

考前模拟卷



英美文学选读

SUNLANDS KAO QIAN MO NI JUAN

1910-全国-英美文学选读考前模拟卷 001

总分: 100

一、单选题 (共 40 题, 共 40 分)。

Multiple Choice

Select from the four choices of each item the one that best answers the question or completes the statement.

1、 As a realistic dramatist, () took the modern social issues as his subjects with the aim of directing social reforms.(1 分)

A:Charles Dickens

B:Nathaniel Hawthorne

C:Bernard Shaw

D:Mark Twain

2、 The best part of the novel Robinson Crusoe is the realistic account of the successful struggle of Robinson against () .(1 分)

A:hunger

B:loneliness

C:nature

D:fear

3、 D. H. Lawrence was recognized as a prominent novelist only after publishing his third novel, () .(1 分)

A:Aaron's Road

B:Women in Love

C:A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man

D:Sons and Lovers

4、 D. H. Lawrence employs () and complex narrative richly in The Rainbow.(1 分)

A:realism

B:symbolism

C:criticism

D:romanticism

5、 David Copperfield regarded as the semi-autobiography of () , in which the early life of the hero is largely based on the author's early life.(1 分)

A:Mark Twain

B:Charles Dickens

C:Thomas Hardy

D:D. H. Lawrence

6、 The work Songs of Innocence is written by () .(1 分)

A:William Blake

B:William Wordsworth

C:Jane Austen

D:William Shakespeare

7、 William Wordsworth is regarded as a " worshipper of () ."(1 分)

A:freedom

B:nature

C:poetry

D:independence

8、 The Renaissance first started in () , with the flowering of painting, sculpture and literature.(1 分)

A:Italy

B:Paris
C:London
D:Rome

9、 In A Rose for Emily, William Faulkner makes best use of the () devices in narration.(1 分)

A:romantic
B:realistic
C:Gothic
D:Post-modernist

10、 The poet () was awarded Pulitzer Prize the first because of New Hampshire.(1 分)

A:Walt Whitman
B:Robert Frost
C:Emily Dickinson
D:Jane Austen

11、 Scott Fitzgerald's short-story collections won him popularity, and one of them is () .(1 分)

A:Tales of the Jazz
B:Light in August
C:Tender is the Night
D:The Last Tycoon

12、 The author () said, "The dignity of movement of an iceberg is due to only one-eighth of it being above water."(1 分)

A:Mark Twain
B:Theodore Dreiser
C:William Faulkner
D:Ernest Hemingway

13、 For the death of President Lincoln, () wrote down many poems to air his sorrow, one of which is "When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloom'd."(1 分)

A:Emily Dickson
B:Walt Whitman
C:Henry James
D:Mark Twain

14、 Most of Herman Melville's novels are about sea adventure stories EXCEPT () .(1 分)

A:Typee
B:Omoo
C:Mardi
D:The Blithedale Romance

15、 The raft with which Huck and Jim make their voyage down the Mississippi River may symbolize () .(1 分)

A:American society
B:hatred for American corruption
C:a return to nature
D:a world where people can live happily

16、 It is Henry James' literary essays and () that make him a fascinating case in the American literary history and a conspicuous figure in the world literature.(1 分)

A:novels
B:travel accounts
C:poems
D:plays

17、 In 1912 in England his first book, A Boy's Will, brought () to the attention of influential critics.(1 分)

- A:Robert Frost
- B:T. S. Eliot
- C:Walt Whitman
- D:Mark Twain

18、 Emily Dickinson wrote more than () poems about nature, in which her general skepticism about the relationship between man and nature is well-expressed.(1 分)

- A:500
- B:600
- C:700
- D:800

19、 The Doctor's Dilemma is written by () .(1 分)

- A:D.H. Lawrence
- B:T.S. Eliot
- C:Bernard Shaw
- D:Thomas Hardy

20、 The more important poems by T.S. Eliot are dominated by the dark horror of an earthly hell EXCEPT () .(1 分)

- A:Gerontion
- B:Prufrock
- C:The Hollow Men
- D:Murder in the Cathedral

21、 Nathaniel Hawthorne focuses his attention on the moral, emotional, and () effects of the sin on the people in general and those main characters in The Scarlet Letter.(1 分)

- A:political
- B:cultural
- C:religious
- D:psychological

22、 Charles Dickens' works are characterized by a mingling of () and pathos.(1 分)

- A:humor
- B:satire
- C:passion
- D:metaphor

23、 In 1842, Charlotte Bronte and her sister went to () to improve their foreign language to open up a school.(1 分)

- A:Paris
- B:Berlin
- C:Brussels
- D:London

24 、 All of the following works are known as Thomas Hardy's "novels of character and environment" EXCEPT () .(1 分)

- A:Our Mutual Friend
- B:The Return of the Native
- C:Jude and Obscure
- D:The Trumpet Major

25、 T. S. Eliot regarded () as the best medium of poetry. He wrote several verse plays and made a

considerable success.(1 分)

- A:form
- B:language
- C:drama
- D:structure

26、 Henry Fielding has been regarded by some as "Father of the English Novel," for his contribution to the establishment of the () of the modern novel.(1 分)

- A:form
- B:style
- C:language
- D:structure

27、 In () , Percy Shelley created a Platonic symbol of the spirit of man, a force of beauty and regeneration.(1 分)

- A:The Cloud
- B:Songs of Experience
- C:Poetical Sketches
- D:Lyrical Ballads

28、 John Milton wrote () to expose the ways of Satan and to "justify the ways of God to man".(1 分)

- A:Paradise Regained
- B:Paradise Lost
- C:Samson Agonistes
- D:Areopagitica

29、 Lycidas is a typical work of John Milton written for () .(1 分)

- A:his parents
- B:his sister
- C:his fellow undergraduate
- D:his teacher

30、 Percy Shelley's greatest achievement is his four-act poetic drama, () . (1 分)

- A:Prometheus Unbound
- B:Ode to the West Wind
- C:Adonais
- D:In Defense of Poetry

31、 In Tess of the D'Urbervilles, () forces Tess to claim kinship with the sham but rich d'Urbervilles.(1 分)

- A:the poverty of the family
- B:innocence of the girl
- C:the cruel society
- D:the hypocritical morality

32、 As far as Emily Bronte's literary creation is concerned, she is, first of all, a () . (1 分)

- A:proser
- B:novelist
- C:poet
- D:dramatist

33、 Ernest Hemingway's novel () describes the drifting life of American exiles in Europe.(1 分)

- A:The Sun Also Rises
- B:A Farewell to Arms
- C:For whom the Bell Tolls

D:The Old Man and the Sea

34、 Scott Fitzgerald's fictional world is the embodiment of the spirit of the Jazz Age, in which he shows a particular interest in () .(1 分)

- A:the working-class people
- B:the upper-class society
- C:the exiles in Paris
- D:intellectuals and artists

35、 The book An American Tragedy is written by () .(1 分)

- A:Herman Melville
- B:Scott Fitzgerald
- C:Henry James
- D:Theodore Dreiser

36、 The following works are all written by Jonathan Swift EXCEPT () .(1 分)

- A:A Tale of a Tub
- B:The Battle of the Books
- C:A Modest Proposal
- D:Moll Flanders

37、 Jane Austen's practical idealism is that love should be justified by reason and disciplined by () .(1 分)

- A:self-control
- B:self-respect
- C:rationality
- D:sensibility

38、 Many critics regard () as one of the greatest of all English poets. They point especially to his lyrics.(1 分)

- A:John Milton
- B:Walt Whitman
- C:Emily Dickinson
- D:Percy Shelley

39、 Shakespeare's playwright The Tempest resorts to the () atmosphere and to the dreams to solve the conflict.(1 分)

- A:supernatural
- B:natural
- C:beautiful
- D:realistic

40、 As an important prose writer, () put great emphasis on the importance of tradition both in creative writing and in criticism in his essay Tradition and Individual Talent.(1 分)

- A:John Milton
- B:Henry Fielding
- C:Charles Dickens
- D:T. S. Eliot

二、阅读理解题 (共 4 题, 共 16 分)

Reading Comprehension

Read the quoted parts carefully and answer the questions in English.

41、 He knew the tune; it was a familiar one in the choir of the village meeting-house. The verse died heavily away, and was lengthened by a chorus, not of human voices, but of all the sounds of the benighted wilderness, pealing in awful harmony together. Goodman Brown cried out; and his

cry was lost to his own ear, by its unison with the cry of the desert.(4 分)

- (1) What is the title of the story from which the excerpt is taken? Who is the author? (1 分)
- (2) Where is the protagonist now? And why did he go there?(1 分)
- (3) What is the author's major concern in this story?(2 分)

42、 Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?
Thou art more lovely and more temperate:
Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,
And summer's lease hath all too short a date:
Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines
And often is his gold complexion dimmed;
.....
But thy eternal summer shall not fade,
Nor lose possession of that fair thou ow'st;

(From Shakespeare's "Sonnet18") (4 分)

- (1) What does "thee" refer to in the first line of the stanza?(1 分)
- (2) What figure of speech is used in the fifth line?(1 分)
- (3) What is the theme of this poem?(2 分)

43、 And I keep hearing from the cellar bin
The rumbling sound
Of load on load of apples coming in.
For I have had too much
Of apple-picking: I am overtired
Of the great harvest I myself desired.(4 分)

- (1) What is the title of the poem from which the stanza is taken ? Who is the author? (1 分)
- (2) What does "The rumbling sound" in the second line refer to? (1 分)
- (3) What does the poet want to tell the readers through this poem?(2 分)

44、 "Are you in earnest—Do you truly love me—Do you sincerely wish me to be your wife""I do; and if an oath is necessary to satisfy you, I swear it.""Then, sir, I will marry you.""Edward—my little wife!""Dear Edward!""Come to me—come to me entirely now," said he; and added, in his deepest tone, speaking in my ear as his cheek was laid on mine, "Make my happiness—I will make yours."(4 分)

- (1) What is the title of the novel from which the excerpt is taken? Who is the author?(1 分)
- (2) Who are the two speakers?(1 分)
- (3) What does this excerpt tell us about the speakers?(2 分)

三、简答题 (共 4 题, 共 24 分)

Questions and Answers

Give a brief answer to each of the following questions in English.

45、 As a realistic dramatist, what issues did Bernard Shaw takes as his subjects?(6 分)

46、 Working through the tradition of a Christian humanism, John Milton wrote Paradise Lost. What is his basic concern in this long epic?(6 分)

47、 What are the major ideas of Henry James's literary criticism reflected in his essay "The Art of Fiction"?(6 分)

48、 As a literary spokesman of the Jazz Age, how does Scott Fitzgerald exemplify the spirit of the Jazz Age through his art of fiction?(6 分)

四、论述题 (共 2 题, 20 分)

Topic Discussion

Write no less than 150 words on each of the following topics in English in the corresponding space on the answer sheet.

49、 Briefly discuss the theme of Walt Whitman's volume of poems Leaves of Grass.(10 分)

50、 Briefly discuss why Jonathan Swift is a master satirist based on his greatest novel Gulliver's Travels.(10 分)

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一、单选题 (共 40 题, 共 40 分)

1、【考点】萧伯纳作品的特点(The Characteristics of Bernard Shaw's Works)

答案: C

解析: 本题主要考查萧伯纳的写作特点。萧伯纳作为现实主义剧作家, 以现代社会问题为题材, 旨在指导社会改革。A 选项查尔斯·狄更斯, B 选项纳撒尼尔·霍桑, D 选项马克·吐温, 均不符合题干要求, 故选 C。

2、【考点】《鲁宾逊漂流记》(Robinson Crusoe)

答案: C

解析: 本题主要考查《鲁宾逊漂流记》的内容特点。《鲁宾逊漂流记》中对鲁宾逊与大自然作斗争的描述是小说最精彩的部分。A 选项饥饿, B 选项孤独, D 选项恐惧均不符合题干要求, 故选 C。

3、【考点】劳伦斯早期创作阶段(Lawrence's Early Writing Stage)

答案: D

解析: 本题主要考查劳伦斯的早期创作生涯。劳伦斯在出版了他的第三部小说《儿子与情人》后才被公认为一位杰出的小说家。A 选项《亚伦的手账》, B 选项《恋爱中的女人》, C 选项《一个青年艺术家的画像》, 均不符合题干要求, 故选 D。

4、【考点】劳伦斯作品的特点(The Characteristics of Lawrence's Works)

答案: B

解析: 本题主要考查劳伦斯的作品特点。象征主义与复杂的陈述在《虹》和《恋爱中的女人》这两部作品中更为广泛地得到运用。A 选项现实主义, C 选项批评主义, D 选项浪漫主义。均不符合题干要求, 故选 B。

5、【考点】狄更斯作品的特点(The Characteristics of Dickens' Works)

答案: B

解析: 本题主要考查《大卫·科波菲尔》的内容特点。《大卫·科波菲尔》被认为是狄更斯的半自传, 书中主人公的早年生活很大程度上是基于作者的早年生活。A 选项马克·吐温, C 选项哈代, D 选项劳伦斯, 均不符合题干要求, 故选 B。

6、【考点】《天真之歌》(The Songs of Innocence)

答案: A

解析: 本题主要考查《天真之歌》的作者。《天真之歌》的作者是布莱克。B 选项华兹华斯, C 选项简·奥斯汀, D 选项莎士比亚, 均不符合题干要求, 故选 A。

7、【考点】华兹华斯作品的特点(The Characteristics of Wordsworth's Works)

答案: B

解析: 本题主要考查华兹华斯的作品特点。华兹华斯被称为"大自然的膜拜者"。A 选项自由, C 选项诗歌, D 选项独立, 均不符合题干要求, 故选 B。

8、【考点】文艺复兴简介(The Introduction of Renaissance)

答案: A

解析: 本题主要考查文艺复兴的兴起城市。文艺复兴从意大利兴起, 伴随着绘画、雕塑和文学领域的百花齐放。B 选项巴黎, C 选项伦敦, D 选项罗马, 均不符合题干要求, 故选 A。

9、【考点】选读:《给艾米丽小姐的玫瑰》(Selected Reading: A Rose for Emily)

答案: C

解析: 本题主要考查《献给爱米丽的玫瑰》的写作特点。在《献给爱米丽的玫瑰》中, 威廉·福

克纳充分利用了哥特式的叙事手法。A 选项浪漫的, B 选项现实的, D 选项后现代主义, 均不符合题干要求, 故选 C。

10、【考点】弗洛斯特创作生涯(Frost's Writing Career)

答案: B

解析: 本题主要考查弗罗斯特的创作生涯。诗人罗伯特·弗罗斯特因《新罕布什尔》获得普利策奖。A 选项惠特曼, C 选项狄金森, D 选项简·奥斯汀, 均不符合题干要求, 故选 B。

11、【考点】菲茨杰拉德作品的特点(The Characteristics of Fitzgerald's Works)

答案: A

解析: 本题主要考查菲茨杰拉德的作品。斯科特·菲茨杰拉德的短篇小说集为他赢得了很大声望, 其中之一就是《爵士时代的故事》, 故选 A。

作者	作品
菲兹杰拉德 Fitzgerald	<i>Tales of the Jazz</i> 《爵士时代的故事》(短篇小说)
	<i>Tender is the Night</i> 《夜色温柔》
	<i>The Last Tycoon</i> 《八月之光》
福克纳 Faulkner	<i>Light in August</i> 《最后的大亨》

12、【考点】海明威的创作风格(Hemingway's Style)

答案: D

解析: 本题主要考查海明威的冰山理论。作者海明威说: "冰山运动的尊严在于只有八分之一在水面上。"A 选项马克·吐温, B 选项德莱塞, C 选项福克纳, 均不符合题干要求, 故选 D。

13、【考点】惠特曼的生平(Whitman's Life)

答案: B

解析: 本题主要考查惠特曼的写作生涯。为了纪念林肯总统的逝世, 沃尔特·惠特曼写下了许多诗来抒发他的哀思, 其中一首是《当紫丁香最后一次在院子里盛开的时候》。A 选项狄金森, C 选项詹姆斯, D 选项马克·吐温, 均不符合题干要求, 故选 B。

14、【考点】麦尔维尔作品的特点(The Characteristics of Melville's Works)

答案: D

解析: 本题主要考查麦尔维尔的主要作品特点。赫尔曼·梅尔维尔的大部分小说都是关于海上冒险故事的, 如《泰比》、《奥穆》、《玛地》等。D 选项《福谷传奇》是霍桑的作品, 故选 D。

作者	作品
麦尔维尔 Melville	<i>Typee</i> 《泰比》
	<i>Omoo</i> 《奥穆》
	<i>Mardi</i> 《玛地》
霍桑 Hawthorne	<i>The Blithedale Romance</i> 《福谷传奇》

15、【考点】《哈克贝利费恩历险记》(Huckleberry Finn)

答案: D

解析：本题主要考查《哈克贝利·费恩历险记》的内容。哈克和吉姆乘坐木筏沿密西西比河顺流而下，木筏可能象征着一个人们可以幸福生活的世界。A 选项"美国社会"，B 选项"对美国腐败的憎恨"，C 选项"回归自然"，均不符合题干要求，故选 D。

16、【考点】詹姆斯的文学成就(James's Literary Achievement)

答案：A

解析：本题主要考查詹姆斯的文学成就。正是亨利·詹姆斯的文学随笔和他的小说，使得他成为美国文学史上的典范以及世界文学上声名显赫的人物。B 选项游记，C 选项诗歌，D 选项戏剧，均不符合题干要求，故选 A。

17、【考点】弗罗斯特的创作生涯(Frost's Writing Career)

答案：A

解析：本题主要考查弗罗斯特的作品。1912 年，罗伯特·弗罗斯特在英国出版了他的第一本书《少年的意志》，颇受有影响力的评论家们注意。B 选项艾略特，C 选项惠特曼，D 选项马克·吐温，均不符合题干要求，故选 A。

18、【考点】狄金森的诗歌创作(Dickinson's Poetry Writing)

答案：A

解析：本题主要考查狄金森的诗歌创作。艾米莉·狄金森写了 500 多首关于自然的诗，其中充分表达了她对人与自然关系的普遍怀疑。BCD 选项均不是正确的数量，故选 A。

19、【考点】萧伯纳作品的特点(The Characteristics of Bernard Shaw's Works)

答案：C

解析：本题主要考查萧伯纳的主要作品。《医生的进退两难》作者是萧伯纳，描写了医学领域存在的无知、无能、自负和偏执。A 选项劳伦斯，B 选项艾略特，D 选项哈代，均不符合题干要求，故选 C。

20、【考点】艾略特作品的特点(The Characteristics of Eliot's Works)

