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浙江省 2009 年 4 月高等教育自学考试 美国文学选读试题 课程代码: 10055

Part I: Choose the relevant match from Column B for each item in Column A. (10 points in all, 1 point for each)

E. The Great Gatsby

Column B

Group 1

Column A

) 1. James F. Cooper A. Pierre) 2. Washington Irving B. The Alhambra) 3. Herman Melville C. Leather-Stocking Tales () 4. Emily Dickinson D. This is my letter to the World () 5. Mark Twain E. Innocents Abroad Group 2 Column A Column B) 6. Charles Drouet A. A Rose for Emily (7. Homer Barron B. The Hairy Ape) 8. Yank C. Sister Carrie) 9. Mrs. Phelps D. Adventures of Huckleberry Finn



) 10. Tom Buchanan

	rart II: Select from the four choices A, B, C at	a D of each item the one that best answers the question of completes	
	the statement and write the letter. (5)	points in all, 2 points for each)	
	11. Being a period of the flowering of American	terature, the Romantic period is also called "". (
	A. the American Renaissance B. the	English Renaissance	
	C. the Harlem Renaissance D. the	Second Renaissance	
	12. With a strong sense of optimism and the mod	d of "feeling good" of the whole nation, a spectacular outburst of	
	was brought about in the first half of the 19th centur	y in the history of America. ()	
	A. classic feeling B. ron	antic feeling	
	C. nationalistic feeling D. rea	istic feeling	
	13. With such a surge of exalting the individual	and the common man throughout the United States in the middle of the	
19th century, Freneau showed a great interest in external nature in his works. The literary use of the more colorful aspects of			
	the past could be found in Philip Freneau's use of the	e "".()	
	A. ruins of human beings B. ruin	s of Americans	
	C. ruins of empire D. ruin	s of common people	
14. The American Puritanism as a cultural heritage had exerted great influences over American Romanticism. One of the			
	manifestations is the fact that American romantic w	riters tended more to than their English and European counterparts	
	()		
	A. idealize B. mo		
	C. classicize D. rea	ize	
	15. In the period of Romanticism in the history of	American literature, Transcendentalist group includes two of the most	
significant writers America has produced so far. The two writers are ()			
A. Ralph Waldo Emerson and Walt Whitman			
	B Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry David Thorea	1	

16. New England Transcendentalism is unanimously agreed to be the summit of the Romantic period in the history of

D. Henry Wordsworth Longfellow

B. Ralph Waldo Emerson

American literature. And the chief spokesman of this spiritual movement is

17. Which of the following is NOT a typical feature of Washington Irving?

A. He was regarded as Father of the American short stories.

C. James F. Cooper and Henry David Thoreau

D. James F. Cooper and Walt Whitman

A. Henry David Thoreau

C. Walt Whitman



B. His taste was essentially conservative.			
C. He had the honor of "the American O' Ho	enry".		
D. He has been regarded as a writer who "pe	erfected the best classic style that American Literature ever produced".		
19. In his mostarniana The Secondar Letter He	withorne fully displayed all the following EXCEPT ()		
-	awthorne fully displayed all the following EXCEPT ()		
A. his remarkable sense of the Puritan past.			
B. his understanding of the colonial history is	•		
C. his apparent preoccupation with the mora			
D. his keen psychological analysis of people			
19. Herman Melville had written many sea a	dventure stories, among which proves to be the best. (
A. Typee	B. Omoo		
C. Redburn	D. Moby-Dick		
20. Leaves of Grass commands great attention	on because of its uniquely poetic embodiment of, which are written in the		
founding documents of both the Revolutiona	ary War and the American Civil War. (
A. the democratic ideals	B. the religious ideals		
C. the romantic ideals	D. the self-reliance spirits		
21. Which of the following statements about	the three dominant figures in the history of American literature is right? (
A. Henry James had laid a great emphasis or	n the "inner world" of man.		
B. Mark Twain and Howells seemed to have	paid more attention to the "life" of the Europeans.		
C. Howells focused his discussion on the lower class and the way they lived.			
D. Twain preferred to have the other regions and people at the forefront of his stories.			
22. Which of the following is NOT a typical feature of Mark Twain's language? ()			
A. His words are colloquial, concrete and direct.			
B. His sentence structures are simple, even u	ingrammatical.		
C. His characters speak with a strong accent	, which is true of his local colorism.		
D. His style of language was later exerted lit	tle influence on his descendants.		
23. Mark Twain's late works unmistakab	ly shaved his change from an optimist and to an almost despairing		
determinister. ()			
A. realist	B. romanticist		
C. humorist	D. pessimist		
24. "I confess I do not care to judge any wo	rk of the imagination without first applying this test to it. We must ask ourselves		
before anything else, Is it true?—true to the motives, the impulses, the principles that shape the life of actual men and			
women?" This principle of adhering to the truthful treatment of life comes from ()			



