传统的道德标准来表达他对自然主义的追求。
	<i>An American Tragedy</i> 《美国悲剧》	The social pressure makes Clyde' s downfall inevitable. 社会压力使克莱德的衰败变得不可避免。
	<i>The Genius</i> 《天才》	story of a misunderstood artist, was one condemned for "obscenity and blasphemy".讲的是一个“被误解的艺术家”的故事，这部小说因其“淫秽和对神的不敬”而受到谴责。
	<i>A Further Range</i>	Third Pulitzer Prizes

Chapter 8 The Modern Period 现代主义时期

知识点名称	内容	
2.3.2 Robert Lee Frost 罗伯特·李·弗洛斯特 ★★★		
成就	1.The Pulitzer Prize 4 times 四次获得普利策奖 2.Read his poetry (The Gift Outright) at the inauguration of President John F. Kennedy in 1961 肯尼迪总统就职典礼上读他的诗——《献礼》。	
作品特点	1.Did not break up with the poetic tradition nor made any experiment on form. 没有打破诗歌传统，也没有做出任何形式的更改尝试。 2.Focus on the landscape and people in New England and farm . Frost considered the farm his home and its activities remained the focus of his poetry 作品大部分是关于新英格兰农场的风土人情；认为农场是他的家，农场活动仍然是他诗歌的焦点。 3.Fragrant with nature quality images and metaphors in his poems are drawn from the simple country life and the pastoral landscape. 诗集都充满自然芬芳，诗集里的想象和比喻都是从简单的乡村生活和田园风光获得。 4.An effortless grace in his style: simple spoken language and conversational rhythms. 简单的口语和对话 5.The plain language and the simple form.语言朴素，形式简单。	
作品介绍	A Boy's Will 《少年的意志》	1.An intense but restrained emotion and the characteristic flavor of New England life.以激烈但克制的情感宣泄以及新英格兰人民生活特征为标志。 2.First collection 第一部诗集
	North of Boston 《波士顿以北》	1.A book of people 一本关于人民的书 2.A brilliant insight into New England character and the background that formed it. 对新英格兰人的特点以及其形成背景的敏锐的洞察力。
	New Hampshire 《新罕布什尔》	The first Pulitzer Prizes, including “Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening.” 赢得了第一个普利策奖，其中包括《雪夜林边驻足》
	Collected Poems《弗罗斯特诗集》	Second Pulitzer Prizes 第二次得奖
	A Further Range《又一片牧场》	Third Pulitzer Prizes 第三次得奖
	A Masque of Reason	1.Comic - serious dramatic narratives 滑稽的戏剧性的故事

	《理性假面具》 <i>A Masque of Mercy</i> 《怜悯假面具》	2.Both biblical characters in modern settings discuss ethics and man's relations to God. 现代场景中的圣经人物讨论道德和人与神的关系。
2.3.4 F · Scott · Fitzgerald 菲茨杰拉德 ★★★		
成就	<p>1.A most representative figure of the 1920s, mirror of the exciting age. 20 世纪 20 年代的代表性的人物</p> <p>2.The best embodiment of the spirit of the Jazz Age, he shows a particular interest in the upper - class young people. 小说完美体现了爵士时代精神，他的作品主要体现对上层社会的年轻人的描写。</p> <p>3.As a great critic, his style is explicit and chilly, which is closely related to his themes. 作为一位伟大的批评家，他的风格直白和犀利，紧贴主题。</p>	
作品介绍	<i>The Great Gatsby</i> 《了不起的盖茨比》	Made him one of the greatest American novelists . 使他成为美国最伟大的小说家
	<i>This Side of Paradise</i> 《人间天堂》	First work. (处女作) His own story. 他自己的故事。
	<i>The Jazz Age</i> 《爵士时代》	An insider and an outsider with a double vision. 内幕人物，也是双重视角的局外人。
	<i>Tender is the Night</i> 《夜色温柔》	A young American psychiatrist married to a beautiful and wealthy patient drains his personal energies and his professional career . 一个年轻的美国精神病学家娶了一个美丽而富有的病人，这段婚姻耗尽了他个人的精力，也断送了他的职业生涯。
	<i>Babylon Revisited</i> 《重返巴比伦》	best short story 最好的短篇小说之一
2.3.5 Ernest Hemingway 海明威 ★★★		
作品特点	<p>1.In 1954, the Nobel Prize 获得诺贝尔奖 Grace under pressure 压力下的优雅</p> <p>2.His powerful style forming mastery of the art of creating modern fiction. 对创造现代小说艺术的强大的艺术风格的掌握。</p> <p>3.WWI, served as an honorable junior officer and in 1918 was severely wounded in both legs. 在第一次世界大战期间，海明威曾担任光荣尉官，并于 1918 年双腿受重伤。</p> <p>4.Man can be physically destroyed but never defeated spiritually. 人可以被身体毁灭，但从未在精神上被击败。</p> <p>5.Greatly and permanently affected by the war experiences, he formed his own writing style together with his theme and hero. 由于受到战争经历深远的影响，海明威形成了自己的写作风格，还有主题和主人公的塑造也是独具一格。</p> <p>6.Iceberg analogy about prose style: the dignity of movement of an iceberg is due to only one-eighth of it being above water. 冰山与散文风格的类比，冰山运动的壮美在于只有八分之一露出水面。</p> <p>7. Code heroes: survive in the process of seeking to master the code with the honesty, the discipline, and the restraint. 硬汉形象：用诚实、纪律和自我约束，掌握生存法则从而存活下来的人。</p>	
作品介绍	<i>In Our Time</i> 《在我们的时代里》	The first to present a Hemingway hero (code heroes) — Nick Adams . 塑造了尼克·亚当斯的海明威式的英雄形象。
	<i>The Old Man and the Sea</i> 《老人与海》	A representation of life as a struggle against unconquerable natural forces in which only a partial victory is possible. 再现了生活与不可征服的自然力量的抗争，在此过程中，只有部分的胜利是可能的。
	<i>The Sun Also Rises</i> 《太阳照常升起》	Light on a whole generation after the First World War. 照亮了一战后一代人。The Lost Generation 迷惘的一代