答案：D

解析：本题主要考查艾略特的写作特点。艾略特诗歌中被人间地狱的阴暗恐怖所笼罩，这一时期重要的诗歌有《小老头》、《普鲁弗洛克》、《空洞的人》等等。D 选项《大教堂谋杀案》不在范围内，故选 D。

特点/作者	作品
人间地狱的阴暗恐怖 the dark horror of an earthly hell	<i>Gerontion</i> 《小老头》
	<i>Prufrock</i> 《普鲁弗洛克》
	<i>The Hollow Men</i> 《空洞的人》
艾略特 Eliot	<i>Murder in the Cathedral</i> 《大教堂谋杀案》

21、【考点】《红字》(The Scarlet Letter)

答案：D

解析：本题主要考查《红字》的特点。纳撒尼尔·霍桑把对罪恶的道德剖析以及对人的心理分析在《红字》一书中得到了充分的展现。A 选项政治的，B 选项文化的，C 选项宗教的，均不符合题干要求，故选 D。

22、【考点】狄更斯作品的特点(The Characteristics of Dickens' Works)

答案：A

解析：本题主要考查狄更斯的作品特点。狄更斯的作品还有一个特点，是将幽默与哀伤的泪

水交汇起来。B 选项讽刺，C 选项激情，D 选项暗喻，均不符合题干要求，故选 A。

23、【考点】勃朗特姐妹的创作生涯(The Brontë Sisters' Writing Career)

答案：C

解析：本题主要考查勃朗特姐妹的创作生涯。1842 年为了开办自己的学校，夏洛蒂与艾米丽来到布鲁塞尔学习外语。A 选项巴黎，B 选项柏林，D 选项伦敦，均不符合题干要求，故选 C。

24、【考点】哈代作品的特点(The Characteristics of Hardy's Works)

答案：A

解析：本题主要考查哈代的"角色与环境小说"。A 选项是狄更斯的《我们共同的朋友》，不属于"角色与环境小说"，故选 A。

作者	作品
"角色与环境小说" novels of character and environment	<i>The Return of the Native</i> 《还乡》
	<i>Jude and Obscure</i> 《无名的裘德》
	<i>The Trumpet Major</i> 《号兵长》
狄更斯 Dickens	<i>Our Mutual Friend</i> 《我们共同的朋友》

25、【考点】英国现代主义时期的背景(The Background of Modernist in England)

答案：C

解析：本题主要考查现代主义时期的作家观点。艾略特认为戏剧是最好的诗歌媒介。他创作了大量诗剧，取得了相当大的成功。A 选项形式，B 选项语言，D 选项结构，均不符合题干要求，故选 C。

26、【考点】菲尔丁的生平(Fielding's Life)

答案：A

解析：本题主要考查菲尔丁的地位。亨利·菲尔丁被认为是"英国小说之父"，因为他对现代小说形式的建立做出了贡献。B 选项风格，C 选项语言，D 选项结构，均不符合题干要求，故选 A。

27、【考点】对雪莱诗歌的评论(The Comments of Shelley's Poems)

答案：A

解析：本题主要考查《云之歌》的内容主题。雪莱的《云之歌》中诗人塑造了人类的柏拉图精神的象征。一种美与再生的力量。B 选项《经验之歌》，C 选项《素描诗集》，D 选项《抒情诗集》，均不符合题干要求，故选 A。

28、【考点】《失乐园》(Paradise Lost)

答案：B

解析：本题主要考查《失乐园》的作品内容。弥尔顿写了《失乐园》意欲揭露撒旦的行为，并为上帝对人类的惩罚辩护。A 选项《复乐园》，C 选项《力士参孙》，D 选项《论出版自由》均不符合题干要求，故选 B。

29、【考点】弥尔顿的生平(Milton's Life)

答案：C

解析：本题主要考查《利西达斯》的写作目的。《利西达斯》是个典型的例子，这是献给他在剑桥读书时的同学爱德华·金的挽歌集。A 选项他的父母，B 选项他的姐妹，D 选项他的老师均不符合题干要求，故选 C。

30、【考点】雪莱的成就(The Great Achievements of Shelley)

答案: A

解析: 本题主要考查《被解放的普罗米修斯》的地位。雪莱最有造诣的作品是他的四幕诗剧《被解放的普罗米修斯》。B选项《西风颂》, C选项《阿多尼斯》, D选项《诗辩》, 均不符合题干要求, 故选A。

31、【考点】哈代的主要作品(Hardy's Major Works)

答案: A

解析: 本题主要考查《德伯家的苔丝》的内容。在《德伯家的苔丝》中, 苔丝由于家境贫寒, 被迫去攀一门虚伪的巨富远亲——德伯。B选项"女孩的天真", C选项"残酷的社会", D选项"虚伪的道德", 均不符合题干要求, 故选A。

32、【考点】勃朗特姐妹的创作生涯(The Brontë Sisters' Writing Career)

答案: C

解析: 本题主要考查艾米莉·勃朗特的创作地位。就艾米莉·勃朗特的文学创作而言, 她首先是一位诗人。A选项散文家, B选项小说家, D选项剧作家, 均不符合题干要求, 故选C。

33、【考点】《太阳照常升起》(The Sun Also Rises)

答案: A

解析: 本题主要考查海明威的作品内容。海明威的小说《太阳照常升起》描述了美国流亡者在欧洲漂泊的生活。B选项《永别了, 武器》, C选项《丧钟为谁而鸣》, D选项《老人与海》, 均不符合题干要求, 故选A。

34、【考点】菲茨杰拉德的创作风格(Fitzgerald's Style)

答案: B

解析: 本题主要考查菲茨杰拉德的创作风格。斯科特·菲茨杰拉德的小说世界体现了爵士时代的精神, 他对上流社会表现出了特别的兴趣。A选项"工薪阶层的人", C选项"巴黎的流亡者", D选项"知识分子和艺术家", 均不符合题干要求, 故选B。

35、【考点】菲茨杰拉德的创作生涯(Fitzgerald's Writing Career)

答案: D

解析: 本题主要考查德莱塞的作品。《美国悲剧》的作者是德莱塞。A选项麦尔维尔, B选项菲茨杰拉德, C选项詹姆斯, 均不符合题干要求, 故选D。

36、【考点】斯威夫特的主要作品(Swift's Chief Works)

答案: D

解析: 本题主要考察斯威夫特的主要作品, D选项《莫尔·弗朗德斯》是笛福的作品, 故选D。

作者	作品
斯威夫特 Swift	<i>A Tale of a Tub</i> 《桶的故事》
	<i>The Battle of the Books</i> 《书籍的战斗》
	<i>A Modest Proposal</i> 《一个温和的建议》
笛福 Defoe	<i>Moll Flanders</i> 《莫尔·弗朗德斯》

37、【考点】奥斯汀作品的特点(The Characteristics of Austen's Work)

答案: A

解析: 本题主要考查奥斯汀的写作特点。简·奥斯汀抱有一种较为可行的理想主义——爱情应该被理性所证明, 并通过自我控制来约束。B 选项自重, C 选项合理性, D 选项情感, 均不符合题干要求, 故选 A。

38、【考点】对雪莱诗歌的评论(The Comments of Shelley's Poems)

答案: D

解析: 本题主要考查雪莱的诗歌。许多评论家认为雪莱是英国最伟大的诗人之一, 尤其是他的抒情诗。A 选项弥尔顿, B 选项惠特曼, C 选项狄金森, 均不符合题干要求, 故选 D。

39、【考点】《暴风雨》(The Tempest)

答案: A

解析: 本题主要考查《暴风雨》的作品特点。莎士比亚的作品《暴风雨》借助了超自然的神话气氛和梦幻来解决人世间的各种冲突问题。B 选项自然的, C 选项美丽的, D 选项现实的均不符合题干要求, 故选 A。

40、【考点】艾略特作品的特点(The Characteristics of Eliot's Work)

答案: D

解析: 本题主要考查艾略特的作品特点。作为一位重要的散文家, 艾略特在他的散文《传统与个人才能》中都强调了传统在创作和批评中的重要性。A 选项弥尔顿, B 选项菲尔丁, C 选项狄更斯, 均不符合题干要求, 故选 D。

二、阅读理解题 (共 4 题, 共 16 分)

42、(1) 【考点】选读: 《小伙子布朗》(Selected Reading: Young Goodman Brown)

答案: "Young Goodman Brown". Hawthorne.

(2) 【考点】选读: 《小伙子布朗》(Selected Reading: Young Goodman Brown)

答案: In the woods. He went there to attend a witches' Sabbath.

(3) 【考点】选读: 《小伙子布朗》(Selected Reading: Young Goodman Brown)

答案: Hawthorne is mainly concerned with the theme of guilt and evil in this story.

43、(1) 【考点】选读: 《十四行诗 (18)》《威尼斯商人》《哈姆雷特》

答案: beauty in poetry.

(2) 【考点】选读: 《十四行诗 (18)》《威尼斯商人》《哈姆雷特》

答案: personification.

(3) 【考点】选读: 《十四行诗 (18)》《威尼斯商人》《哈姆雷特》

答案: A nice summer's day is usually transient, but the beauty in poetry can last forever. Thus Shakespeare has a faith in the permanence of poetry.

44、(1) 【考点】选读: 《摘苹果后》《未选择的路》(Selected Reading: After Apple-Picking ;The Road Not Taken)

答案: "After Apple-Picking".Frost.

(2) 【考点】选读: 《摘苹果后》《未选择的路》(Selected Reading: After Apple-Picking ;The Road Not Taken)

答案: The sound of apples running down onto a pile from a basket.

(3) 【考点】选读: 《摘苹果后》《未选择的路》(Selected Reading: After Apple-Picking ;The Road

Not Taken)

答案: His experience on the farm in which the end of labor leaves him with a sense of fulfillment yet finds him blocked from success by physical weariness.

45、(1) 【考点】夏洛蒂·勃朗特 (节选《简爱》第二十三章) (Selected Reading:Excerpt One: from Chapter XXIII of Jane Eyre by Charlotte Brontë)

答案: Jane Eyre. Charlotte Brontë.

(2) 【考点】夏洛蒂·勃朗特 (节选《简爱》第二十三章) (Selected Reading:Excerpt One: from Chapter XXIII of Jane Eyre by Charlotte Brontë)

答案: Mr. Rochester and Jane Eyre.

(3) 【考点】夏洛蒂·勃朗特 (节选《简爱》第二十三章) (Selected Reading:Excerpt One: from Chapter XXIII of Jane Eyre by Charlotte Brontë)

答案: They passionately and earnestly fell in love with each other.

三、简答题 (共 4 题, 共 24 分)

45、【考点】萧伯纳作品的特点(The Characteristics of Bernard Shaw's Works)

答案: Structurally and thematically, Shaw followed the great traditions of realism. As a realistic dramatist, he took the modern social issues as his subjects with the aim of directing social reforms. Most of his plays are concerned with political, economic, moral, or religious problems, and, thus, can be termed as problem plays. And his plays have one passion, and one only, i.e. indignation, "indignation against oppression and exploitation, against hypocrisy and lying, against prostitution and slavery, against poverty, dirt and disorder."

46、【考点】《失乐园》(Paradise Lost)

答案: At the center of the conflict between human love and spiritual duty lies Milton's fundamental concern with freedom and choice. The theme is the "Fall of Man," i.e. man's disobedience and the loss of Paradise. In the fall of man Adam discovered his full humanity. The freedom of the will is the keystone of Milton's creed.

47、【考点】詹姆斯作品的特点(The Characteristics of James's Works)

答案: Henry James's literary criticism is an indispensable part of his contribution to literature. It is both concerned with form and devoted to human values. The theme of his essay "The Art of Fiction" clearly indicates that the aim of the novel is to present life, so it is not surprising to find in his writings human experiences explored in every possible form: illusion, despair, reward, torment, inspiration, delight, etc. He also advocates the freedom of the artist to write about anything that concerns him, even the disagreeable, the ugly and the commonplace. The artist should be able to "feel" the life, to understand human nature, and then to record them in his own art form.

48、【考点】菲兹杰拉德作品的特点(The Characteristics of Fitzgerald's Works)

答案: A. Fitzgerald's fictional world is the best embodiment of the spirit of the Jazz Age, in which he shows a particular interest in the upper - class young people. Young men and women in the 1920s had a sense of reckless confidence not only about money but about life in general.

B. Beneath the masks of relaxation and joviality, however, there was only sterility, meaninglessness and futility, and amid the grandeur and extravagance a spiritual waste land and a hint of decadence and moral decay. This undeniable juxtaposition of appearance with reality, of the pretense of gaiety with the tension underneath, is easily recognizable in Fitzgerald's fiction.

四、论述题 (共 2 题, 20 分)

49、【考点】惠特曼作品的特点(The Characteristics of Whitman's Works)

答案: A. Walt Whitman is the poet with a strong sense of mission. In the work *Leaves of Grass*, openness, freedom, and individualism are all that concerned him. B. His aim was to express some poetical feelings and to initiate a poetic tradition. The participation of a poet was to behave as a

supreme individualist; the poet's purpose was to identify his ego with the world. C. As he saw it, poetry could play a vital part in the process of creating a new nation. It could enable Americans to celebrate their release from the Old World and the colonial rule. It could help them understand new status and to define themselves in the new world of possibilities. D. He shows concern for the hard-working people and the burgeoning life of cities. The realization of the individual value found a position in his poems in a particular way. Most poems in *Leaves of Grass* sing of the "en-masse" and the self as well. E. He gives emphasis to the physical dimension of the self and openly and joyously celebrates sexuality. Pursuit of love and happiness is approved of in his lines.

50、【考点】选读：（节选《格列弗游记》第一部分第三章）

答案：A. This book deals with one particular voyage in which Gulliver meets with some adventures on remote islands. The first part tells about his experience in Lilliput where the inhabitants are six inches tall, twelve times smaller than the normal people and all the things they have or say or do are miniatures of what is in the real world. B. In the second part, Gulliver is left alone in Brobdingnag where people are not only ten times taller and larger than ordinary people, but superior in wisdom. C. The third part deals with his visit to the Flying Island, where the philosophers and projectors devote their time and energy to the study of absurd problems. D. The last part is an interesting account of his discoveries in the Houyhnhnm land, where horses are endowed with reason and all good and qualities, and are the governing class. There he is shocked and disgusted to meet the Yahoos who resemble human beings not only in appearance but also in almost every other way. E. The book is one of the effective and devastating criticisms and satires of all aspects in the English and European life—socially, politically, religiously, philosophically, scientifically, and morally. Its social significance is great and its exploration into human nature profound.

1910-全国-英美文学选读考前模拟卷 002

总分: 100

一、单选题 (共 40 题, 共 40 分)。

Multiple Choice

Select from the four choices of each item the one that best answers the question or completes the statement.

1、 In America, people regard () as the first American prose epic.(1 分)

- A:Adventures of Huckleberry Finn
- B:Daisy Miller
- C:Moby-Dick
- D:Sister Carrie

2、 Sonnet is the literary achievement of () .(1 分)

- A:William Wordsworth
- B:John Milton
- C:Shakespeare
- D:William Blake

3、 Altogether, Emily Dickinson wrote 1,775 poems, of which only () had appeared during her lifetime.(1 分)

- A:one
- B:three
- C:five
- D:seven

4、 William Blake had been both a(n) () and an engraver through all his life.(1 分)

- A:carpenter
- B:poet
- C:educator
- D:painter

5、 Songs of Innocence is a lovely volume of poems, presenting () world.(1 分)

- A:a happy and innocent
- B:a sad and evil
- C:an unhappy and miserable
- D:a dark and depressive

6、 Emily Dickinson's poetry is unconventional in its own way. Her poems have no () , hence are always quoted by their first lines.(1 分)

- A:titles
- B:plots
- C:endings
- D:rhyme schemes

7、 Charles Dickens' Oliver Twist is famous for its description of the workhouse and life of the underworld in the 19th-century () .(1 分)

- A:Liverpool
- B:London
- C:Birmingham
- D:Manchester

8、 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 () .(1 分)

- A:college

B:sea
C:the army
D:the factory

9、 Charlotte Bronte showed readers her own experience in her famous novel () .(1 分)

A:Jane Eyre
B:Agnes Grey
C:Professor
D:Shirley

10、 Living at the turn of 19th century, () is regarded as a transitional writer.(1 分)

A:Thomas Hardy
B:D.H.Lawrence
C:Jonathan Swift
D:Daniel Defoe

11、 Robert Frost considered the farm his home and its activities remained the focus of () .(1 分)

A:his story
B:his drama
C:his poetry
D:his science fiction

12、 In "Leaves of Grass", Walt Whitman is concerned with openness, individualism and () .(1 分)

A:freedom
B:industry
C:evils
D:economy

13、 Mark Twain is a great literary giant of America, whom H. L. Mencken considered " () of our national literature."(1 分)

A:the best poet
B:the true father
C:the most famous essayist
D:the arbiter

14、 Bernard Shaw is a great () in the 20th century.(1 分)

A:playwright
B:poet
C:novelist
D:prost

15、 In almost every book Nathaniel Hawthorne wrote, he discusses evil and () .(1 分)

A:sin
B:darkness
C:success
D:failure

16、 In 1726, Jonathan Swift published his greatest () work Gulliver's Travels.(1 分)

A:romantic
B:realistic
C:critical
D:satiric

17、 One of the following works () is NOT written by John Milton.(1 分)

A:Areopagitica
B:Paradise Regained

C:Samson Agonists
D:The Rape of Lucrece

18、 Ernest Hemingway served as an honorable junior officer in the American Red Cross Ambulance Corps during () .(1 分)

A:World War I
B:World War II
C:the Spanish Civil War
D:the American Civil War

19、 Ernest Hemingway's first true novel is () which casts light on the whole generation after the First World War.(1 分)

A:In Our Time
B:A Farewell to Arms
C:The Sun Also Rises
D:The Old Man and the Sea

20、 The autobiographical novel of D.H. Lawrence is () .(1 分)

A:Women In Love
B:Of Human Bondage
C:Sons and Lovers
D:The Rainbow

21、 Jane Austen's novel () is originally drafted as "First Impression" in 1796.(1 分)

A:Robinson Crusoe
B:Sense and Sensibility
C:Emma
D:Pride and Prejudice

22、 Walt Whitman shows concern for the whole hard-working people and () .(1 分)

A:American poets
B:the burgeoning life of cities
C:American novelists
D:the burgeoning life of villages

23、 One of the following poems written by William Blake is () .(1 分)

A:I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud
B:Marriage of Heaven and Hell
C:The Sparrow's Nest
D:The Cloud

24、 One of Percy Bysshe Shelley's greatest political lyrics is () .(1 分)

