

<<文学导论>>

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前言

我国英语专业本科教学与学科建设，伴随着我国改革开放的步伐，得到了长足的发展和提升。回顾这30多年英语专业教学改革和发展的历程，无论是英语专业教学大纲的制订、颁布、实施和修订，还是四、六级考试的开发与推行，以及多项英语教学改革项目的开拓，无不是围绕英语专业的学科建设和人才培养而进行的，正如《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》提出的英语专业的培养目标，即培养“具有扎实的英语语言基础和广博的文化知识并能熟练地运用英语在外事、教育、经贸、文化、科技、军事等部门从事翻译、教学、管理、研究等工作的复合型英语人才。”

为促进英语专业本科建设的发展和教学质量的提高，外语专业教学指导委员会还实施了“新世纪教育质量改革工程”，包括推行“十五”、“十一五”国家级教材规划和外语专业国家精品课程评审，从各个教学环节加强对外语教学质量的宏观监控，从而确保为我国的经济建设输送大量的优秀人才。跨入新世纪，英语专业的建设面临新的形势和任务：经济全球化、科技一体化、文化多元化、信息网络化的发展趋势加快，世界各国之间的竞争日趋激烈，这对我国英语专业本科教学理念和培养目标提出了新的挑战；大学英语教学改革如火如荼；数字化、网络化等多媒体教学辅助手段在外语教学中广泛应用和不断发展；英语专业本科教育的改革和学科建设也呈现出多样化的趋势，翻译专业、商务英语专业相继诞生——这些变化和发展无疑对英语专业的学科定位、人才培养以及教材建设提出了新的、更高的要求。

上海外语教育出版社（简称外教社）在新世纪之初约请了全国30余所著名高校百余位英语教育专家，对面向新世纪的英语专业本科生教材建设进行了深入、全面、广泛和具有前瞻性的研讨，成功地推出了理念新颖、特色明显、体系完备的“新世纪高等院校英语专业本科生系列教材”，并被列入“十五”国家级规划教材，以其前瞻性强、先进性和创新性等特点受到全国众多使用院校的广泛好评。面对快速发展的英语专业本科教育，如何保证专业的教学质量，培养具有国际视野和创新能力的英语专业人才，是国家、社会、高校教师共同关注的问题，也是教材编撰者和教材出版者关心和重视的问题。

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内容概要

《文学导论》由小说、诗歌、戏剧、文论和附录组成。

全书以主要的三类文学体裁，即小说、诗歌、戏剧的特征、要素和流派为主线，精选经典作家的代表作品，通过对文本及具体要素的分析评论，使学习者掌握鉴赏、分析文学作品的必要技巧。

尤为重要，该教材希望通过对20世纪文学理论的简明介绍，进一步培养学生的文学理论意识。

为此，编者在作品评论中有意识地采用相关理论视角，以期提高学生对具体文学作品的鉴赏力。

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章节摘录

The nineteenth century was an age of conversion from a traditional premodern state to a modern industrial society. History witnessed a disintegration of traditional local communities and a rise of industrial towns. Most Victorian novels were realistic, recording the main grounds of hope and uneasiness which Victorians felt, the modes of thought and behavior they followed, and the standards of value they held. The outstanding Victorian novelists include Charles Dickens, George Eliot, Anthony Trollope, William Thackeray, and Elizabeth Gaskell. Different from Victorian Britain, early nineteenth-century America was preoccupied with Idealism and independence. The nation experienced a shift from the anxious demand for a European-style tradition to a self-assured revival of spiritual intelligence and cultural autonomy. Washington Irving, James Fenimore Cooper, Edgar Allan Poe, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Herman Melville all made explorations of American life. The first examples of the short stories in the United States were Washington Irving's *Rip van Winkle* (1819) and *The Legend of Sleepy Hollow* (1820) , Edgar Allan Poe's *Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque* (1840) and Nathaniel Hawthorne's *Twice-Told Tales* (1842) . In the late nineteenth century, the growth of print magazines and journals created a strong demand for short fiction. At the same time, the first literary theories about the short story appeared. A widely known one was Edgar Allan Poe's *The Philosophy of Composition* (1846) . From 1865 on, the rules of American social action changed due to material expansion. The dominant characteristic became the growth and concentration of capital. Like their British contemporaries, Americans experienced an oppressive consciousness of displacement and separation. Mark Twain, William Dean Howells, Theodore Dreiser were known for their realistic portrayal of the industrial progress and heightened materialism.

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