	<i>To Have and Have Not</i> 《富有与贫穷》	Show his characteristics pattern of a lonely individual struggling against nature and the environment. 展示独立的个体与自然和环境抗争的模式特点
	<i>Death in the Afternoon</i> 《午后之死》	Presents his philosophy about life and death through the depiction of the bullfight as a kind of microcosmic tragedy. 把斗牛作为一种微观悲剧的描写, 展示了他关于生命和死亡的哲学。
	<i>For Whom the Bell Tolls</i> 《丧钟为谁而鸣》	It represents a new beginning in Ernest Hemingway's career as a writer, concerning a volunteer American guerrilla fighting in Spanish Civil War. 代表了海明威作为一名作家职业生涯的一个新的开端, 讲述了一位美国志愿者在西班牙内战中参与游击战的故事。

2.3.6 William Faulkner 威廉·福克纳 ★★★

作品特点	<p>1. Southern subjects and consciousness. 南方主题与意识</p> <p>2. The life - death cycle, the spring and winter of the earth, the birth and death of the animals are reality. 生死循环, 地球上春季和冬季的交替, 动物的出生和死亡这些都是现实。</p> <p>3. Juxtaposing the past with the present 将现在和过去放在一起, 就像电影里的剪辑一样。</p> <p>4. Stream-of-consciousness (意识流): emphasize the reactions and inner musings of the narrator. 突出叙述者的反应和内心的思考。</p> <p>5. Symbolism and mythological and biblical allusions. 象征主义, 神话, 圣经典故。</p> <p>6. All his heroes turn out to be tragic. 几乎所有他小说的主人公最后都是悲惨的。</p> <p>7. With the help of Phil Stone and Sherwood Anderson he published a volume of poetry <i>The Marble Faun</i> and his first novel <i>Soldiers' Pay</i>. 在他的朋友菲尔斯特通和舍伍德·安德森的帮助下, 福克纳发表了诗集《玉石雕像》和他的第一部小说《士兵的报酬》。</p> <p>8. Creates his own mythical kingdom that mirrors not only the decline of the Southern society of America but also the spiritual wasteland of the whole American society. 创造了自己的神话王国, 不仅反映了美国南方社会的衰落, 而且映射了整个美国社会的精神荒原。</p>	
作品介绍	<i>Intruder in the Dust</i> 《趁火打劫》	The Nobel Prize in 1950 for the anti - racist 反种族歧视
	<i>The Sound and the Fury</i> 《喧嚣和骚动》	Lost innocence 失真
	<i>Light in August</i> 《八月之光》	The South as a state of mind. 南方的精神状态。
	<i>Go Down, Moses</i> 《去吧, 摩西》	The problem of black and white in Southern society as a close-knit destiny of blood brotherhood. 阐释了南方社会黑人和白人如血的兄弟情谊的命运问题。