A:"The Cloud"
B:"To a Skylark"
C:"Ode to the West Wind"
D:"Men of England"

25、 Nathaniel Hawthorne's literary world turns out to be a most disturbed, problematical and () one which is possible to imagine.(1 分)

A:terrible
B:scared
C:tortured
D:complex

26、 Henry Fielding's novel Tom Jones consists of () books, each with an essay before it.(1 分)

A:eighteen

B:nineteen
C:twenty
D:twenty-one

27、 Mark Twain was restless when he was young and moved a lot, first eastward as a journeyman printer, up and down the Mississippi as ().(1 分)

A:a steamboat pilot
B:a guard
C:a servant
D:a sailor

28、 In The Rainbow, D.H. Lawrence illustrates a terrible social () that accompanies the progress of human civilization.(1 分)

A:contradiction
B:system
C:relation
D:corruption

29、 Henry Fielding has been regarded as () for his contribution to English literature.(1 分)

A:"Father of the English essay"
B:"Father of the English poetry"
C:"Father of the English drama"
D:"Father of the English novel"

30、 Henry James is generally regarded as the forerunner of the 20th-century " () " novels and the founder of psychological realism.(1 分)

A:stream of consciousness
B:transcendentalist
C:romantic
D:naturalistic

31、 In 1915, () became a naturalized British citizen, largely in protest against America's failure to join England in the First World War.(1 分)

A:Ernest Hemingway
B:Henry James
C:William Faulkner
D:Mark Twain

32、 The protagonist of The Return of the Native is () described by Thomas Hardy.(1 分)

A:Tess
B:Eustacia
C:Farfrae
D:Jude

33、 Most of T.S. Eliot's early poems are about a ().(1 分)

A:state of mind
B:panorama of physical disorder
C:sense of disintegration
D:memory of death

34、 The woman novelist () was in the Romantic period of English literature.(1 分)

A:Emily Dickenson
B:Emily Bronte
C:Jane Austen
D:Charlotte Bronte

35、 One of the representatives of "Lake Poets" is () .(1 分)

- A:Percy Bysshe Shelley
- B:Jane Austen
- C:William Wordsworth
- D:William Blake

36、 Theodore Dreiser's *The Genius*, a classic story of () , was one condemned for "obscenity and blasphemy".(1 分)

- A:a misunderstood teacher
- B:a misunderstood farmer
- C:a misunderstood artist
- D:a misunderstood lawyer

37、 In 1925 Theodore Dreiser's greatest work *An American Tragedy* appeared. But it was banned in () in 1927.(1 分)

- A:Paris
- B:London
- C:Boston
- D:Chicago

38、 In 1961, Robert Frost recited () at President John F. Kennedy's inauguration.(1 分)

- A:A Boy's Will
- B:North of Boston
- C:The Gift Outright
- D:Neva Hampshire

39、 The following figures are the horrible and grotesque characters depicted by Charles Dickens EXCEPT () .(1 分)

- A:Fagin
- B:Sam Weller
- C:Bill Sikes
- D:Quilp

40、 Henry Fielding's *The History of Jonathan Wild the Great* takes the life of a () theme.(1 分)

- A:thief
- B:politician
- C:farmer
- D:solider

二、阅读理解题 (共 4 题, 共 16 分)

Reading Comprehension

Read the quoted parts carefully and answer the questions in English.

41、 "It's all very well, my boy. But, then, why don't you go and talk to your father's pals?" "But they're rather different."

"Not at all. They're the common people. After all, whom do you mix with now—among the common people? Those that exchange ideas, like the middle classes. The rest don't interest you. "

"But—there's the life—", "I don't believe there's a lot more life from Miriam than you could get from any educated girl—say Miss Miriam. It is you who are snobbish about class. "(4 分)

(1) What is the title of the novel from which this passage is taken? Who is the author?(1 分)

(2) Who is speaking to whom?(1 分)

(3) What idea does the dialogue between them express?(2 分)

42、 "There was a child went forth every day,
And the first object he look'd upon, that object he became,
And that object became part of him for the day or a certain part of the day,
Or for many years or stretching cycles of years. "(4 分)

(1) Who is the author of the poem?(1 分)

(2) What does the "child" refer to?(1 分)

(3) What is the main idea of the poem?(2 分)

43、 "I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host, of golden daffodils;
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze."(4 分)

(1) Identify the poem and the poet.(1 分)

(2) What does the poet write in the poem?(2 分)

(3) From the characteristics of this stanza, which period does it belong to?(1 分)

44、 "We hadn't stop again at any town, for days and days; kept right along down the river. We was down south in the warm weather, now, and a mighty long ways from home. We begun to come to trees with Spanish moss on them, hanging down from the limbs like long gray beards. It was the first I ever see it growing, and it made the woods look solemn and dismal. So now the frauds reckoned they was out of danger, and they begun to work the villages again. "(4 分)

(1) Identify the author and the title of the novel from which this passage is taken.(2 分)

(2) Who do "we" refer to?(1 分)

(3) What are the features of the language of this novel?(1 分)

三、简答题 (共 4 题, 共 24 分)

Questions and Answers

Give a brief answer to each of the following questions in English.

45、 Why is Jane Eyre one of the most popular and important novels of the Victorian Age?(6 分)

46、 Sister Carrie best embodies Theodore Dreiser's naturalistic belief. How do you understand that?(6 分)

47、 What are the characteristics of Robert Frost's poetry?(6 分)

48、 What are the each hero's weakness of the characteristics of the greatest tragedies written by William Shakespeare?(6 分)

四、论述题 (共 2 题, 20 分)

Topic Discussion

Write no less than 150 words on each of the following topics in English in the corresponding space on the answer sheet.

49、 Ernest Hemingway's style, the particular type of hero in his novels, and his life attitudes have

been widely recognized and imitated all over the world. Discuss Hemingway Code heroes briefly.(10 分)

50、Briefly discuss Jane Austen's notion about human beings in their personal relationships.(10 分)

1910-全国-英美文学选读考前模拟卷 002

总分: 100

一、单选题 (共 40 题, 共 40 分)

1、【考点】《白鲸》(Moby-Dick)

答案: C

解析: 《白鲸》是美国第一部散文体史诗。虽然作品是小说的形式写成, 但多数时候还是像散文诗。

2、【考点】《十四行诗》(Sonnet)

答案: C

解析: 莎士比亚是世界上最杰出的戏剧家和诗人之一, 他一生创作了 154 首十四行诗, 其中第 18 号十四行诗是莎翁最优美的十四行诗。

3、【考点】狄金森的诗歌创作(Dickinson's Poetry Writing)

答案: D

解析: 美国女诗人迪金森一共写了 1775 首诗, 生前仅仅发表了 7 首短诗。

4、【考点】布莱克的生平(Blake's Life)

答案: B

解析: 威廉·布莱克一生既当过诗人又当过雕刻师。

5、【考点】《天真之歌》(The Songs of Innocence)

答案: A

解析: 布莱克的代表作《天真之歌》是一部受人喜爱的诗集, 描述了一个愉快而纯洁的世界。

6、【考点】狄金森作品的特点(The Characteristics of Dickinson's Works)

答案: A

解析: 狄金森的诗十分独特, 不落俗套。她的诗作里没有标题, 所以每首诗以第一行内容为标题。

7、【考点】选读: (节选《雾都孤儿》第三章)

答案: B

解析: 狄更斯的代表作《雾都孤儿》以雾都伦敦为背景, 讲述了一个孤儿悲惨的身世及遭遇, 揭露了非人道的济贫院系统和充满黑暗犯罪的下层生活。

8、【考点】麦尔维尔的生平 (Melville's Life)

答案: B

解析: 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。

9、【考点】勃朗特姐妹的生平(The Brontë Sisters'Life)

答案: A

解析: 夏洛蒂·勃朗特在著名小说《简·爱》中向读者展示了自身经历。《简·爱》(Jane Eyre) 是英国女作家夏洛蒂·勃朗特创作的长篇小说, 是一部具有自传色彩的作品。

10、【考点】哈代作品的特点(The Characteristics of Hardy's Works)

答案: A

解析: 处于世纪之交的哈代常被认为是一位承前启后的过渡作家, 他的作品深受新旧两种文学理论的影响。

11、【考点】弗洛斯特的一生(Frost's Life)

答案: C

解析: 罗伯特·弗罗斯特认为农场是他的家, 农场活动仍然是他诗歌的焦点。

12、【考点】惠特曼作品的特点(The Characteristics of Whitman's Works)

答案: A

解析: 开放, 自由, 尤其是个人主义都是惠特曼的《草叶集》所关注的。

13、【考点】马克吐温的一生(Mark Twain's Life)

答案: B

解析: 马克吐温是美国的文豪, 被门肯称为"美国文学之父。"

14、【考点】萧伯纳的一生(Bernard Shaw's Life)

答案: A

解析: 萧伯纳是 20 世纪伟大的剧作家。

15、【考点】霍桑的创作生涯 (Hawthorne's Writing Career)

答案: A

解析: 霍桑几乎每部书都讨论邪恶和罪行。

16、【考点】斯威夫特的主要作品(Swift's Chief Works)

答案: D

解析: 1726 年, 乔纳森·斯威夫特创作并出版了他伟大的讽刺小说《格列佛游记》。

17、【考点】弥尔顿的一生(Milton's Life)

答案: D

解析: 作家弥尔顿的作品有 Areopagitica《论出版自由》、Paradise Regained《复乐园》、Samson Agonists《力士参孙》等, The Rape of Lucrece《鲁克丽丝失贞记》是莎士比亚的作品, 故选 D。

18、【考点】海明威的一生(Hemingway's Life)

答案: A

解析: 一战期间, 欧内斯特·海明威在美国红十字会救护总队担任一名受人尊敬的基层军官, 1918 年双腿受伤严重。后来他还积极参加了西班牙内战和二战。海明威以一战为题材创作了《太阳照常升起》、《永别了, 武器》和《丧钟为谁而鸣》。

19、【考点】《太阳照常升起》(The Sun Also Rises)

答案: C

解析: 《太阳照常升起》(1926 年) 是海明威第一部成熟的作品, 通过"迷惘的一代"人的形象塑造, 表现了一战后整个一代人的精神面貌以及一战给人们带来的影响。

20、【考点】劳伦斯早期创作阶段(Lawrence's Early Writing Stage)

答案: C

解析: 《儿子与情人》是 D.H.劳伦斯的一部自传体小说。

21、【考点】《傲慢与偏见》(Pride and Prejudice)

答案: D

解析: 《傲慢与偏见》作为简奥斯汀最受欢迎的小说, 起初是按照《第一印象》来起草的,

它探讨了伟大的爱与现实利益的关系。

22、【考点】惠特曼作品的特点(The Characteristics of Whitman's Works)

答案: B

解析: 惠特曼关注整个勤劳的民族以及新兴城市的生活。他认为, 虽然城市拥挤、嘈杂、环境肮脏、道德低下, 但工业和财富的发展标志着一个国家生机勃勃的未来。

23、【考点】《天堂与地狱联姻》(Marriage of Heaven and Hell)

答案: B

解析: A 选项《我独自漫游像一朵浮云》和 C 选项《麻雀巢》是华兹华斯的作品, B 选项《天堂与地狱联姻》是布莱克的作品, D 选项《云》是雪莱的作品。在抒情诗《云》中, 雪莱创造了一种柏拉图式的人类精神象征, 一种美丽和再生的力量。

24、【考点】雪莱的生平(Shelley's Life)

答案: D

解析: 雪莱最著名的政治抒情诗是《致英格兰人民》, 这首诗在宪章运动时期成为英国共产党的团结之歌。

25、【考点】霍桑的创作生涯 (Hawthorne's Writing Career)

答案: C

解析: 霍桑的文学作品所描述的世界是一个令人不安、最痛苦、最有问题的世界。

26、【考点】选读: (节选《汤姆琼斯》第四本书第八章)

答案: A

解析: 《汤姆·琼斯》这本小说共 18 卷, 每一卷第一章是一篇独立散文, 大都是文论性质, 阐述作者对现实主义文学的见解。

27、【考点】马克吐温的生平(Mark Twain's Life)

答案: A

解析: 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。

28、【考点】《虹》(The Rainbow)

答案: D

解析: 《虹》是英国作家戴维·赫伯特·劳伦斯创作的长篇小说。在这部小说中, 劳伦斯阐述了伴随人类文明进步的一种可怕的社会腐败。在劳伦斯的观点中, 机械文明是人类人格不健康发展、爱情扭曲和婚姻关系中人类未能自我实现的原因。

29、【考点】菲尔丁作品的特点(The Characteristics of Fielding's Works)

答案: D

解析: 亨利·菲尔丁 (Henry Fielding, 1707 年 4 月 22 日-1754 年 10 月 8 日), 18 世纪最杰出的英国小说家, 戏剧家。18 世纪英国启蒙运动的代表人物之一, 是英国第一个用完整的小说理论来从事创作的作家, 被沃尔特·司各特称为"英国小说之父"。

30、【考点】詹姆斯作品的特点(The Characteristics of James's Works)

答案: A

解析: 亨利·詹姆斯是美国 20 世纪意识流小说的先驱, 是心理现实主义的奠基者。

31、【考点】詹姆斯的生平(James's Life)

答案: B

解析: 第一次世界大战时, 詹姆斯对美国所持的中立立场十分不满, 为表抗议, 他于 1915

年宣布脱离美国国籍加入英国国籍。第二年，他在英国去世。

32、【考点】哈代的主要作品(Hardy's Major Works)

答案：B

解析：哈代笔下《还乡》的女主是尤斯塔西娅 (Eustacia)。

33、【考点】艾略特漫长的诗歌生涯(Eliot's Long Poetic Career)

答案：A

解析：Eliot had explored in his early poetry various aspects of decay of culture in the modern Western world, expressing a sense of disintegration of life. Most of his early poems are about a state of mind. 艾略特在其早期诗歌中探索了现代西方世界文化衰落的各个方面，表达了一种生活的崩溃的感觉。他早期的大部分诗歌都是关于一种精神状态的。

34、【考点】英国浪漫主义的背景(Background of English Romanticism)

答案：C

解析：简·奥斯汀是英国浪漫主义时期的女作家，A 选项狄金森是美国现实主义时期女作家，B 选项艾米丽和 D 选项夏洛蒂是英国维多利亚时期女作家，

35、【考点】英国浪漫主义的背景(Background of English Romanticism)

答案：C

解析：英国浪漫主义运动中湖畔诗人指：华兹华斯、柯尔律治和罗伯特·索西。

36、【考点】德莱塞的写作生涯(Dreiser's Writing Career)

答案：C

解析：德莱塞的《天才》(1915 年) 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。

37、【考点】德莱塞的写作生涯(Dreiser's Writing Career)

答案：C

解析：1925 年，德莱塞最伟大的作品《美国悲剧》面世了。但它于 1927 年在波士顿被禁止。

38、【考点】弗洛斯特创作生涯(Frost's Writing Career)

答案：C

解析：罗伯特·弗罗斯特是 20 世纪最受欢迎的美国诗人之一，被称之为"美国文学中的桂冠诗人"。他在约翰·肯尼迪 1961 年的就职仪式上十分引人注目，朗诵了他特地为这一场合写的诗篇《献礼》。

39、【考点】狄更斯作品的特点(The Characteristics of Dickens' Works)

答案：B

解析：查尔斯·狄更斯以描写各种人物而闻名。包括那些可怕怪异的人物，就像费金，比尔·赛克斯和奎尔普先生。

40、【考点】《伟大的乔纳森怀尔德》(The History of Jonathan Wild the Great)

答案：A

解析：本题主要考察《伟大的乔纳森·怀尔德传记》的主线内容。菲尔丁的《伟大的乔纳森·怀尔德传记》以现实生活中的一个臭名昭著的小偷做主线，表述了一个"伟大"的流氓与一名伟大的士兵，或一位伟大的政治家之间极其细微的差别。B 选项政治家，C 选项农民，D 选项士兵均不符合题干要求，故选 A 小偷。

二、阅读理解题 (共 4 题, 共 16 分)

42、(1) 【考点】选读：(选读《儿子与情人》第十章) (Selected Reading :An Excerpt from Chapter Ten of Sons and Loves)

答案: Sons and Lovers by D. H. Lawrence

(2) 【考点】选读: (选读《儿子与情人》第十章) (Selected Reading :An Excerpt from Chapter Ten of Sons and Loves)

答案: The mother Mrs. Morel is speaking to her son.

(3) 【考点】选读: (选读《儿子与情人》第十章) (Selected Reading :An Excerpt from Chapter Ten of Sons and Loves)

答案: Mrs. Morel wants her son to climb into the middle-class.

43、(1) 【考点】选读:《有一个孩子向前走去》《骑兵(1)跨越福特》《自我之歌》(Selected Reading: There Was a Child Went Forth;Cavalry(1) Crossing a Ford;Song of Myself)

答案: Walt Whitman

(2) 【考点】选读:《有一个孩子向前走去》《骑兵(1)跨越福特》《自我之歌》(Selected Reading: There Was a Child Went Forth;Cavalry(1) Crossing a Ford;Song of Myself)

答案: Firstly, the poet himself, and secondly, it refers to the young America.

(3) 【考点】选读:《有一个孩子向前走去》《骑兵(1)跨越福特》《自我之歌》(Selected Reading: There Was a Child Went Forth;Cavalry(1) Crossing a Ford;Song of Myself)

答案: This poem describes the growth of a child who learned about the world around him and improved himself accordingly. In the poem Whitman's own early experience may well be identified with the childhood of a young, growing America.

44、(1) 【考点】选读:《我独自漫游像一朵浮云》《威斯敏斯特桥上》

答案: "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud" by William Wordsworth.

(2) 【考点】选读:《我独自漫游像一朵浮云》《威斯敏斯特桥上》

答案: Wordsworth wrote this poem of nature after he came across a long belt gold daffodils tossing and reeling and dancing along the waterside.

(3) 【考点】选读:《我独自漫游像一朵浮云》《威斯敏斯特桥上》

答案: The Romantic Period.

45、(1) 【考点】选读: (节选《哈克贝利费恩历险记》第31章) (Selected Reading:An Excerpt from Chapter 31 of Adventures of Huckleberry Finn)

答案: Adventures of Huckleberry Finn by Mark Twain

(2) 【考点】选读: (节选《哈克贝利费恩历险记》第31章) (Selected Reading:An Excerpt from Chapter 31 of Adventures of Huckleberry Finn)

答案: Jim and Huck

(3) 【考点】选读: (节选《哈克贝利费恩历险记》第31章) (Selected Reading:An Excerpt from Chapter 31 of Adventures of Huckleberry Finn)

答案: Vernacular language

三、简答题 (共4题, 共24分)

45、【考点】夏洛蒂·勃朗特 (节选《简爱》第二十三章) (Selected Reading:Excerpt One: from Chapter XXIII of Jane Eyre by Charlotte Brontë)

答案: A. The story opens with the titular heroine, Jane Eyre, a plain little orphan.

