

2020 上半年高等教育自学考试 《英美文学选读》真题及答案解析

(精编)

一、单项选择题:本大题共 40 小题,每小题 1 分,共 40 分。在每小题列出的备选项中只有一项是最符合题目要求的,请将其选出。

Multiple Choice (40 points in all, 1 for each)

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

1. As a drama critic, _ was strongly against the credo of “art for art’s sake” held by the decadent aesthetic artists.

A. Shakespeare

B. Thomas Hardy

C. Charles Dickens

D. Bernard Shaw

2. T. S. Eliot’s major achievement in play writing is the creation of a ___ in the 20th century.

A. heroic drama

B. verse drama

C. mono drama

D. blank drama

3. The theme of D. H. Lawrence’s The Trespasser is about the failure of the human contact and the lack of ___ between people.

A. warmth

B. communication

C. love

D. tolerance

4. T. S. Eliot produced only two major volumes of poetic works: *Ash Wednesday* and _____ in his later period.

A. *The Cocktail*

B. *The Elder Party*

C. *Four Quartets*

D. *The Hollow Men*

5. Bernard Shaw's *The Doctor's Dilemma* is about the ____, incompetence, arrogance and bigotry of the medical profession.

A. ambition

B. ignorance

C. smart

D. trick

6. The first child hero described by Charles Dickens is _____

A. *David Copperfield*

B. *Little Dorrit*

C. *Little Nell*

D. *Oliver Twist*

7. Charlotte Brontë's first novel _____ was rejected by the publisher.

A. *The professor*

B. *Wuthering Heights*

C. Shirley

D. Jane Eyre

8. The work *Jude the Obscure*, known as “novels of character and environment” is one of the most representatives of

A. Daniel Defoe

B. D. H. Lawrence

C. Thomas Hardy

D. Jane Austen

9. Henchard, hero of Thomas Hardy's *The Mayor of Casterbridge*, is a _____ man.

A. decent

B. shrewd

C. modern

D. self-sufficient

10. In _____, Charles Dickens presents the overwhelming social environment which brings moral degeneration and destruction to people.

A. *Hard Times*

B. *Great Expectations*

C. *A Tale of Two Cities*

D. *Nicholas Nickleby*

11. In Brussels _____ fell in love with a married man and this one-sided love was later recounted in *Villette*.

A. Emily Bronte

B. Charlotte Bronte'

C. Anne Bronte

D. Emily Dickinson

12. In the novel ____, D. H. Lawrence illustrates a terrible social corruption accompanies the progress of human civilization.

A. The Rainbow

B. Sons and Lovers

C. Women in Love

D. Aaron's Rod

13. Jane Austen's Persuasion contrasts the true ____ with the prudential calculations.

A. love

B. friendship

C. freedom

D. equality

14. At 18, __ wrote The Necessity of Atheism, repudiating the existence of God, and this resulted in his expulsion from the university.

A. William Blake

B. Thomas Hardy

C. Percy Shelley

D. T. S. Eliot

15. The poem ____ takes us to the core of William Wordsworth's poetic belief.

A. "To a Skylark"

B. "The Sparrow's Nest"

C. "To a Butterfly"

D. "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud"

16. The major theme of Jane Austen's novels is love and marriage towards which she holds on a practical

A. realism

B. criticism

C. idealism

D. materialism

17. Many critics rank The Prelude as the greatest work written by_____

A. Thomas Hardy

B. Jane Austen

C. William Wordsworth

D. John Milton

18. William Blake's Songs of Innocence is a lovely volume of poems, while his Songs of Experience paints a different world with a tone.

A. cheerful

B. melancholy

C. lyric

D. graceful

19. The perfect model of_____ in literary history is Jonathan Swift's A Modest Proposal.

A. satire

B. nature

C. realism

D. humor

20. It is Henry Fielding's The History of Tom Jones that is about the subject of____

A. history development

B. social system

C. growth of a young man

D. human nature

21. Marriage of Heaven and Hell was composed by _____ during the climax of the French Revolution.

A. T. S. Eliot

B. William Blake

C. D. H. Lawrence

D. Charles Dickens

22. According to the description of the hero of Robinson in the first part of Robinson Crusoe, one of the following things, "____" is NOT true.

A. how he goes to sea

B. how he returns to New England

C. how he gets shipwrecked

D. how he struggles to live

23. The following work _____ is NOT written by Jonathan Swift.

A. A Tale of a Tub

B. The Battle of the Books

C. The Examiner

D. The Tragedy of Tragedies

24. The___ part of Gulliver s Travel is a most interesting account of Gulliver's discoveries

in the Houyhnhnm land.

A. first

B. second

C. third

D. last

25. Shakespeare's work eulogizes the faithfulness of love and spirit of pursuing happiness.

A. Hamlet

B. Othello

C. Romeo and Juliet

D. The Tempest

26. In Samson Agonistes, John Milton borrows his story from the_

A. Bible

B. legend

C. Greek myth

D. French tale

27. Shakespeare's Venus and Adonis and The Rape of Lucrece are dedicated to the___

A. Earl of Southampton

B. King of Lear

C. Dark Lady

D. Prince Denmark

30 28. In Robinson Crusoe, ___ is saved by Robinson and soon becomes a loyal servant of him.