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A. Mark Twain	B. Henry James		
C. William Dean Howells	D. Theodore Dreiser		
25. In which of the following novels can you	a find the proper names "Winterbourne", "Giovanelli", and "Randolph"?		
A. Daisy Miller	B. The Turn of the Screw		
C. The Middle Years	D. The Death of a Lion		
26. Which of the following is NOT regarded	as one of Henry James' literary techniques? (
A. stream-of-consciousness	B. narrative "point of view"		
C. psychological realism	D. local colorism		
27. The little poem I like to see it lap the M	liles— is generally regarded as an interesting study of how Dickinson makes the		
train part of by animalizing it. ()		
A. nature	B. man		
C. love	D. death		
28. Sigmund Freud's interpretation of dream	ns and the theories of have infused modern American literature and made		
it possible for most of the writers in the mod	ern period to probe into the inner world of human reality. ()		
A. William James' "stream of consciousness	"and Carl Jung's "collective unconscious"		
B. Carl Jung's "stream of consciousness" an	d William James' "collective unconscious"		
C. William James' "archetypal symbol" and	Carl Jung's "individual consciousness"		
D. Carl Jung's "archetypal symbol" and Wil	liam James' "individual consciousness"		
29. Chinese poetry and philosophy had exer	ted great influence on ()		
A. Robert Frost	B. Ezra Pound		
C. Emily Dickinson	D. Ralph Waldo Emerson		
30. O'Neill's inventiveness seemingly knew	v no limits. He was constantly experimenting with new styles and forms for his		
plays, especially during the twenties when _	was in full swing. ()		
A. Symbolism	B. Realism		
C. Expressionism	D. Surrealism		
31. In Robert Frost's famous poem "Af	fter Apple-Picking", there are four lines like these: "Were he not gone, /The		
woodchuck could say whether it 's like hi	s, /Long sleep, as I describe its coming on. /Or just some human sleep. " The		
human sleep refers to ()			
A. death	B. calmness of the spirit		
C. fall into sleep	D. memory of experience		
32. Among Faulkner's four masterpieces, _	is a story of "lost innocence," which proves itself to be an intensification of		
the theme of imprisonment in the past. ()		
A. Go Down, Moses	B. Absalom, Absalom!		



C. Light in August	D. The Sound and the Fury
33. Which of the following statements can be	said about the writing styles of F. Scott Fitzgerald, a most representative figure
of the 1920s? ()	
A. His style is complex and warm.	
B. His dialogue is subtle and quite difficult to	grasp.
C. His observation of mannerism, models and	attitudes provide the reader with a vivid sense of unreality.
D. He follows the Jamesian tradition in using	he scenic method in his chapters.
34. Compared with earlier writings, especially	those of the 19th century, modern American writings are notable for what they
omit. A typical modern work will NO longer of	one of the following as its trademark, that is, a ()
A. record of sequence and coherence.	
B. book of fragments drawn from diverse area	s of experience.
C. juxtaposition of the past and present, of the	history and memory.
D. book that begins arbitrarily, advances with	out explanation, and without solution.
35 is the first book to present a Heming	gway hero—Nick Adams. ()

B. The Old Man and the Sea

D. In Our Time

Part III. Interpretation

C. For Whom the Bell Tolls

A. The Sun Also Rises

Read the quoted parts carefully and answer the questions in English. Write your answers in the corresponding space. (20 points in all, 5 points for each)

36. "In the woods, we return to reason and faith. There I feel that nothing can befall me in life, —no disgrace, no calamity, (leaving me my eyes,) which nature cannot repair. Standing on the bare ground, —my head bathed by the blithe air, and uplifted into infinite space, —all mean egotism vanishes. I become a transparent eye-ball. I am nothing. I see all. The currents of the Universal Being circulate through me; I am part or particle of God."

Questions:

- A. Identify the author and the work.
- B. In this quoted part the author used the remarkable image of a transparent eyeball and a powerful analogy between "I". Please make a brief comment on the symbolic relationship between "eyeball" and "I".
- 37. "Terrible!" said that little lady, joining her. "I hope it snows enough to go sleigh riding."
- "Oh, dear," said Carrie, with whom the sufferings of Father Goriot were still keen. "That's all you think of. Aren't you sorry for the people who haven't anything tonight?"
- "Of course I am," said Lola; "but what can I do? I haven't anything."

Carrie smiled.



Questions:

- A. Identify the author and the novel.
- B. Briefly interpret the contrast of the feelings of the two ladies towards the poor.
- 38. "The leaves fall early this autumn, in wind.

The paired butterflies are already yellow with August,

Over the grass in the West garden;

They hurt me. I grow older.

If you are coming down through the narrows of the river Kiang,

Please let me know beforehand,

And I will come out to meet you

As far as Cho-fu-Sa."

Questions:

- A. This stanza comes from Ezra Pound's *The River-Merchant's Wife: A Letter*. From which Chinese poet is this poem translated?
- B. How does the speaker communicate with her husband?
- 39. "There was music from my neighbor's house through the summer nights. In his blue gardens men and girls came and went like moths among the whisperings and the champagne and the stars. At high tide in the afternoon I watched his guests diving from the tower of his raft, or taking the sun on the hot sand of his beach while his two motor-boats slit the waters of the Sound, drawing aquaplanes over cataracts of foam. On week-ends his Roll-Royce became an omnibus, bearing parties to and from the city between nine in the morning and long past midnight, while his station wagon scampered like a brisk yellow bug to meet all trains. And on Mondays eight servants, including an extra gardener, toiled all day with mops and scrubbing-brushes and hammers and garden-shears, repairing the ravages of the night before."

Questions:

- A. Identify the narrator and the novel from which this passage is taken.
- B. "Moths" in the second line is metaphorically used. What does it refer to?

Part IV. Topic Discussion

Give brief answers to the following questions. Write your answers in the corresponding space. (20 points in all, 10 points for each)

- 40. How does Huck, a boy with rebellious spirit, come to be a real hero in the reader's mind? Please give a brief analysis of the character Huckleberry Finn.
- 41. In Hemingway's *Indian Camp*, the hero Nick witnessed the birth of a baby and the simultaneous suicide of the infant's father. For Nick, the night journey to the camp has all the possibilities of a learning experience. How important is Nick's



experience at the Indian Camp to his initiation into the world?