B. This novel sharply criticize the existing society, e.g. the religious hypocrisy of charity institutions, the social discrimination Jane experiences.

C. The success of the novel is also due to its introduction to the English novel the first governess heroine Jane Eyre.

D. It is an intense moral fable at the same time. Jane, like Mr. Rochester, has to undergo a series of physical and moral tests to grow up and achieve her final happiness.

46、【考点】选读：（节选《嘉丽妹妹》最后一章）(Selected Reading:An Excerpt from the Last Chapter of Sister Carrie;)

答案： A. Dreiser believes that while men are controlled and conditioned by heredity, instinct and chance, a few extraordinary and unsophisticated human beings refuse to accept their fate wordlessly and instead strive, unsuccessfully, to find meaning and purpose for their existence.

B. Carrie, as one of such, senses that she is merely a cipher in an uncaring world yet seeks to grasp the mysteries of life and thereby satisfies her desires for social status and material comfort, but in spite of her success, she is lonely and dissatisfied.

47、【考点】弗洛斯特作品的特点(The Characteristics of Frost's Works)

答案： A. Unlike his contemporaries in the 20th century, Robert Frost did not break up with the poetic tradition nor made any experiment on form. Instead, he learned from the tradition, especially the familiar conventions of nature poetry and of classical pastoral poetry, and made the colloquial New England speech into a poetic expression.

B. Many of his poems are fragrant with natural quality. Images and metaphors in his poems are drawn from the simple country life and the pastoral landscape that can be easily understood. But it would be a mistake to imagine that Frost is easy to understand because it is easy to read.

C. Profound ideas are delivered under the disguise of the plain language and the simple form, for what Frost did is to take symbols from the limited human world and the pastoral landscape to refer to the great world beyond the rustic scene.

D. These thematic concerns include the terror and tragedy in nature, as well as its beauty, and the loneliness and poverty of the isolated human being. But first and foremost Frost is concerned with his love of life and his belief in a serenity that only came from working usefully, while he practiced himself throughout his life.

48、【考点】莎士比亚的悲剧(Shakespeare's Greatest Tragedies)

答案： Each hero has his weakness of nature: Hamlet, the melancholic scholar; Othello's inner weakness is made use of by the outside evil force; the old king Lear who is unwilling to totally give up his power; and Macbeth's lust for power stirs up his ambition and leads him to incessant crimes.

四、论述题（共2题，20分）

49、【考点】海明威的创作风格(Hemingway's Style)

答案： Hemingway deals with a limited range of characters in quite similar circumstances and measures them against an unvarying code, known as "grace under pressure", which is actually an attitude towards life that Hemingway had been trying to demonstrate in his works. Those who survive in the process of seeking to master the code with the honesty, the discipline, and the restraint are Hemingway Code heroes. For him, though life is but a losing battle, it is a struggle man can dominate in such a way that loss becomes dignity; man can be physically destroyed but never defeated spiritually.

50、【考点】对奥斯汀的评价(The Comments of Austen)

答案： It is her conviction that a man's relationship to his wife and children is at least as important a part of his life as his concerns about his belief and career. If one wants to know about a man's nature and temper, one should see him at home. Austen shows a human being not at moments of crisis, but in the most trivial incidents of everyday life. For life is made up of small things, and human nature reveals itself in them as fully as in big ones. A picnic in the woods shows up selfishness, kindness, vanity or sincerity just as much as a fight in a battlefield.

1910-全国-英美文学选读考前模拟卷 003

总分: 100

一、单选题 (共 40 题, 共 40 分)。

Multiple Choice

Select from the four choices of each item the one that best answers the question or completes the statement.

- 1、 () composed the volume of poems Songs of Innocence, a lovely volume of poem.(1 分)
A:William Wordsworth
B:Percy Bysshe Shelley
C:Jane Austen
D:William Blake
- 2、 All the following Thomas Hardy's works are known as "novels of character and environment" EXCEPT () . (1 分)
A:Mrs. Warren's Profession
B:The Return of the Native
C:The Trumpet Major
D:Jude the Obscure
- 3、 Charles Dickens is famous for the depiction of various characters. The horrible and grotesque ones are like () . (1 分)
A:Oliver Twist and Little Nell
B:David Copperfield and Little Dorrit
C:Fagin and Bill Sikes
D:Mr.Micawber and Sam Weller
- 4、 The story of the novel Paradise Lost is taken from () . (1 分)
A:the Old Testament
B:the New Testament
C:Greek Mythology
D:Arabian Nights
- 5、 Many critics rank () as William Wordsworth's greatest work.(1 分)
A:Poems in Two Volumes
B:The Prelude
C:The Sparrow's Nest
D:To the Cuckoo
- 6、 Before and during the Civil War, () stood firmly on the side of the North and wrote a series of poems gathered as a collection under the title of Drum Taps.(1 分)
A:Walt Whitman
B:Nathaniel Hawthorne
C:Herman Melville
D:Mark Twain
- 7、 Emily Dickinson's greatest rendering of the moment of () is to be found in a poem "I heard a Fly buzz—— when I died——".(1 分)
A:death
B:religion
C:immortality
D:love
- 8、 William Blake's poem () was composed during the French Revolution and it plays double role both as a satire and a prophecy.(1 分)
A:Songs of Innocence

B:Marriage of Heaven and Hell
C:Songs of Experience
D:Poetical Sketches

9、 Daniel Defoe is a good story-teller. He has a gift for organizing () . (1 分)

A:sentences
B:structure
C:details
D:languages

10、 Nathaniel Hawthorne expressed his concern about the dark aberrations of the human () in his work The Marble Faun.(1 分)

A:nature
B:morality
C:outlook
D:spirit

11、 William Wordsworth's poem () takes us to the core of his poetic belief.(1 分)

A:I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud
B:An evening Walk
C:To a Skylark
D:My Heart Leaps up

12、 Daniel Defoe had a zest for () . He wrote many pamphlets on the current issues.(1 分)

A:belief
B:politics
C:economy
D:literature

13、 Henry James' short fiction () tells a story about the troubled and abnormal psychology of oppressed children.(1 分)

A:The Beast in the Jungle
B:The Private Life
C:The Turn of the Screw
D:The Middle Years

14、 () is a drama critic who is against the credo of "art for art's sake."(1 分)

A:Bernard Shaw
B:T.S. Eliot
C:D.H. Lawrence
D:Robert Lee Frost

15、 All Charles Dickens' works present a criticism of the fundamental social institutions morals of the Victorian England EXCEPT () .(1 分)

A:Bleak House
B:Little Dorrit
C:A Tale of Two Cities
D:Hard Times

16、 The poet of the greatest poetic drama Prometheus Unbound is () . (1 分)

A:William Blake
B:William Wordsworth
C:Jane Austen
D:Percy Bysshe Shelley

17、 () began writing poetry at the age of 12 and Poetical Sketches is his first collection.(1 分)

A:William Blake
B:William Wordsworth
C:Percy Bysshe Shelley
D:Jane Asuten

18、 In 1724, Jonathan Swift published a series of letters calling on the country to refuse English () . So he is still respected in Ireland.(1 分)

A:government corruption
B:political hypocrisy
C:copper coins
D:heavy taxes

19、 () was thought of in his day as a short-story writer, one of whose best short story is Babylon Revisited.(1 分)

A:Robert Lee Frost
B:William Faulkner
C:Scott Fitzgerald
D:Ernest Hemingway

20、 Charlotte Bronte's most autobiographical work is () . (1 分)

A:Jane Eyre
B:Villette
C:Wuthering Heights
D:Shirley

21、 The following words () best describe Mrs. Bennet, a character in Pride and Prejudice.(1 分)

A:simple and kind
B:kind and warm-hearted
C:innocent and empty-hearted
D:snobbish and vulgar

22、 In the Victorian period, () held the idea that man's life is composed of battle between sin and virtue, good and evil.(1 分)

A:Charles Dickens
B:Thomas Hardy
C:Jane Austen
D:Charlotte Bronte

23、 The poem () is indebted to James Joyce in terms of the stream-of-consciousness technique largely employed in T.S. Eliot's later writings.(1 分)

A:Prufrock
B:Gerontion
C:The Hollow Men
D:The Waste Land

24、 The plots of Jane Austen's novels are restricted to the life of the () England.(1 分)

A:early 18th-century
B:late 18th-century
C:early 19th-century
D:late 19th-century

25、 John Milton's most powerful dramatic poem on the Greek model is () . (1 分)

A:Samson Agonistes
B:Areopagitica
C:Paradise Lost
D:Lycidas

26、 In the lyric The Cloud, () created a Platonic symbol of the spirit of man, a force of beauty and regeneration.(1 分)

- A:Jane Austen
- B:Percy Bysshe Shelley
- C:William Blake
- D:William Wordsworth

27、 () tells a story of Mark Twain's boyhood ambition to become a riverboat pilot.(1 分)

- A:Innocents Abroad
- B:Life on the Mississippi
- C:The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn
- D:The Gilded Age

28、 Most of the works by () are set in the American South with his emphasis on the Southern subjects and consciousness.(1 分)

- A:Ernest Hemingway
- B:Robert Lee Frost
- C:Scott Fitzgerald
- D:William Faulkner

29、 Like Hawthorne, Herman Melville is a master of allegory and () in his narratives.(1 分)

- A:poetic imagination
- B:realism
- C:romanticism
- D:symbolism

30、 Ursula Brangwen and her sister Gudrun are two heroines in the novel () . (1 分)

- A:The Rainbow
- B:Women in Love
- C:Sons and Lovers
- D:Lady Chatterley's Lover

31、 () had written in his lifetime five full-length plays, one of which is The Cocktail Party.(1 分)

- A:Bernard Shaw
- B:D.H. Lawrence
- C:Thomas Hardy
- D:T.S. Eliot

32、 () represents a new beginning in Ernest Hemingway's career as a writer, concerning a volunteer American guerrilla fighting in Spanish Civil War.(1 分)

- A:A Farewell to Arms
- B:For Whom the Bell Tolls
- C:The Sun Also Rises
- D:In Our Time

33、 The play () , though a tragedy, is permeated with optimistic spirit.(1 分)

- A:Hamlet
- B>Othello
- C:King Lear
- D:Romeo and Juliet

34、 Widowers' Houses is a famous play written by () . (1 分)

- A:D.H. Lawrence
- B:T.S. Eliot
- C:Bernard Shaw

D:Thomas Hardy

35、 Jane Austen's novel () tells a story about two sisters and their love affairs.(1 分)

A:Sense and Sensibility

B:Pride and Prejudice

C:Persuasion

D:Emma

36、 The most famous work The Dynasts by () is an epic-drama on the Napoleonic Wars.(1 分)

A:Charles Dickens

B:William Blake

C:Thomas Hardy

D:Bernard Shaw

37、 D.H. Lawrence portrayed a man attempting to save his integrity by running away from his wife and children in the novel () . (1 分)

A:Kangaroo

B:Gypsy

C:Aaron's Rod

D:The Virgin

38、 Best of all the well-known lyric pieces is () by Percy Bysshe Shelley.(1 分)

A:Ode to Liberty

B:Men of England

C:Ode to Naples

D:Ode to the West Wind

39、 Robert Lee Frost described () as "a book of people," which shows an insight into New England character and the background.(1 分)

A:A Boy's Will

B:A Witness Tree

C:North of Boston

D:A Further Range

40、 () found expression in almost every book Theodore Dreiser wrote. He expressed his pursuit in the novel Sister Carrie.(1 分)

A:Romanticism

B:Symbolism

C:Naturalism

D:Realism

二、阅读理解题 (共 4 题, 共 16 分)

Reading Comprehension

Read the quoted parts carefully and answer the questions in English.

41、 Wherefore feed and clothe and save

From the cradle to the grave

Those ungrateful drones who would

Drain your sweat — nay, drink your blood?(4 分)

(1) Identify the poet and the poem from which the lines are taken.(1 分)

(2) What do you think the poet intends to say in the poem?(1 分)

(3) What does the phrase "Bees of England" refer to?(2 分)

42. MRS. WARREN. [galled by the Vivie's indifference] What do you know of men, child, to talk that way about them? You'll have to make up your mind to see a good deal of Sir George Crofts, as he's a friend of mine.

VIVE. [quite unmoved] Why? [She sits down and pens a book] Do you expect that we shall be much together? You and I, I mean?(4 分)

(1) Identify the playwright and the title of the above quotation.(1 分)

(2) What's the relationship between the two speakers?(1 分)

(3) What's the theme of the play?(2 分)

43. Be it so, if you will. But, alas! It was a dream of evil omen for young Goodman Brown. A stern, a sad, a darkly meditative, a distrustful, if not a desperate man did he become from the night of that fearful dream. On the Sabbath day, when the congregation were singing a holy psalm, he could not listen because an anthem of sin rushed loudly upon his ear and drowned all the blessed strain.(4 分)

(1) Identify the title of the story from which this part is taken.(1 分)

(2) Why does Brown become stern, sad, and distrustful?(1 分)

(3) What does "that fearful dream" refer to?(2 分)

44. I like to see it lap the Miles ——

And lick the Valleys up ——

And stop to feed itself at Tanks ——

And then, prodigious, step

Around a Pile of Mountains ——

And supercilious peer

In Shanties —— by the sides of Roads ——

And then a Quarry pare.(4 分)

(1) Identity the name of the author.(1 分)

(2) What does "it" in the first line mean?(1 分)

(3) What is the poem about?(2 分)

三、简答题 (共 4 题, 共 24 分)

Questions and Answers

Give a brief answer to each of the following questions in English.

45. How do you understand the white whale, Moby Dick in Herman Melville's Moby-Dick?(6 分)

46. Thomas Hardy is often regarded as a transitional writer. Some critics believe that emotionally traditional and intellectually advanced. How do you understand this idea?(6 分)

47. What are the characteristics of Fielding's language?(6 分)

48. Henry James' literary criticism is an indispensable part of his contribution to literature. What's his outlook in literary criticism?(6 分)

四、论述题 (共 2 题, 20 分)

Topic Discussion

Write no less than 150 words on each of the following topics in English in the corresponding space on the answer sheet.

49、Briefly discuss the features of Charles Dickens' works in terms of language and character portrayal.(10 分)

50、Ernest Hemingway's limited fictional world implies a much broader thematic pattern and serious philosophical concern. Discuss his writing style briefly.(10 分)

1910-全国-英美文学选读考前模拟卷 003

总分: 100

一、单选题 (共 40 题, 共 40 分)

1、【考点】《天真之歌》(The Songs of Innocence)

答案: D

解析: 威廉·布莱克创作了一部可爱的诗集《天真之歌》。

2、【主考点】哈代的创作生涯(Hardy's Writing Career)

【副考点】萧伯纳的创作生涯(Bernard Shaw's Writing Career)

答案: A

解析: 托马斯·哈代的作品被称为"人物与环境小说", 如《还乡》《号兵长》《无名的裘德》。《华伦夫人的职业》是萧伯纳的作品。

3、【考点】狄更斯作品的特点(The Characteristics of Dickens' Works)

答案: C

解析: 查尔斯·狄更斯以描写各种人物而闻名。包括那些可怕怪异的人物, 就像费金, 和赛克斯先生。

4、【考点】选读: (节选《失乐园》)(Selected Reading: An Excerpt from Paradise Lost)

答案: A

解析: 《失乐园》的故事来自(圣经)旧约。B 选项圣经新约, C 选项希腊神话, D 选项一千零一夜均不符合题干要求, 故答案为 A"(圣经)旧约"。

5、【考点】华兹华斯漫长的诗歌创作生涯(Wordsworth's Poetic Career)

答案: B

解析: 许多评论家认为《序曲》是威廉·华兹华斯最伟大的作品。

6、【考点】对惠特曼的评价(The Comments of Whitman)

答案: A

解析: 南北战争前和内战期间, 沃尔特·惠特曼坚定地站在北方一边, 写了一系列诗集, 并将其收集成册命名为《桴鼓集》。

7、【考点】狄金森诗歌的内容(The Contents of Dickinson's Poems)

答案: A

解析: 艾米莉·狄金森对死亡时刻最伟大的再现是在一首诗《我听到苍蝇的嗡嗡声——当我死的时候——》。

8、【考点】《天堂与地狱联姻》(Marriage of Heaven and Hell)

答案: B

解析: 威廉·布莱克的诗《天堂与地狱联姻》是在法国大革命时期创作的, 它兼具讽刺和预

言的双重作用。

作品	作者	内容
《天堂与地狱联姻》 Marriage of Heaven and Hell	布莱克 Blake	标志着他的创作开始成熟，这首诗是在法国大革命时期创作的，它兼具讽刺和革命预言的双重作用。。
《天真之歌》 Songs of Innocence	布莱克 Blake	呈现了一个愉快而纯洁的世界，尽管这个世界中也偶有苦难与罪恶。
《经验之歌》 Songs of Experience	布莱克 Blake	以一种忧郁的语气描绘了一个截然不同的世界，一个充满苦难，贫穷，疾病，战争与压抑的世界。
《诗歌札记》 Poetical Sketches	布莱克 Blake	第一部作品集《诗歌札记》（1783年）多以快乐，欢笑，爱情与和谐为主题。

9、【考点】笛福作品的特点(The Characteristics of Defoe's Works)

答案: C

解析: 笛福是一位优秀的故事叙述者，他擅长组织细节。

10、【考点】霍桑的创作生涯 (Hawthorne's Writing Career)

答案: D

解析: 纳撒尼尔·霍桑在他的作品《玉石雕像》中表达了他对人类精神的黑暗畸变的关注。作者以诗一般的语言刻画了栩栩如生的人物，处处透露出深邃的哲理，探讨了人类的爱与恨、善与恶以及该做自然人还是社会人等命题。

11、【考点】华兹华斯的两组短诗(The Two Groups of Wordsworth's Short Poems)

答案: A

解析: 威廉·华兹华斯的诗《我独自漫游像一朵浮云》，向我们展示了他的诗歌信仰。

12、【考点】笛福的生平(Defoe's Life)

答案: B

解析: 丹尼尔·迪福对政治很感兴趣。他写了许多针对当时问题的小册子。

13、【考点】詹姆斯文学生涯中期(The Middle Period of James' Literary Career)