- A. Tom
- B. Nick
- C. Friday
- D. Jim

29. It is ___ that adopts the "the third-person narration" in which the author becomes the "all-knowing-God".

- A. John Milton
- B. Percy Shelley
- C. Thomas Hardy
- D. Henry Fielding

30. Nathaniel Hawthorne discusses ___ in almost every book he wrote.

- A. love and hatred
- B. sin and evil
- C. joy and sorrow
- D. freedom and discipline

31. In Leaves of Grass, all ___ is concerned with are openness, freedom and individualism.

- A. Walt Whitman
- B. Robert Frost
- C. Emily Dickinson
- D. Herman Melville

32. In Moby Dick, the purpose of the captain, Ahab, is to ___

- A. save a missing sailor
- B. travel in a remote island
- C. capture the white whale
- D. catch the black whale

33. Adventures of Huckleberry Finn begins with a description of how Widow ___ attempts to civilize Huck.

- A. Sally
- B. Douglas
- C. Hurstwood
- D. Zelda

34. The theme of Henry James' essay "The Art of Fiction" clearly indicates that the aim of the novel is to present___

- A. beauty
- B. nature
- C. love
- D. life

35. Among the following poets, ___ wrote 1775 poems, of which only seven had appeared during the poet's lifetime.

- A. Walt Whitman
- B. Henry James
- C. Emily Dickinson
- D. Robert Frost

36. One of the following works___ is written by Theodore Dreiser.

- A. An American Tragedy

B. The Europeans

C. The American

D. Redburn

37. Earnest Hemingway dramatizes in his novels the sense of loss and ____ among the post-war generation.

A. despair

B. struggle

C. anxiety

D. worry

38. Robert Frost describes North of Boston as “a book of ____”.

A. life

B. nature

C. society

D. people

39. Nick, the narrator of The Great Gatsby, is a young Midwesterner who sells ____ in New York.

A. insurance

B. furniture

C. bonds

D. houses

40. William Faulkner has created ____ novels and seventy-five short stories, many of which are about people from a small region in Northern Mississippi.

A. sixteen

B. seventeen

C. eighteen

D. nineteen

二、阅读理解题:本大题共 4 小题, 每小题 4 分, 共 16 分。

Reading Comprehension (16 points in all, 4 for each)

Read the quoted parts carefully and answer the questions in English
41.

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

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

Question:

A. identify the author and the title of the novel from which the quoted part is taken.

B. Who is the narrator?

C. Why did the narrator set up a tent?

42. When the stars threw down their spears,

And water'd heaven with their tears,

Did he smile his work to see?

Did he who made the Lamb make thee?

Tyger! Tyger! Burning bright
In the forests of the night,
What immortal hand or eye
Dare frame thy fearful symmetry?

Question:

- A. Identify the poet of the quoted lines.
- B. What's the meaning of the first two sentences?
- C. What does the word "Lamb" symbolize?

43. I heard a Fly buzz- -When I died-
The Stillness in the Room
Was like the Stillness in the Air-
Between the Heavens of the storm-

The Eyes around- -had wrung them dry-
And Breaths were gathering firm
For that last Onset -when the king
Be witnessed- in the Room-

Question: :

- A. Identify the poet of the quoted lines.
- B. What does the first line of the second paragraph mean?
- C. What does the phrase "the King" refer to?

44.

It was a big, squarish frame house that had once been white, decorated with cupolas and spires and scrolled balconies in the heavily lightsome

style of the seventies, set on what had once been our most select street. But garages and cotton gins had encroached and obliterated even the august names of that neighborhood; only Miss Emily's house was left, lifting its stubborn and coquettish decay above the cotton wagons and the gasoline pumps-- **an eyesore among eyesore.**

Question:

- A. Identify the author and the title of the novel from which the quoted part is taken.
- B. What does the phrase "an eyesore among eyesores" mean?
- C. In this story, what devices does the author make best use of in narration?

三、简答题:本大题共 4 小题, 每小题 6 分, 共 24 分。

Questions and Answers (24 points in all, 6 for each)

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

- 45. How is the story of Emily Bronte's *Wuthering Heights* told?
- 46. What are the features of Bernard Shaw's characterization?
- 47. What are the subjects or themes that the American naturalists chose for their works and what about their naturalistic writings?
- 48. Based on *The Great Gatsby*, what are the characteristics of the protagonists in Scott Fitzgerald's works?

四、论述题:本大题共 2 小题, 每小题 10 分, 共 20 分。

Topic Discussion (20 points in all, 10 for each)

Write no less than 150 words on each of the following topics in English.

- 49. *Paradise Lost* is John Milton's masterpiece. Briefly discuss the

theme, the author's intention and the implication that Milton wants to express.

50. Briefly discuss the theme of Nathaniel Hawthorne's works.