答案: C

解析: 亨利·詹姆斯的短篇小说《螺丝在拧紧》讲述了一个关于被压迫儿童的不安和反常心理的故事。

14、【考点】萧伯纳的生平(Bernard Shaw's Life)

答案: A

解析: 萧伯纳是一位戏剧评论家，他反对"为了艺术而艺术"的信条。

15、【考点】狄更斯的创作生涯(Dickens' Writing Career)

答案: C

解析: 本题考查狄更斯的作品内容。除了《双城记》以外的狄更斯的作品都是对维多利亚时代英国最基本的社会制度和道德的批评。

代表作品	主要内容
<i>A Tale of Two Cities</i>	揭露了法国大革命前深深激化了的社会矛盾，强烈地抨击贵族阶级的荒淫残暴，并深切地同情下层人民的苦难
<i>Bleak House</i>	批判旨在吞噬客户每一分钱的法律制度和做法
<i>Little Dorrit</i>	批判政府部门对公事的管理程序不明确，将无辜者关进监狱
<i>Hard Times</i>	批判功利主义原则统治着英国的教育体系，摧毁年轻人的心灵和思想

故选 C。

16、【考点】雪莱的成就(The Great Achievements of Shelley)

答案: D

解析：创作出最伟大的诗剧《解放的普罗米修斯》的诗人是雪莱。

17、【考点】布莱克的生平(Blake's Life)

答案：A

解析：威廉·布莱克从12岁开始写诗，《诗歌札记》是他的第一部诗集。

18、【考点】斯威夫特的生平(Swift's life)

答案：C

解析：1724年，乔纳森·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。

19、【考点】菲兹杰拉德的创作生涯(Fitzgerald's Writing Career)

答案：C

解析：斯科特·菲茨杰拉德在当时被认为是一个短篇小说作家，他最好的短篇小说之一是《重返巴比伦》。

20、【考点】勃朗特姐妹的创作生涯(The Brontë Sisters' Writing Career)

答案：B

解析：本题考查勃朗特姐妹的主要作品。Wuthering Heights 是艾米莉·勃朗特的代表作，排除。夏洛蒂·勃朗特的主要作品及内容可见下表：

作品	主要内容
<i>Jane Eyre</i>	基于她们在学校的生活经历
<i>Shirley</i>	描述了约克郡磨坊主和要打碎机器的工人之间的矛盾
<i>Villette</i>	夏洛特最具自传性的作品；基于她们在布鲁塞尔的经历
<i>The Professor</i>	基于自己所有的成长经历

故选 B。

21、【考点】选读：（节选《傲慢与偏见》第一章）

答案：D

解析：班纳特太太，《傲慢与偏见》中的一个角色，势利而庸俗。

22、【考点】勃朗特姐妹作品的特点(The Characteristics of The Brontë Sisters' Works)

答案：D

解析：Jane Austen 是浪漫主义时期的作家，其余的为维多利亚时期的作家，首先排除 C 选项。夏洛蒂·勃朗特是维多利亚时期的代表作家，她热爱自然之美，但鄙视世俗的野心和成功。在她看来，人的一生是由罪恶与美德、善与恶的斗争构成的。

23、【考点】艾略特漫长的诗歌生涯(Eliot's Long Poetic Career)

答案：B

解析：《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。

24、【考点】对奥斯汀的评价(The Comments of Austen)

答案：B

解析：简·奥斯汀小说的情节局限于 18 世纪末英国的生活。

25、【考点】弥尔顿的生平(Milton's Life)

答案：A

解析：约翰·弥尔顿的最有力的希腊式诗剧是《力士参孙》。

26、【考点】对雪莱诗歌的评论(The Comments of Shelley's Poems)

答案: B

解析: 在抒情诗《云》中, 雪莱创造了一种柏拉图式的人类精神象征, 一种美丽和再生的力量。

27、【考点】马克吐温的写作生涯(Mark Twain's Writing Career)

答案: B

解析: 《密西西比河上的生活》讲述了马克吐温孩提时代想成为一名河船驾驶员的野心。

28、【考点】福克纳的写作生涯(Faulkner's Writing Career)

答案: D

解析: 福克纳的大部分作品都是以美国南方为背景, 强调南方的主题和意识。

29、【考点】麦尔维尔作品的特点(The Characteristics of Melville's Works)

答案: D

解析: 和霍桑一样, 赫尔曼·梅尔维尔在他的故事叙述中擅长寓言和象征主义。

30、【考点】《恋爱中的女人》(Women in Love)

答案: B

解析: 本题考查劳伦斯几部代表作的主人公, 如下表所示:

作品	翻译名称	主人公
<i>The Rainbow</i>	《虹》	Tom Brangwen and his wife Lydia Lensky
<i>Women in Love</i>	《恋爱中的女人》	Ursula Brangwen and her sister Gudrun
<i>Sons and Lovers</i>	《儿子与情人》	Paul and his mother
<i>Lady Chatterley's Lover</i>	《查特莱夫人的情人》	Lady Chatterley

所以厄秀拉·布兰文和妹妹古德伦是小说《恋爱中的女人》中的两位女主人公, 故选 B。

31、【考点】《大教堂谋杀案》(Murder in the Cathedral)

答案: D

解析: T.S.艾略特一生创作了五部多幕剧, 其中一部叫做《鸡尾酒会》。

32、【考点】《丧钟为谁而鸣》和《老人与海》(For Whom the Bell Tolls and The Old Man and the Sea)

答案: B

解析: 《丧钟为谁而鸣》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。

33、【考点】《罗密欧与朱丽叶》(Romeo and Juliet)

答案: D

解析: 《罗密欧与朱丽叶》虽然是一部悲剧, 但却充满了乐观的精神。

34、【考点】萧伯纳的创作生涯(Bernard Shaw's Writing Career)

答案: C

解析: 《鳏夫的房产》是萧伯纳的一部著名剧作。

35、【考点】奥斯汀的创作生涯(Austen's Writing Career)

答案: A

解析: 简·奥斯汀的小说《理智与情感》讲述了一对姐妹花的爱情故事。

36、【考点】哈代的创作生涯(Hardy's Writing Career)

答案: C

解析: 托马斯·哈代最著名的著作《列王》是一部关于拿破仑战争的史诗剧。

37、【考点】劳伦斯创作生涯后期(Lawrence's Later Writing Period)

答案: C

解析: 劳伦斯在小说《亚伦的手杖》中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。

38、【考点】对雪莱诗歌的评论(The Comments of Shelley's Poems)

答案: D

解析: 最著名的抒情诗是雪莱的《西风颂》。

39、【考点】弗洛斯特创作生涯(Frost's Writing Career)

答案: C

解析: 罗伯特·弗罗斯特把《波士顿以北》描述成一本关于人物的书, 这显示了对新英格兰人的特点以及其形成背景的敏锐的洞察力。

40、【考点】德莱塞作品的特点(The Characteristics of Dreiser's Works)

答案: C

解析: 自然主义在西奥多·德莱塞写的几乎每一本书中都有体现。在小说《嘉莉妹妹》中也依然有所体现。

二、阅读理解题 (共 4 题, 共 16 分)

42、(1) 【考点】选读: 《致英格兰人之歌》《西风颂》

答案: Percy Shelley's Men of England.

(2) 【考点】选读: 《致英格兰人之歌》《西风颂》

答案: It is not only a war cry calling upon all working people to rise up against their political oppressors, but an address to them pointing out the intolerable injustice of economic exploitation.

(3) 【考点】选读: 《致英格兰人之歌》《西风颂》

答案: It refers here to the laboring people in England.

43、(1) 【考点】选读: (节选《华伦夫人的职业》第二幕) (Selected Reading: An Excerpt from Act II of Mr. Warren's Profession)

答案: George Bernard Shaw, Mrs. Warren's profession.

(2) 【考点】选读: (节选《华伦夫人的职业》第二幕) (Selected Reading: An Excerpt from Act II of Mr. Warren's Profession)

答案: Mother and daughter.

(3) 【考点】选读: (节选《华伦夫人的职业》第二幕) (Selected Reading: An Excerpt from Act II of Mr. Warren's Profession)

答案: The play is about the economic oppression of women.

44、(1) 【考点】选读: 《小伙子布朗》(Selected Reading: Young Goodman Brown)

答案: "Young Goodman Brown". Hawthorne.

(2) 【考点】选读: 《小伙子布朗》(Selected Reading: Young Goodman Brown)

答案: Because on the Sabbath day, when the congregation were singing a holy psalm, he could not listen because an anthem of sin rushed loudly upon his ear and drowned all the blessed strain.

(3) 【考点】选读: 《小伙子布朗》(Selected Reading: Young Goodman Brown)

答案: It refers to attending a witches' Sabbath in the woods.

45、(1)【考点】选读:《(585)我喜欢看它一泻千里的样子》《(712)因为我不能停步等候死神》
(Selected Reading:(712)Because I could not stop for Death-)

答案: Emily Dickinson.

(2)【考点】选读:《(585)我喜欢看它一泻千里的样子》《(712)因为我不能停步等候死神》
(Selected Reading:(712)Because I could not stop for Death-)

答案: "It" refers to the nature.

(3)【考点】选读:《(585)我喜欢看它一泻千里的样子》《(712)因为我不能停步等候死神》
(Selected Reading:(712)Because I could not stop for Death-)

答案: It is about the suspicion of the relationship between man and nature.

三、简答题 (共 4 题, 共 24 分)

Questions and Answers

Give a brief answer to each of the following questions in English.

45、【考点】《白鲸》(Moby-Dick)

答案: The white whale, Moby Dick, symbolizes nature for Melville, for it is complex, unfathomable malignant, and beautiful as well. For the character Ahab, however, the whale represents only evil. Moby Dick, is like a wall, hiding some unknown, mysterious things behind. For the author, as well as for the reader and Ishmael, the narrator, Moby Dick is still a mystery, an ultimate mystery of the universe, inscrutable and ambivalent, and the voyage of the mind will forever remain a search, not a discovery, of the truth.

46、【考点】哈代作品的特点(The Characteristics of Hardy's Works)

答案: In his Wessex novels, there is an apparent nostalgic touch in his description of the simple beautiful though primitive rural life. which was gradually declining disappearing as England marched into an industrial country. And with those traditional characters he is always sympathetic.

47、【考点】菲尔丁作品的特点(The Characteristics of Fielding's Works)

答案: Fielding's language is easy, unlaboured and familiar, but extremely vivid and vigorous. His sentences are all ways distinguished by logic and rhythm, and his structure carefully planned towards an inevitable ending. His works are also noted for lively, dramatic dialogues and other theatrical devices such as suspense, coincidence and unexpectedness.

48、【考点】詹姆斯作品的特点(The Characteristics of James's Works)

答案: It is both concerned with form and devoted to human values. He also advocates the freedom of the artist to write about anything that concerns him, even the disagreeable, the ugly and the commonplace. The artist should be able to "feel" the life, to understand human nature, and taken to record them in his own art form.

四、论述题 (共 2 题, 20 分)

49、【考点】狄更斯作品的特点(The Characteristics of Dickens' Works)

答案: ① With his first sentence, he engages the reader's attention and holds it to the end. In language, he is often compared with Shakespeare for his adeptness with the vernacular and large vocabulary with which he brings out many a wonderful verbal picture of man and scene. Dickens's works are also characterized by a mingling of humor and pathos. His humor and wit seem inexhaustible.②Character-portrayal is the most distinguished feature of Dickens's works. His works best-depicted characters are those innocent, virtuous, persecuted, helpless child characters such as Oliver Twist, Little Nell. Dickens writes best when she writes from the child's point of view. And he is also famous for the description of those horrible and grotesque characters like Fagin, Bill Sikes, and Quilp, and those broadly humorous or comical ones like Mr. Micawber, Sam Weller, and Mrs. Gamp. However, these characters are impressive not only because they are true to life, but also because they are often larger than life. They are, in a way, the embodiments of human beings, with some particular features exaggerated and highlighted, exposed to the degree of extremity.

50、【考点】海明威的创作风格(Hemingway's Style)

答案： According to Hemingway, good literary writing should be able to make readers feel the emotion of the characters directly.

The best way to produce this effect is to set down exactly every particular kind of feeling without any authorial comments, with a bare minimum of adjectives and adverbs.

Seemingly simple and natural, Hemingway's style is actually polished and tightly controlled, but highly suggestive and connotative. Hemingway develops the style of colloquialism initiated by Mark Twain.

1910-全国-英美文学选读考前模拟卷 004

总分： 100

一、单选题 (共 40 题, 共 40 分)。

Multiple Choice

Select from the four choices of each item the one that best answers the question or completes the statement.

1、 John Milton's Paradise Lost is the only general acknowledged epic in English literature since ().(1 分)

A:Beowulf

B:Paradise Regained

C:Samson Agonistes

D:Areopagitica

2、 Literarily () was the first important Romantic poet, showing a contempt for the rule of the reason, opposing the classical tradition of the 18th century.(1 分)

A:William Wordsworth

B:William Blake

C:Robert Burns

D:Samuel Coleridge

3、 Jane Austen's main literary concern is about () in their personal relationship.(1 分)

A:human beings

B:rich people

C:the lovers

D:only women

4、 Henry Fielding has been regarded as "Father of the English ()" for his contribution to the establishment of the form of the modern novel.(1 分)

A:Novel

B:Poetry

C:Play

D:Essay

5、 () is a master story-teller. With his first sentence he engages the reader's attention and holds it to the end.(1 分)

A:Charles Dickens

B:Emily Bronte

C:Thomas Hardy

D:George Eliot

6、 As an active participant, F. Scott Fitzgerald is acclaimed literary spokesman of the ().(1 分)

A:Jazz Age

B:Age of Reason

C:Lost Generation
D:Beat Generation

7、 Daniel Defoe describes Robinson Crusoe as a typical English middle-class man of the () century-the very prototype of the empire builder, the pioneer colonist.(1 分)

A:16th
B:17th
C:18th
D:19th

8、 () is the first important governess novel in the English literary history.(1 分)

A:Jane Eyre
B:Emma
C:Wuthering Heights
D:Middlemarch

9、 Because of author's sensitivity to universal patterns of human behavior, () has brought English novel, as an art of form, to its maturity.(1 分)

A:Charlotte Bronte
B:Jane Austen
C:Emily Bronte
D:Henry Fielding

10、 () is the central to William Blake' concern in the Songs of Innocence and Songs of Experience.(1 分)

A:Freedom
B:Nature
C:Love
D:Childhood

11、 () , the first of the great tragedies, is generally regarded as Shakespeare's most popular play on the stage.(1 分)

A:Hamlet
B:Othello
C:King Lear
D:Macbeth

12、 The 20th-century stream-of-consciousness technique was frequently and skillfully used by ()to emphasize the reactions and inner musings of the narrator.(1 分)

A:Hemingway
B:Frost
C:Faulkner
D:Whitman

13、 Mr. Micawber in David Copperfield and Sam Weller in Pickwick Papers are perhaps the best () characters created by Charles Dickens.(1 分)

A:comical
B:tragic
C:round
D:sophisticated

14、 As a whole, () is one of the most effective and devastating criticisms and satires of all aspects in the English and European life.(1 分)

A:Moll Flanders
B:Gulliver's Travels

C: Pilgrim's Progress
D: The School for Scandal

15、 Shelley's political lyrics () is a war cry calling upon all working people to rise up against their political oppressors.(1 分)

A: Ode to Liberty
B: Ode to Naples
C: Ode to the West Wind
D: Men of England

16、 The finest example of Hawthorne's symbolism can be found in () .(1 分)

A: The Scarlet Letter
B: The House of the Seven Gables
C: The Marble Faun
D: The Ambitious Guest

17、 Widowers' Houses, a play written by George Bernard Shaw, is a grotesquely realistic exposure of () .(1 分)

A: prostitution
B: life force
C: social evil
D: slum landlordism

18、 In 1849, Herman Melville published (), semi-autobiographical novel, concerning the sufferings of a genteel youth among brutal sailors.(1 分)

A: Omoo
B: Mardi
C: Redburn
D: Typee

19、 () followed the traditions of realism, and took the modern social issues as his subjects with the aim of directing social reforms.(1 分)

A: Bernard Shaw
B: Thomas Hardy
C: D. H. Lawrence
D: T. S. Eliot

20、 Ernest Hemingway's novel () describes the drifting life of American exiles in Europe.(1 分)

A: The Sun Also Rises
B: A Farewell to Arms
C: For Whom the Bell Tolls
D: The Old Man And the Sea

21、 Of the American novelists () is known for his "black vision".(1 分)

A: Nathaniel Hawthorne
B: Bernard Shaw
C: T. S. Eliot
D: William Wordsworth

22、 From the first novel Sister Carrie on, Dreiser set himself to project the American values for what he had found them to be: () to the core.(1 分)

A: bestiality
B: political
C: religious
D: materialistic

23、Charlotte Bronte's works are all about the struggle of an individual consciousness towards () .(1 分)

- A:self-reliance
- B:self-realization
- C:self-esteem
- D:self-consciousness

24、 () produced several plays, exploring his idea of "Life Force" the power that would create superior beings to be equal to God.(1 分)

- A:Bernard Shaw
- B:Thomas Hardy
- C:D. H. Lawrence
- D:T. S. Eliot

25、 Daniel Defoe's works are all the following EXCEPT () .(1 分)

- A:Moll Flanders
- B:A Tale of a Tub
- C:A Journal of the Plague Year
- D:Colonel Jack

26、 () best describes the nature of Thomas Hardy's later works.(1 分)

- A:Sentimentalism
- B:Tragic sense
- C:Surrealism
- D:Comic sense

27、 Generally speaking, () is the best of T. S. Eliot's plays in the sense that it contains the best poetry and the most coherent drama.(1 分)

- A:Murder in the Cathedral
- B:The Cocktail Party
- C:The Family Reunion
- D:The Waste Land

28、 The main theme of The Art of Fiction written by () clearly indicates that the aim of the novel is to present life.(1 分)

- A:Henry James
- B:Mark Twain
- C:Theodore Dreiser
- D:Ernest Hemingway

29、 The novel The White Peacock written by () is a remarkable work of a talented young man.(1 分)

- A:George Bernard Shaw
- B:T. S. Eliot
- C:D. H. Lawrence
- D:Charles Dickens

30、 Closely related to Dickinson's religious poetry are her poems concerning () , ranging over the physical as well as the psychological and emotional aspects of death.(1 分)

- A:love and nature
- B:death and universe
- C:death and immortality
- D:family and happiness

31、 () is a great literary giant of America, whom Mencken considered "the true father of our national literature".(1 分)

- A:Theodore Dreiser
- B:Herman Melville
- C:Mark Twain
- D:Robert Lee Frost

32、 Jonathan Swift is a satirist in English literature. His () is taken as a perfect model.(1 分)

- A:Gulliver's Travels
- B:The Battle of the Books
- C:A Modest Proposal
- D:A Tale of a Tub

33、 () is NOT written by William Wordsworth.(1 分)

- A:To a Skylark
- B:The Chimney Sweeper
- C:An Evening Walk
- D:My Heart Leaps Up

34、 Walt Whitman was a pioneering figure of American poetry. His innovation lies in his use of (), poetry without a fixed beat or a regular rhyme scheme.(1 分)

- A:blank verse
- B:heroic couplet
- C:free verse
- D:limbic pentameter

35、 Robert Lee Frost's first collection() traces a boy's development from self-centered idealism to maturity.(1 分)

- A:A Boy's Will
- B:North of Boston
- C:New Hampshire
- D:A Witness Tree

36、 Fielding's sentences are always distinguished by ().(1 分)

- A:logic and structure
- B:rhythm and structure
- C:powerfulness and logic
- D:logic and rhythm

37、 "If Winter comes, can Spring be far behind?" is an epigrammatic line by ().(1 分)

- A:John Keats
- B:William Blake
- C:William Wordsworth
- D:Shelley

38、 It's () that gives Wordsworth "strength and knowledge full of peace".(1 分)

- A:nation
- B:past experience
- C:common life
- D:nature

39、 D. H. Lawrence's artistic tendency is mainly (), which combines dramatic scenes with an authoritative commentary.(1 分)

- A:romanticism
- B:realism
- C:naturalism

D:modernism

40、 Thomas Hardy's pessimistic view of life predominated most of his later works and earns him a reputation as a()writer.(1 分)

A:realistic

B:naturalistic

C:romantic

D:stylistic

二、阅读理解题 (共 4 题, 共 16 分)

Reading Comprehension

Read the quoted parts carefully and answer the questions in English.

41、 I celebrate myself, and sing myself,
And what I assume you shall assume,
For every atom belonging to me as good belongs to you.
I loafe and invite my soul,
I learn and loafe at my ease observing a spear of summer grass.(4 分)

(1) Identify the author and the title of the poem from which the stanza is taken.(2 分)

(2) What is the rhyme scheme of this poem?(1 分)

(3) What are the two principle beliefs set forth by the poet in this poem?(1 分)

42、 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 the description of which may not be improper to give an account of.(4 分)

(1) Identify the author and the title of the novel from which the quoted part is taken.(2 分)

(2) What caused the narrator to live an isolated life on the island?(1 分)

(3) What's the author's deep concern shown in this novel?(1 分)

43、 Behold her, single in the field,
Yon solitary Highland lass!
Reaping and singing by herself;
Stop here, or gently pass!
Alone she cuts and binds the grain,
And sings a melancholy strain;
O listen! For the Vale profound
Is overflowing with the sound.(4 分)

(1) Identify the poet and the title of the poem from which the quoted part is taken.(1 分)

(2) What does "a melancholy strain" is the sixth line mean?(1 分)

(3) What does the poet intend to suggest in the poem?(2 分)

44、 For a long while we just stood there, looking down at the profound and fleshless grin. The body had apparently once lain in the attitude of an embrace, but now the long sleep that outlasts love, that conquers even the grimace of love, had cuckolded him. What was left of him, rotted beneath what was left of the night-shirt, had become inextricable from the bed in which he lay;

and upon him and upon the pillow beside him lay that even coating of the patient and biding dust.(4 分)

(1) Identify the author and the title of the work from which the quoted part is taken.(1 分)

(2) What devices does the author use to narrate the story?(1 分)

(3) What does the underlined sentence mean?(2 分)

三、简答题 (共 4 题, 共 24 分)

Questions and Answers

Give a brief answer to each of the following questions in English.

45、 In what way is Swift regarded as one of the greatest masters of English prose?(6 分)

46、 Due to her deliberate seclusion, Emily Dickinson's poems tend to be very personal and meditative. What is the style of her poetry? (6 分)

47、 According to Theodore Dreiser, what is the core of American values and what is their effect on people's life? (6 分)

48、 Why can Bernard Shaw's plays be termed as problem plays? (6 分)

四、论述题 (共 2 题, 20 分)

Topic Discussion

Write no less than 150 words on each of the following topics in English in the corresponding space on the answer sheet.

49、 Robinson Crusoe is considered to be Daniel Defoe's masterpiece because the protagonist was a real middle-class hero. And his rest four novels manifest Defoe's deep concern for the poor and the unfortunate in his society. Please try to discuss their social significance.(10 分)

50、 Moby-Dick is not merely a whaling tale or sea adventure, considering that Herman Melville is a great symbolist. Please make an analysis on this viewpoint.(10 分)

1910-全国-英美文学选读考前模拟卷 004

总分: 100

一、单选题 (共 40 题, 共 40 分)

1、【考点】《失乐园》(Paradise Lost)

答案: A

解析: Paradise Lost is acknowledged epic in English literature since Beowulf. 《失乐园》是约翰·弥尔顿继《贝耳武甫》之后大家公认的史诗。Paradise Lost《失乐园》, Paradise Regained《复乐园》, Samson Agonistes《力士参孙》是他的三部伟大作品, 其中《失乐园》最负盛名, 《力士参孙》是继希腊式英语之后最完美的诗剧范例。Areopagitica《论出版自由》是他最值得纪念的散文作品, 是对出版自由的有力声辩。

2、【考点】布莱克的生平(Blake's Life)

答案: B

解析: Blake was the first important Romantic poet, showing a contempt for the rule of the reason, opposing the classical tradition of the 18th century. 布莱克是第一位重要的浪漫主义诗人, 他蔑视理性的规则, 反对第十八世纪的古典传统, 并且珍视个人的想象力。而容易与之混淆的威廉·华兹华斯是"湖畔诗人"的领袖, 在思想上有过大起大落——初期对法国大革命的热烈向往变成了后来遁迹于山水的自然崇拜, 在诗艺上则实现了划时代的革新, 以至有人称他为第一个现代诗人。

3、【考点】对奥斯汀的评价(The Comments of Austen)

答案: A

解析: Jane Austen's main literary concern is about human beings in their personal relationship. 简·奥斯汀主要关注的是人与人之间的关系。因此, 她的小说都拥有一个普遍的意义。

4、【考点】菲尔丁的小说(Fielding's Novels)

答案: A

解析: 本题主要考察菲尔丁的小说贡献。Henry Fielding has been regarded as "Father of the English Novel" for his contribution to the establishment of the form of the modern novel. 亨利·菲尔丁被认为是"英国小说之父", 因为他对现代小说形式的建立做出了贡献。B 选项诗歌, C 选项戏剧, D 选项散文均不符合题干要求, 故选 A。

5、【考点】对狄更斯的评价(The Comments of Dickens)

答案: A

解析: Charles Dickens is a master story-teller. With his first sentence he engages the reader's attention and holds it to the end. 查尔斯·狄更斯是个讲故事的大师。他的第一句话就引起了读者的注意, 并一直持续到结尾。他的作品有着超凡的流畅度, 并且人物肖像是他作品中最突出的特点。

6、【考点】菲茨杰拉德的生平(Fitzgerald's Life)

答案: A

解析: F. Scott Fitzgerald is acclaimed literary spokesman of the Jazz Age. 菲茨杰拉德是 20 世纪 20 年代的代表人物, 但又超脱于自己的时代之外, 预见到了"金元时代"的悲剧, 他的著作《了不起的盖茨比》以爵士时代为背景, 描写了人们追逐捉摸不定的美国梦的真实写照, 有力地抨击了美国社会。因此他常常被当作爵士时代著名的文学代言人。

7、【考点】选读: (节选《鲁滨逊漂流记》第四章)

答案: C

解析: Robinson Crusoe is a typical English middle-class man of the 18 century, the empire builder, the pioneer colonist. 鲁滨逊是 18 世纪典型的中产阶级, 正是帝国建造者或先驱殖民者的原型。他拥有对工作的独到领悟与无尽能量, 对克服困难的勇气, 耐心与毅力。

8、【考点】夏洛蒂·勃朗特（节选《简爱》第二十三章）(Selected Reading: Excerpt One: from Chapter XXIII of Jane Eyre by Charlotte Brontë)

答案: A

解析: Jane Eyre is famous for the depiction of the life of the middle-class working women, particularly governesses, and the writing are marked throughout by an intensity of vision and of passion.《简爱》以描写中产阶级妇女，特别是家庭教师的生活而闻名，另一方面，夏洛蒂·勃朗特的文笔始终以强烈的视觉和激情而著称。

9、【考点】奥斯汀作品的特点(The Characteristics of Austen's Work)

答案: B

解析: Jane Austen has brought English novel, as an art of form, to its maturity. 凭借着她对于人行为的普遍特点的敏感性，简·奥斯丁把英国小说这样的一种形式艺术带入了它的成熟阶段，并且她也被很多评论家视为最杰出的小说家之一。

10、【考点】《经验之歌》(Songs of Experience)

答案: D

解析: Childhood is the central to William Blake's concern in the Songs of Innocence and Songs of Experience. 《天真之歌》和《经验之歌》共同关注的主题是童年，这一关注也为这两本书提供了强有力的社会和历史参考。

11、【考点】《哈姆雷特》(Hamlet)

答案: A

解析: Hamlet, the first of the great tragedies, is generally regarded as the most popular play on the stage. 《哈姆雷特》四大悲剧中的第一大悲剧，是莎士比亚最流行的舞台剧。

12、【考点】福克纳的创作风格(Faulkner's Style)

答案: C

解析: The modern stream-of-consciousness technique was also frequently and skillfully exploited by Faulkner to emphasize the reactions and inner musings of the narrator. 现代意识流技术也被福克纳频繁而巧妙地运用，以强调叙述者的反应和内心的思考。福克纳以善于运用心理独白，时间片段和将过去与现在并置著称，并将意识流与多重视角叙述运用到了极致。

13、【考点】对狄更斯的评价(The Comments of Dickens)

答案: A

解析: Dickens is famous for the depiction of those horrible and grotesque characters like Fagin, Bill Sikes, and Quilp, and those broadly humorous or comical ones like Mr. Micawber, Sam Weller, and Mrs. Gamp. 狄更斯非常善于描写恐怖和怪诞的人物，比如 Fagin, Bill Sikes, and Quilp, 以及如 Mr. Micawber, Sam Weller, and Mrs. Gamp 等幽默风趣的人物。这些人物之所以令人印象深刻，不仅是因为他们真实贴近生活，而且大多数时候他们都很夸张，他们是具有一些被夸张，凸显至极端程度特点的人的具象表现。

14、【考点】选读：（节选《格列佛游记》第一部分第三章）

答案: B

解析: Gulliver's Travels is one of the most effective and devastating criticisms and satires of all aspects in the English and European life. 《格列佛游记》是批评和讽刺小说中最有力，最犀利的小说之一，涉及到英国和欧洲生活的方方面面，无论是从社会，政治，宗教，哲学，科学还是道德领域。它的社会影响力很大并且其对人性的探索意义也颇为深远。

15、【考点】对雪莱诗歌的评论(The Comments of Shelley's Poems)

答案: D

解析: Shelley's political lyrics Men of England is a war cry calling upon all working people to rise

up against their political oppressors. 雪莱的政治抒情诗《英格兰人之歌》号召工人阶级起来反抗政治压迫，并且诗歌也如同演讲一般指出了经济剥削的不可容忍的不公正性。

16、【考点】霍桑作品的特点(The Characteristics of Hawthorne's Works)

答案：A

解析：Hawthorne is a master of symbolism, with the scarlet letter A as the biggest symbol of all. 霍桑是象征主义的大师，红字 A 是最大的象征。作为整部小说的关键，字母 A 随着情节的发展呈现出不同层次的象征意义，但人们提出了不同的解释，他们不知道哪一个是确定的。同时，字母 A 是模糊的，模糊性是霍桑艺术的显著特征之一。

17、【考点】萧伯纳的创作生涯(Bernard Shaw's Writing Career)

答案：D

解析：Widowers' Houses, a play written by George Bernard Shaw, is a grotesquely realistic exposure of slum landlordism. 萧伯纳写的剧本《鳏夫的房产》是对贫民窟地主的荒唐的真实揭露；另外一部剧本《华伦夫人的职业》(1893) 描写了妇女遭受的经济压迫。这两部剧本被视为萧伯纳的代表作。

18、【考点】麦尔维尔作品的特点(The Characteristics of Melville's Works)

答案：C

解析：Redburn (1849) is a semi-autobiographical novel, concerning the sufferings of a genteel youth among brutal sailors. 《雷德本》(1849 年)是一部半自传体小说，讲述了一个年轻的贵族在残酷的水手中所遭受的苦难。A 选项 Omoo (1847), B 选项 Mardi (1849), C 选项 Typee (1846) 讲述了他和来自南太平洋诸岛的人的历险经历。

19、【考点】萧伯纳作品的特点(The Characteristics of Bernard Shaw's Works)

答案：A

解析：As a realistic dramatist, Bernard Shaw took the social issues as his subjects with the aim of directing social reforms. 萧伯纳作为一位现实主义的剧作家，以社会问题为主题，指导社会改革。

20、【考点】《太阳照常升起》(The Sun Also Rises)

答案：A

解析：本题考查海明威作品的主要题材和主题，如下表所示：

作品	作品	主题
<i>The Sun Also Rises</i>	《太阳照样升起》	描绘了一战后的整个一代人和战争带来的影响，刻画了战后人们在欧洲的流亡生活。
<i>A Farewell to Arms</i>	《永别了武器》	描述了战争中人与人之间的互相残杀以及战争对人的精神和情感的毁灭。
<i>For Whom the Bell Tolls</i>	《丧钟为谁而鸣》	——美国人参加西班牙人民反法西斯战争为题材。
<i>The Old Man And the Sea</i>	《老人与海》	讲述了老渔夫和大鱼奋力搏斗的故事，表现了一种奋斗的人生观。

故选 A。

21、【考点】霍桑对原罪的观点(Hawthorne's Point of Evil)

答案：A

解析：Hawthorne's literary world turns out to be a most disturbed, tormented and problematical one possible to imagine. This has much to do with his "black" vision of life and human beings. 霍桑的文学世界是一个最令人不安、最痛苦、最有问题的世界。这与他对生命和人类的"黑色"愿景有很大关系。正如霍桑所说，每个人心中都有一个恶魔，或许一生中都处于隐藏的状态，但是周遭环境可能会使它活跃起来。

22、【考点】德莱塞作品的特点(The Characteristics of Dreiser's Works)

答案：D

解析：From the first novel *Sister Carrie* on, Dreiser set himself to project the American values for what he had found them to be: materialistic to the core. 从第一部小说《嘉莉妹妹》开始，德莱塞就开始向世人展示美国的价值观：物质至上。因而，生活在一个拥有这样价值观的社会，

人们总是沉迷于一种无止境却毫无意义的对自己欲望的满足的追求。

23、【考点】勃朗特姐妹作品的特点(The Characteristics of The Brontë Sisters'Works)

答案: B

解析: Charlotte Bronte's works are all about the struggle of an individual consciousness towards self-realization. 夏洛蒂·勃朗特的作品都是关于个人意识的斗争走向自我实现。主要是关于一些孤独, 压抑但是对爱, 理解和幸福美满生活拥有强烈渴望的年轻妇女。

24、【考点】萧伯纳的创作生涯(Bernard Shaw's Writing Career)

答案: A

解析: Bernard Shaw produced several plays, exploring his idea of "Life Force" the power that would create superior beings to be equal to God. 萧伯纳写了很多作品, 探讨了"生命的力量"的想法, 这种力量可以创造出和上帝一样的生物。并且解决了人类社会所存在的社会, 道德以及形而上学的问题, 典型作品有 Man and Superman(1904)《人与超人》和 Back to Methuselah(1921)《千岁人》

25、【考点】笛福的生平(Defoe's Life)

答案: B

解析: 迪福的作品: 《鲁宾逊漂流记》Robinson Crusoe; 《辛利顿船长》Captain Singleton; 《莫尔·弗朗德斯》Moll Flanders; 《杰克上校》Colonel Jack; 《罗克萨那》Roxana; 《桶的故事》(A Tale of a Tub) 是 Jonathan Swift (乔纳森·斯威夫特) 的作品。

26、【考点】哈代作品的特点(The Characteristics of Hardy's Works)

答案: B

解析: 从《还乡记》开始, 悲剧意识就成为哈代小说的基调。传统与现代的冲突被带到舞台的中心。这种悲观的人生观主导了哈代后期的大部分作品, 并为他赢得了自然主义作家的声誉。

27、【考点】《大教堂谋杀案》(Murder in the Cathedral)

答案: A

解析: Generally speaking, Murder in the Cathedral is the best of T. S. Eliot's plays in the sense that it contains the best poetry and the most coherent drama. 一般而言, T.S Eliot 的最好的剧本——《大教堂谋杀案》在某种意义上包含了最好的诗和最连贯的戏剧。尽管缺乏动作和令人信服的主角, 这部戏还是非常感人。

28、【考点】詹姆斯作品的特点(The Characteristics of James's Works)

答案: A

解析: The theme of Henry James's essay "The Art of Fiction" clearly indicates that the aim of the novel is to present life. 亨利·詹姆斯的散文《小说艺术》的主题清楚地表明了小说是为了呈现生活。因而, 他的作品包含了各种人类生活经历的可能形式, 比如: 幻觉, 绝望, 回报, 折磨, 灵感, 喜悦等。

29、【考点】劳伦斯早期创作阶段(Lawrence's Early Writing Stage)

答案: C

解析: D. H. Lawrence's first novel The White Peacock, is a remarkable work of a talented young man. 劳伦斯在他 20 岁时开始创作小说, 他的第一部小说《白孔雀》(1911), 是一部描写才华卓越的年轻人的著作, 充满了对自然的敏锐观察和愉悦。

30、【考点】狄金森诗歌的内容(The Contents of Dickinson's Poems)

答案: C

解析: Closely related to Dickinson's religious poetry are her poems concerning death and immortality, ranging over the physical as well as the psychological and emotional aspects of

death. 狄金森的宗教诗歌与狄金森的死亡和不朽的诗歌密切相关, 涉及到死亡的生理、心理和情感方面。在她的作品中, 她总是从生与死两个方面来看待死亡。(助记: 死亡与不朽正好是相反含义。)

31、【考点】马克吐温的生平(Mark Twain's Life)

答案: C

解析: Mark Twain is a great literary giant of America, whom Mencken considered "the true father of our national literature". 马克吐温是美国伟大的文学巨人, Mencken 认为他是"美国真正的民族文学之父"。Theodore Dreiser 西奥多·德莱塞是美国现代小说的先驱现实主义作家之一; Herman Melville 赫尔曼·麦尔维尔是 19 世纪美国最伟大的小说家, 散文家和诗人之一, 与 Nathaniel Hawthorne 纳撒尼尔·霍桑齐名; Robert Lee Frost 罗伯特·弗罗斯特是 20 世纪最受欢迎的美国诗人之一, 被称之为"美国文学中的桂冠诗人"。

32、【考点】斯威夫特作品的特点(The Characteristics of Swift's Works)

答案: C

解析: A Modest Proposal is taken as a perfect model. 乔纳森·斯威夫特是一位讽刺文学大师, 他的讽刺作品通常是伪装于一种外在的严肃和明显的一本正经之下, 使他的讽刺更加有力。其中 A Modest Proposal 《一个温和的建议》就被视为一个完美的模式。

33、【考点】华兹华斯的两组短诗(The Two Groups of Wordsworth's Short Poems)

答案: B

解析:

34、【考点】惠特曼作品的特点(The Characteristics of Whitman's Works)

答案: C

解析: What Whitman prefers for his new subject and new poetic feelings is "free verse", poetry without a fixed beat or a regular rhyme scheme. 惠特曼青睐的是他的新主题和新的诗意是"自由诗", 诗歌没有固定的节奏或固定的韵律。并且, 更宽松, 更开放的句法结构受到很多青睐。

35、【考点】弗洛斯特创作生涯(Frost's Writing Career)

答案: A

解析: Robert Lee Frost's first collection A Boy's Will traces a boy's development from self-centered idealism to maturity. Frost 的第一个作品集《男孩的愿望》

36、【考点】菲尔丁作品的特点(The Characteristics of Fielding's Works)

答案: D

解析: 本题主要考察菲尔丁的语言特点。Fielding's sentences are always distinguished by logic and rhythm. 菲尔丁的语言很有特色, 逻辑性很强, 很有节奏感。A 选项"逻辑与结构", B 选项"节奏和结构", C 选项"有力和逻辑"均不符合题干要求, 故选 D。

37、【考点】对雪莱诗歌的评论(The Comments of Shelley's Poems)

答案: D

解析: "If Winter comes, can Spring be far behind?"如果冬天来了, 春天还会远吗"出自雪莱的 Ode to the West Wind 《西风颂》(1819)。整首诗都有一种感觉的逻辑, 一种不易分析的发展, 从而引出了最终欢欣鼓舞、充满希望和令人信服的结论。

38、【考点】华兹华斯的两组短诗(The Two Groups of Wordsworth's Short Poems)

答案: D

解析: It's nature that gives Wordsworth "strength and knowledge full of peace". 正是大自然赋予他"饱含和谐的知识 and 力量"。对于华兹华斯来说, 随着在不同环境下人的具体发展, 自然可

以代替想象力与智力参与生活与创作。

39、【考点】劳伦斯作品的特点(The Characteristics of Lawrence's Works)

答案: B

解析: D. H. Lawrence's artistic tendency is mainly realism, which combines dramatic scenes with an authoritative commentary.劳伦斯小说特点趋向于现实主义, 能够将戏剧场景对应于一个权威评论进行结合。这一特点在他作品中的人物细节肖像中最为明显。

40、【考点】哈代作品的特点(The Characteristics of Hardy's Works)

答案: B

解析: Thomas Hardy's pessimistic view of life predominated most of his later works and earns him a reputation as a naturalistic writer.托马斯·哈代的世界观非常灰暗, 抑郁。他坚信人类生活的悲剧性是不可避免的, 这样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。

二、阅读理解题 (共 4 题, 共 16 分)

42、(1) 【考点】选读:《有一个孩子向前走去》《骑兵(1)跨越福特》《自我之歌》(Selected Reading: There Was a Child Went Forth;Cavalry(1) Crossing a Ford;Song of Myself)

答案: Walt Whitman, Song of Myself.

(2) 【考点】选读:《有一个孩子向前走去》《骑兵(1)跨越福特》《自我之歌》(Selected Reading: There Was a Child Went Forth;Cavalry(1) Crossing a Ford;Song of Myself)

答案: FreeVerse

(3) 【考点】选读:《有一个孩子向前走去》《骑兵(1)跨越福特》《自我之歌》(Selected Reading: There Was a Child Went Forth;Cavalry(1) Crossing a Ford;Song of Myself)

答案: In this poem Whitman sets forth two principal beliefs: the theory of universality, which is illustrated by lengthy catalogues of people and things, and the belief in the singularity and equality of all beings in value.

43、(1) 【考点】选读: (节选《鲁滨逊漂流记》第四章)

答案: Daniel Defoe, Robinson Crusoe.

(2) 【考点】选读: (节选《鲁滨逊漂流记》第四章)

答案: In the first part the hero of the story, Robinson Crusoe, narrates in the first person how he goes to sea, gets shipwrecked and marooned on a Lonely island struggles to live for twenty-four years there and finally gets relieved and returns to England.

(3) 【考点】选读: (节选《鲁滨逊漂流记》第四章)

答案: He shows his deep concern for the poor and the unfortunate in his society.

44、(1) 【考点】选读:《她行走在无人走过的路上》《孤独的割麦女》(Selected Reading: She Dwelt Among the Untrodden Ways;The Solitary Reaper)

答案: William Wordsworth, The Solitary Reaper

(2) 【考点】选读:《她行走在无人走过的路上》《孤独的割麦女》(Selected Reading: She Dwelt Among the Untrodden Ways;The Solitary Reaper)

答案: "a melancholy strain" refers to a sad tune.

(3) 【考点】选读:《她行走在无人走过的路上》《孤独的割麦女》(Selected Reading: She Dwelt Among the Untrodden Ways;The Solitary Reaper)

答案: The joys and sorrows of the common people are the only subject of literary interest.

45、(1) 【考点】选读:《给艾米丽小姐的玫瑰》(Selected Reading: A Rose for Emily)

答案: William Faulkner, A Rose for Emily.

(2) 【考点】选读:《给艾米丽小姐的玫瑰》(Selected Reading: A Rose for Emily)

答案: In this story, Faulkner makes best use of the Gothic devices in narration.

(3) 【考点】选读:《给艾米丽小姐的玫瑰》(Selected Reading: A Rose for Emily)

答案: Emily has been sleeping with the dead body, which made him the man whose wife has committed adultery.

三、简答题 (共4题, 共24分)

45、【考点】斯威夫特作品的特点(The Characteristics of Swift's Works)

答案: Swift is almost unsurpassed in the writing of simple, direct, precise prose. Clear, simple, concrete diction, uncomplicated sentence structure, economy and conciseness of language mark all his writings: essays, poems and novels.

46、【考点】狄金森作品的特点(The Characteristics of Dickinson's Works)

答案: Dickinson's poetry is unique and unconventional in its own way. In her poetry there is a particular stress pattern, in which dashes are used as a musical device to create cadence and capital letters as a means of emphasis. Her poetic idiom is noted for its laconic brevity, directness and plainness.

47、【考点】德莱塞的写作生涯(Dreiser's Writing Career)

答案: From his first novel *Sister Carrie* on, Dreiser set himself to project the American values for what he had found them to be-materialistic to the core. Living in such a society with such a value system, the human individual is obsessed with a never-ending, yet meaningless search for satisfaction of his desires.

48、【考点】萧伯纳作品的特点(The Characteristics of Bernard Shaw's Works)

答案: Most of his plays are concerned with political, economic, moral, or religious problems, and, thus, can be termed as problem plays. And his plays have one passion, and one only, i. e. indignation, indignation against oppression and exploitation, against poverty, dirt and disorder.

四、论述题 (共2题, 20分)

49、【考点】笛福作品的特点(The Characteristics of Defoe's Works)

答案: Robinson Crusoe, an adventure story very much in the spirit of the time, is universally considered his masterpiece. His rest four novels deal with the personal history of some hero or heroine, usually a whore, a pirate, a pickpocket, a rogue or some other criminal. Their history is traced from their unfortunate childhood, through their many vicissitudes in life, to their final prosperity or repentance and death. The all-powerful influence of material circumstances or social environment upon the thoughts and actions of the hero or the heroine is highlighted. The struggle of the poor unfortunate mere existence, mixed with their desire for great wealth, comes into conflict with the social environment which prevents them from obtaining the goal under normal circumstances and thus forces them in to criminal actions or bold adventures.

50、【考点】《白鲸》(Moby-Dick)

答案: Like Hawthorne, Melville is a master of allegory and symbolism. Instead of putting the battle between Ahab and the big whale into simple statements, he used symbols, that is, objects or persons who represent something else. Different people on board the ship are representations of different ideas and different social and ethnic groups; facts become symbols and incidents acquire universal meanings; the Pequod is the microcosm of human society and the voyage becomes a search for truth. The white whale, Moby Dick, symbolizes nature for Melville, for it is complex, unfathomable, malignant, and beautiful as well. For the character Ahab, however, the whale represents only evil. Moby Dick is like a wall, hiding some unknown, mysterious things behind.

Ahab wills the whole crew on the Pequod to join him in the pursuit of the big whale so as to pierce the wall, to root out the evil, but only to be destroyed by evil, in this case, by his own consuming desire, his madness. For the author, as well as for the reader and Ishmael, the narrator, Moby Dick is still a mystery, an ultimate mystery of the universe, inscrutable and ambivalent, and the voyage of the mind will forever remain a search, not a discovery, of the truth.

1910-全国-英美文学选读考前模拟卷 005

总分: 100

一、单选题 (共 40 题, 共 40 分)。

Multiple Choice

Select from the four choices of each item the one that best answers the question or completes the statement.

1、 Which of the following characters is NOT in Jane Eyre? () (1 分)

- A: Mrs. Reed
- B: Catherine
- C: Mr. Rochester
- D: Bertha Mason

2、 Miss Emily Dickinson was born into () of Amherst, Massachusetts. (1 分)

- A: a Calvinist family
- B: a poor family
- C: a farmer's family
- D: a teacher's family

3、 Which of the following plays is NOT among William Shakespeare's four great tragedies () . (1 分)

- A: Hamlet
- B: Twelfth Night
- C: Othello
- D: King Lear

4、 Apart from school education, Dreiser read voraciously by himself. His true literary influences were from () , Charles Darwin and Herbert Spencer. (1 分)

- A: Russell Ash
- B: Balzac
- C: Vincent Alsop
- D: Zola

5、 "Leaves of Grass" has always been considered a monumental work which commands great attention because of its uniquely poetic embodiment of American () . (1 分)

- A: culture
- B: democratic ideals
- C: realistic ideals
- D: dream

6、 In Paradise Lost, the real hero created by Milton is () . (1 分)

- A: God
- B: Adam
- C: Eve
- D: Satan

7、 Generally, William Shakespeare's dramatic career can be divided into () periods. (1 分)

A:3
B:4
C:5
D:6

8、 William Blake began writing poetry at the age of () . (1 分)

A:12
B:13
C:14
D:15

9、 "It is a truth universally acknowledged that a single man in possession of a good fortune must be in want of a wife." The quoted part is taken from () . (1 分)

A:Pride and Prejudice
B:Wuthering Heights
C:Jane Eyre
D:Sense and sensibility

10、 During World War I () served as an honorable junior officer in the American Red Cross Ambulance Corps.(1 分)

A:Emily Dickinson
B:Jack London
C:Ernest Hemingway
D:Poe

11、 The writer who lived at the turn of century was () . (1 分)

A:Thomas Hardy
B:George Eliot
C:Charles Dickens
D:Emily Bronte

12、 George Bernard Shaw was a(n) () , who composed Pygmalion.(1 分)

A:playwright
B:poet
C:novelist
D:essayist

13、 Jane Austen is an English woman novelist of the () century.(1 分)

A:16th
B:17th
C:18th
D:19th

14、 Ernest Hemingway's style, the particular type of hero in his () , and his life attitudes have been widely recognized and imitated.(1 分)

A:poems
B:plays
C:science fictions
D:novels

15、 Redburn is a semi-autobiographical novel by Melville, concerning the suffering of a genteel youth among brutal () .(1 分)

A:sailors
B:workers
C:policemen
D:soldiers

16、 Who wrote Mrs Warren's Profession? () (1 分)

A:D.H. Lawrence

B:William Butler Yeats

C:T.S. Eliot

D:George Bernard Shaw

17、 In any list of important poets in the twentieth century, regardless of nationality () , commands a place.(1 分)

A:Robert Lee Frost

B:Jack London

C:Faulkner

D:Pound

18、 Today with the development of the modern novel and the common acceptance of the Freudian approach, Henry James's importance as a () and critic, has been all the more conspicuous.(1 分)

A:playwright

B:novelist

C:poet

D:politician

19、 Among Thomas Hardy's works () , is most cheerful and idyllic.(1 分)

A:Tess of the D'Urbervilles

B:The Return of the Native

C:Under the Greenwood Tree

D:The Mayor of Casterbridge

20、 The island of Lilliput can be found in () . (1 分)

A:Robinson Crusoe

B:Gulliver's Travels

C:The Adventures of Tom Sawyer

D:The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn

21、 Among Hawthorne's works () , is always regarded as the best.(1 分)

A:The Scarlet Letter

B:Self-Reliance

C:Civil Disobedience

D:The Last Tycoon

22、 Robert Lee Frost was the Pulitzer winner on () occasions; the United States Senate passed resolutions honoring his birthday.(1 分)

A:3

B:4

C:2

D:5

23、 Daniel Defoe started as a(n) () and all his life underwent many ups and downs.(1 分)

A:lawyer

B:engineer

C:worker

D:merchant

24、 The publication of The Lyrical Ballads, written by () , marked the break with the conventional poetical tradition of the 18th century.(1 分)

A:William Wordsworth and Robert Burns

B:William Blake and Coleridge
C:Wordsworth and Percy Bysshe Shelley
D:Wordsworth and Coleridge

25、 William Wordsworth is regarded as a "worshipper of nature". He can penetrate to the heart of things and give the reader the very life of () . (1 分)

A:beauty
B:peace
C:nature
D:interest

26、 Henry Fielding is the author of the great 18th century English novel () . (1 分)

A:Tom Jones
B:Pamela
C:Moll Fenders
D:The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy

27、 After the restoration of () , Milton was imprisoned for a short time and then retired to private life.(1 分)

A:Charles I
B:Charles II
C:James I
D:James II

28、 In "Leaves of Grass", Walt Whitman is concerned with openness, freedom, and above all, () .(1 分)

A:individualism
B:war
C:evils
D:sins

29、 In American literature, () possessed none of the usual aids to a writer's career: no money, no friend in power, no formal education worthy of mention, no family tradition in letters.(1 分)

A:Theodore Dreiser
B:Jack London
C:Faulkner
D:Pound

30、 Mark Twain is a great literary giant of America, whom () considered "the true father of our national literature".(1 分)

A:O. Henry
B:H.L. Mencken
C:James Michener
D:Emily Dickinson

31、 Melville's writings can be well divided into two groups, each with something in common in the light of () and imaginative focus.(1 分)

A:individualism
B:the thematic concern
C:evils
D:American value

32、 The Renaissance marks a transition from the () to the modern world.(1 分)

A:medieval
B:romantic

C:Anglo-Saxon
D:Victorian

33、 In American literature, () was the first American writer to conceive his career in international terms.(1 分)

A:Henry James
B:Hawthorne
C:Tom Pett
D:Poe

34、 Mark Twain, pen name of () was born on November 30, 1835, in Missouri.(1 分)

A:Samuel Langhorne Clemens
B:Jason Black
C:Tom Pett
D:Gerard Gibson

35、 The Blithedale Romance is a novel Hawthorne wrote to reveal his own experiences () .(1 分)

A:in London
B:in New York
C:on the Jocken Farm
D:on the Brook Farm

36、 English Romanticism, as a historical phase of literature, is generally said to have begun in () .
(1 分)

A:1786
B:1788
C:1796
D:1798

37、 The modern English writers concentrated more on the () affairs.(1 分)

A:public
B:private
C:international
D:objective

38、 Dickinson's poetry, despite its ostensible formal simplicity, is remarkable for its () , subtlety and richness.(1 分)

A:freshness
B:variety
C:humor
D:beauty

39、 The Enlightenment was a progressive intellectual movement throughout Western Europe in the () century.(1 分)

A:17th
B:18th
C:19th
D:20th

40、 It was not until the reign of () that the Renaissance really began to show its effect in England.(1 分)

A:Henry VII
B:Henry VIII
C:Charles I
D:Charles II

二、阅读理解题 (共 4 题, 共 16 分)

Reading Comprehension

Read the quoted parts carefully and answer the questions in English.

41、 So she vanquished them, horse and foot, just as she had vanquished their fathers thirty years before about the smell. That was two years after her father's death and a short time after her sweetheart — the one we believed would marry her — had deserted her. After her father's death she went out very little; after her sweetheart went away, people hardly saw her at all. A few of the ladies had the temerity to call, but were not received, and the only sign of life about the place was the Negro man—a young man then — going in and out with a market basket.(4 分)

- (1) What is the title of the story from which the excerpt is taken? Who is the author?(1 分)
- (2) What does the phrase "horse and foot" in the first line mean?(1 分)
- (3) What does the heroine of this story symbolize?(2 分)

42、 I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host of golden daffodils;
...
For oft, when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude;
And then my heart with pleasure fills, And dances with the daffodils.(4 分)

- (1) What is the title of the poem from which the stanzas are taken? Who is the author?(1 分)
- (2) What figure of speech is used in the first line?(1 分)
- (3) What do "they" and "inward eye" in the poem refer to in the last stanza?(2 分)

43、 We paused before a House that seemed
A Swelling of the Ground —
The Roof was scarcely visible - The Cornice — in the Ground -
Since then ——'tis Centuries — and yet Feels shorter than the Day I first surmised the Horses'
Heads Were toward Eternity —(4 分)

- (1) Who wrote this poem?(1 分)
- (2) What does the "House" in the first line refer to?(1 分)
- (3) What is the theme of this poem?(2 分)

44、 "Oh, Cathy! Oh, my life! How can I bear it?" was the first sentence he uttered, in a tone that did not seek to disguise his despair.
And how he stared at her so earnestly that I thought the very intensity of his gaze would bring tears into his eyes; but they burned with anguish, they did not melt.(4 分)

- (1) What is the title of the novel from which the excerpt is taken? Who is the author?(1 分)
- (2) Who are the two speaker? (1 分)

(3) What does this excerpt tell us about the speakers?(2 分)

三、简答题 (共 4 题, 共 24 分)

Questions and Answers

Give a brief answer to each of the following questions in English.

45、What does Ernest Hemingway tell about in his short story Indian Camp?(6 分)

46、Why is character-portrayal the most distinguishing feature of Charles Dickens' works?(6 分)

47、How does Emily Dickinson deal with the subject love?(6 分)

48、What does Shakespeare write in his history plays?(6 分)

四、论述题 (共 2 题, 20 分)

Topic Discussion

Write no less than 150 words on each of the following topics in English in the corresponding space on the answer sheet.

49、The Great Gatsby is an examination of American myth in the 20th century. Fitzgerald deliberately depicts Gatsby as a mysterious person so as to achieve the effect that Gatsby is American Everyman. Please make a brief comment on The Great Gatsby.(10 分)

50、According to the setting of the poem Paradise lost, discuss the theme of it.(10 分)

1910-全国-英美文学选读考前模拟卷 005

总分: 100

一、单选题 (共 40 题, 共 40 分)

1、【主考点】夏洛蒂·勃朗特 (节选《简·爱》第二十三章) (Selected Reading: Excerpt One: from Chapter XXIII of *Jane Eyre* by Charlotte Brontë)

【副考点】选读: 二: 艾米莉·勃朗特 (节选《呼啸山庄》第十五章) (Selected Reading: Excerpt Two: from Chapter XV of *Wuthering Heights* by Emily Brontë)

答案: B

解析: 《简·爱》是夏洛蒂·勃朗特的代表作。小说讲述一位从小变成孤儿的英国女子简·爱在各种磨难中不断追求自由与尊严, 坚持自我, 最终获得幸福的故事。其他主要人物有里德太太、罗切斯特先生和博萨·马森。凯瑟琳是《呼啸山庄》里的人物。

2、【考点】狄金森的生平 (Dickinson's Life)

答案: A

解析: 美国女诗人艾米丽·狄金森出生在美国马萨诸塞州艾莫斯特市的一个加尔文教的家庭, 她过着简朴而又独立的生活, 自始至终守身如玉。

3、【考点】莎士比亚的悲剧 (Shakespeare's Greatest Tragedies)

答案: B

解析: 威廉·莎士比亚是英国伟大的戏剧大师、诗人, 欧洲文艺复兴时期的文学巨匠。他的四大悲剧是《哈姆雷特》、《奥赛罗》、《李尔王》和《麦克白》, 故 B 选项 *Twelfth Night* 《第十二夜》不属于莎士比亚的四大悲剧。

4、【考点】德莱塞的生平 (Dreiser's Life)

答案: B

解析: 西奥多·德莱塞除了在学校阅读书籍外, 自己还在课外大量地阅读书籍。对他的文学起到真正影响的作家有巴尔扎克、查尔斯·达尔文和赫伯特·斯宾塞。

5、【考点】惠特曼的生平 (Whitman's Life)

答案: B

解析: 惠特曼是个有强烈使命感的诗人, 他毕生所创作的唯一一本诗集是关于美国民主思想的《草叶集》。《草叶集》绝大部分作品也都是歌颂整个美国以及自我的。

6、【考点】《失乐园》 (Paradise Lost)

答案: D

解析: 弥尔顿的《失乐园》主要讲述叛逆之神撒旦因为反抗上帝的权威被打入地狱, 却毫不屈服, 为复仇寻至伊甸园。此史诗第一次在文学创作领域内把反面人物撒旦作为主人公来塑造。这颠覆了文学创作中描绘正面形象的传统风格。

7、【考点】莎士比亚戏剧创作生涯的四个时期

答案: B

解析: 因为许多莎士比亚戏剧准确的写作时间无法确定, 所以评论家对于莎士比亚的戏剧生涯的划分持有不同的意见。但是一般说来, 他的戏剧生涯可分为 4 个时期。

8、【考点】布莱克的生平 (Blake's Life)

答案: A

解析: 威廉·布莱克是英国浪漫主义时期的代表诗人之一。12 岁时, 他就开始写诗歌, 他的代表作主要有《天真之歌》《经验之歌》等。

9、【考点】选读: (节选《傲慢与偏见》第一章)

答案: A

解析:《傲慢与偏见》原名《第一印象》,是简·奥斯汀最出色、最著名的作品,是关于贝内特一家五位姐妹寻找如意郎君的事。这本小说的名句是"世上有条众人皆知的真理,"但凡有钱的单身男子,必定想找位太太。"

10、【考点】海明威的生平(Hemingway's Life)

答案: C

解析:一战期间,海明威在美国红十字会当男护士,1918年两腿严重受伤。战后,他去巴黎作外国记者。受爱德森、史蒂芬·克兰、格特鲁德·斯坦恩等人的影响和指导,他成了作家,并受到读者注意。

11、【考点】哈代的创作生涯(Hardy's Writing Career)

答案: A

解析:托马斯·哈代处在世纪之交,常被认为是一位承前启后的作家,他的作品深受新旧两种文学理论的影响。

12、【考点】萧伯纳的创作生涯(Bernard Shaw's Writing Career)

答案: A

解析:萧伯纳是英国现代杰出的现实主义戏剧作家。他一生共写了50多部戏,《皮格马利翁》是他创作的戏剧之一。

13、【考点】奥斯汀的创作生涯(Austen's Writing Career)

答案: C

解析:作为18世纪英国女性小说家,奥斯汀作品的主题为爱情与婚姻。

14、【考点】海明威的生平(Hemingway's Life)

答案: D

解析:欧内斯特·海明威是诺贝尔文学奖的获得者,也是美国著名作家之一。他的写作风格、他小说中人物的特定类型和他的生活态度已经得到了全世界的认可,并被模仿。

15、【考点】麦尔维尔的创作生涯(Melville's Writing Career)

答案: A

解析:麦尔维尔的《雷得本》是半自传体的小说,写一个高雅的青年在野蛮的水手中的遭遇。

16、【考点】萧伯纳的创作生涯(Bernard Shaw's Writing Career)

答案: D

解析:萧伯纳在戏剧方面被公认为自莎士比亚之后英国最优秀的戏剧大师。他早期的主要作品有《鳏夫的房产》《华伦夫人的职业》《康蒂坦》《凯撒和克里奥佩特拉》。

17、【考点】弗洛斯特的一生(Frost's Life)

答案: A

解析:罗伯特·弗罗斯特是20世纪的重要诗人之一,被称为美国文学中的桂冠诗人。

18、【考点】詹姆斯的一生(James's Life)

答案: B

解析:随着现代小说的发展和弗洛伊德分析法的普遍接受,作为小说家和评论家的亨利·詹姆斯的重要性更为明显了。

19、【考点】哈代的主要作品(Hardy's Major Works)

答案: C

解析:在托马斯·哈代所有的作品中,《格林伍德的绿林荫下》是最欢快,最具田园风格的。

20、【考点】选读:(节选《格列弗游记》第一部分第三章)

答案: B

解析:《格列佛游记》是斯威夫特最佳的作品小说,全书共四卷,叙述了格列佛遭遇海难后,在利立浦特(小人国)、布罗卜丁奈格(大人国)、飞岛国、慧骃国的不同寻常的历险。在书的结构上,四部分构成了一个有机整体,有着相对的独立性,同时每一卷与其他三卷互为补充,体现了对人类本性与生活探索的主题。

21、【考点】霍桑的创作生涯(Hawthorne's Writing Career)

答案: A

解析:《红字》是霍桑的代表作,被认为是他最好的作品,讲述的是四个生活在清教社区以不同方式犯有通奸罪的人的故事,情节简单,但内容感人。

22、【考点】弗洛斯特的一生(Frost's Life)

答案: B

解析: 罗伯特·弗罗斯特获得过4次普利策奖,并且美国参议院通过决议纪念他的生日。

23、【考点】笛福的一生(Defoe's Life)

答案: D

解析: 丹尼尔·笛福是英国现代小说的先驱之一。因为笛福对经商感兴趣,所以他最开始时是一名商人,他的一生经历了许多起伏。

24、【考点】英国浪漫主义背景(Background of English Romanticism)

答案: D

解析: 华兹华斯与柯勒律治的《抒情歌谣集》的出版标志着18世纪传统的诗歌传统的结束和英国浪漫主义时期的开始。

25、【考点】华兹华斯的两组短诗(The Two Groups of Wordsworth's Short Poems)

答案: C

解析: 威廉·华兹华斯是英国浪漫主义诗人,他被称为"大自然的膜拜者",他能看透自然万物的本质,并将其细致入微地剖析给读者。

26、【考点】菲尔丁作品的特点(The Characteristics of Fielding's Works)

答案: A

解析: 在所有18世纪的小说家中,亨利·菲尔丁第一次在理论与实践上创造了"散文体喜剧史诗",并第一个为现代小说确立了结构与风格。菲尔丁的代表作《汤姆·琼斯》以对人性的讽刺为主题。

27、【考点】弥尔顿的一生(Milton's Life)

答案: B

解析: 1660年,查理二世复辟,弥尔顿被捕入狱,不久又被释放。从此他专心写诗,为实现伟大的文学抱负而艰苦努力,他写出了他的三部伟大诗作《失乐园》《复乐园》和《力士参孙》。

28、【考点】惠特曼作品的特点(The Characteristics of Whitman's Works)

答案: A

解析: 惠特曼的《草叶集》是浪漫主义时期文学的压卷之作。在《草叶集》中,惠特曼主要谈论开放性、自由,尤其是个人主义。

29、【考点】德莱塞的一生(Dreiser's Life)

答案: A

解析: 西奥多·德莱塞是美国著名的自然主义作家。他并不具有任何文学上的家学渊源或其他条件:没有钱,没有有权的朋友,没有接受过值得一提的正规教育,然而德莱塞最终成为了美国的著名作家之一。

30、【考点】 马克吐温的生平(Mark Twain's Life)

答案: B

解析: 马克·吐温是美国文学巨匠。门肯认为他是"我们真正的民族文学之父"。

31、【考点】 麦尔维尔的创作生涯(Melville's Writing Career)

答案: B

解析: 麦尔维尔的作品可以很好地分为两种类型,这两种类型在主题上和发挥想象力上具有一些共同之处。

32、【考点】 文艺复兴简介(The Introduction of Renaissance)

答案: A

解析: 文艺复兴是标志着中世纪的结束和现代社会的开始的一个过渡时期。一般来说,文艺复兴时期指的是从14世纪到17世纪中叶的这一时期。

33、【考点】 詹姆斯的生平(James's Life)

答案: A

解析: 亨利·詹姆斯是第一个按国际标准考虑自己职业的美国作家,他羡慕欧洲文明,于1876年定居伦敦,1915年加入英国籍。

34、【考点】 马克吐温的生平(Mark Twain's Life)

答案: A

解析: 马克·吐温的真实姓名是萨缪尔·兰亨·克莱门,他的代表作品有小说《密西西比河上的生活》《汤姆·索亚历险记》和《哈克贝利·费恩历险记》等。

35、【考点】 霍桑的创作生涯 (Hawthorne's Writing Career)

答案: D

解析: 《福谷传奇》是霍桑作为心理小说家反映他在布鲁克农场的亲身经历的小说。

36、【考点】 英国浪漫主义的背景(Background of English Romanticism)

答案: D

解析: 文学历史阶段之一的英国浪漫主义时期一般被认为始于1798年,标志为华兹华斯与柯勒律治的《抒情歌谣集》的出版。

37、【考点】 英国现代主义时期的背景(The Background of Modernist in England)

答案: B

解析: 现代主义以非理性哲学和心理分析原理作为理论基础。现代派文学的主题便是反映人与自然、人与社会、人与人、人与自我之间被扭曲的、渐渐疏远的、病态的关系。现代派作家注重描写个人而非公众,强调主观而非客观。

38、【考点】 狄金森作品的特点(The Characteristics of Dickinson's Works)

答案: B

解析: 虽然狄金森的诗歌表面形式简单,但她的诗歌内容以多样、微妙和丰富而著称。

39、【考点】 新古典主义时期的介绍(The Introduction of the Neoclassical Period)

答案: B

解析: 英国的18世纪同时也是启蒙主义时代,或曰理性时代。启蒙运动是进步的知识分子运动,兴盛于法国,后来席卷整个西欧。这次运动是15、16世纪文艺复兴的延续与发展,其宗旨便是用当代哲学与艺术思想的晨光启迪整个世界。

40、【考点】 文艺复兴简介(The Introduction of Renaissance)

答案: B

解析：文艺复兴浪潮波及英国的速度缓慢，直到亨利八世统治期间，文艺复兴的春风才吹入英国。在亨利八世的鼓励下，牛津的改革派、学者和人文主义者们将古典文学引入英国。自此，英国的文艺复兴开始了。

二、阅读理解题（共4题，共16分）

42、(1) 【考点】选读：《给艾米丽小姐的玫瑰》(Selected Reading: A Rose for Emily)

答案："A Rose for Emily" by Faulkner

(2) 【考点】选读：《给艾米丽小姐的玫瑰》(Selected Reading: A Rose for Emily)

答案：It means "completely".

(3) 【考点】选读：《给艾米丽小姐的玫瑰》(Selected Reading: A Rose for Emily)

答案：She is the symbol of the Old South but the prisoner of the past.

43、(1) 【考点】选读：《我独自漫游像一朵浮云》《威斯敏斯特桥上》

答案："I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud", William Wordsworth.

(2) 【考点】选读：《我独自漫游像一朵浮云》《威斯敏斯特桥上》

答案：Simile

(3) 【考点】选读：《我独自漫游像一朵浮云》《威斯敏斯特桥上》

答案："They" refers to daffodils and "inward eye" refers to mind.

44、(1) 【考点】选读：《(585)我喜欢看它一泻千里的样子》《(712)因为我不能停步等候死神》(Selected Reading:(712)Because I could not stop for Death-)

答案：Dickinson

(2) 【考点】选读：《(585)我喜欢看它一泻千里的样子》《(712)因为我不能停步等候死神》

(Selected Reading:(712)Because I could not stop for Death-)

答案：It refers to the grave.

(3) 【考点】选读：《(585)我喜欢看它一泻千里的样子》《(712)因为我不能停步等候死神》

(Selected Reading:(712)Because I could not stop for Death-)

答案：In this poem Dickinson personifies death and immortality so as to make her message strongly felt.

45、(1) 【考点】选读：二：艾米莉·勃朗特(节选《呼啸山庄》第十五章)(Selected Reading:Excerpt Two: from Chapter XV of Wuthering Heights by Emily Brontë)

答案：Wuthering Heights by Emily Bronte

(2) 【考点】选读：二：艾米莉·勃朗特(节选《呼啸山庄》第十五章)(Selected Reading:Excerpt Two: from Chapter XV of Wuthering Heights by Emily Brontë)

答案：Catherine and Heathcliff

(3) 【考点】选读：二：艾米莉·勃朗特(节选《呼啸山庄》第十五章)(Selected Reading:Excerpt Two: from Chapter XV of Wuthering Heights by Emily Brontë)

答案：The love and revenge between Catherine and Heathcliff.

三、简答题（共4题，共24分）

45、【考点】选读：《印第安人营地》(Selected Reading: Indian Camp)

答案：A. It introduces readers to Nick Adams from his childhood to manhood. B. In the story, Nick watches father deliver an Indian woman of a baby with a Jack-knife and without anesthesia. This brings the boy contact something perplexing and unpleasant and is Nick's initiation into the

pain and violence of birth and death. C. In the later stories, Nick is wounded. The wound is the symbol and the climax for the process of the development of the character of Hemingway's hero.

46、【考点】狄更斯作品的特点(The Characteristics of Dickens' Works)

答案: A. Among the various characters, marked out by some peculiarity in physical traits, speech or manner, are both types and individuals. B. His best-depicted characters are those innocent, virtuous, persecuted, helpless child characters. He writes best when writing from the child's point of view. C. He is famous for the depiction of those horrible and grotesque characters and those humorous or comical ones. The characters are impressive.

47、【考点】狄金森诗歌的内容(The Contents of Dickinson's Poems)

答案: A. One group of her love poems treats the suffering and frustration love can cause. These poems are the reflection of her unhappy experience, related to her deepest and most private feelings. B. Many are striking and original depictions of the longing for shared moments, the pain of separation, and the futility of finding happiness. C. The other group of love poems focuses on desire, emphasizing the power of physical attraction and expressing a mixture of fear and fascination between sexes.

48、【考点】亨利六世时期的三部历史剧(Three History Plays During the Henry VI Period)

答案: A. His plays are written under the principle that national unity and sovereign is a necessity. The three history plays on the stage of Henry VI are the beginning of Shakespeare's epic treatment of English history. B. It reveals a troubled reign in the 15th century. Shakespeare presents the patriotic spirit when mourning over the loss of English territories in France. C. He dramatized the class struggle between the oppressors and the oppressed during the Jack Cade's rising. He condemns the War of the Roses.

四、论述题 (共2题, 20分)

49、【考点】选读: (节选《了不起的盖茨比》第三章) (Selected Reading: An Excerpt from Chapter III of *The Great Gatsby*)

答案: 1. A masterpiece in American literature, *The Great Gatsby* evokes a haunting mood of a glamorous, wild time that seemingly will never come again. Besides, the loss of an ideal and the disillusionment that comes with the failure are exploited fully in the personal tragedy of a young man whose "incorruptible dream" is "smashed into pieces by the relentless reality."

2. *Gatsby* is a mythical figure whose intensity of dream partakes of a state of mind that embodies America itself; *Gatsby* is the last of the romantic heroes, whose energy and sense of commitment takes him in search of his personal grail; *Gatsby's* failure magnifies to a great extent the end of the American Dreams. However, the affirmation of hope and expectation is self-asserted in Fitzgerald's artistic manipulation of the central symbol in the novel, *The Green Light*.

50、【考点】《失乐园》(*Paradise Lost*)

答案: 1. The theme is the "Fall of Man" i. e. Man's disobedience and the loss of Paradise, with its prime cause—Satan. In Heaven, Satan led a rebellion against God. Defeated, he and his rebel angels were cast into Hell. However, Satan refused to accept his failure, vowing that "all was not lost" and that he would seek revenge for his downfall.

2. Milton wrote *Paradise Lost*, intending to expose the ways of Satan and to justify the ways of God to men. At the center of the conflict between human love and spiritual duty lies Milton's fundamental concern with freedom and choice; the freedom to submit to God's prohibition and the choice of disobedience made for love. Milton raises the problem of the evil in a more intractable form. Milton held that God created all things out of himself, including evil. There was evil in Heaven before Satan rebelled.

3. His poem attempts to convince us that an all-knowing God was just in allowing Adam and Eve to be tempted and of their free will, to choose sin and its inevitable punishment.