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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)

Group 1

Column A

- () 1. James F. Cooper
- () 2. Washington Irving
- () 3. Herman Melville
- () 4. Emily Dickinson
- () 5. Mark Twain

Column B

- A. *Pierre*
- B. *The Alhambra*
- C. *Leather-Stocking Tales*
- D. *This is my letter to the World*
- E. *Innocents Abroad*

Group 2

Column A

- () 6. Charles Drouet
- () 7. Homer Barron
- () 8. Yank
- () 9. Mrs. Phelps

Column B

- A. *A Rose for Emily*
- B. *The Hairy Ape*
- C. *Sister Carrie*
- D. *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*
- E. *The Great Gatsby*

() 10. Tom Buchanan

Part II: Select from the four choices A, B, C and D of each item the one that best answers the question or completes the statement and write the letter. (50 points in all, 2 points for each)

11. Being a period of the flowering of American literature, 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 mood of “feeling good” of the whole nation, a spectacular outburst of _____ was brought about in the first half of the 19th century in the history of America. ()
A. classic feeling B. romantic feeling
C. nationalistic feeling D. realistic 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 “_____”. ()
A. ruins of human beings B. ruins of Americans
C. ruins of empire D. ruins 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 writers tended more to _____ than their English and European counterparts. ()
A. idealize B. moralize
C. classicize D. realize
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 Thoreau
C. James F. Cooper and Henry David Thoreau
D. James F. Cooper and Walt Whitman
16. New England Transcendentalism is unanimously agreed to be the summit of the Romantic period in the history of American literature. And the chief spokesman of this spiritual movement is ()
A. Henry David Thoreau B. Ralph Waldo Emerson
C. Walt Whitman D. Henry Wordsworth Longfellow
17. Which of the following is NOT a typical feature of Washington Irving? ()
A. He was regarded as Father of the American short stories.

- A. Mark Twain
C. William Dean Howells
- B. Henry James
D. Theodore Dreiser
25. In which of the following novels can you find the proper names “Winterbourne”, “Giovannelli”, and “Randolph”? ()
- A. *Daisy Miller*
C. *The Middle Years*
- B. *The Turn of the Screw*
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
C. psychological realism
- B. narrative “point of view”
D. local colorism
27. The little poem *I like to see it lap the Miles*— is generally regarded as an interesting study of how Dickinson makes the train part of _____ by animalizing it. ()
- A. nature
C. love
- B. man
D. death
28. Sigmund Freud’s interpretation of dreams and the theories of _____ have infused modern American literature and made it possible for most of the writers in the modern 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” and William James’ “collective unconscious”
C. William James’ “archetypal symbol” and Carl Jung’s “individual consciousness”
D. Carl Jung’s “archetypal symbol” and William James’ “individual consciousness”
29. Chinese poetry and philosophy had exerted great influence on ()
- A. Robert Frost
C. Emily Dickinson
- B. Ezra Pound
D. Ralph Waldo Emerson
30. O’Neill’s inventiveness seemingly knew 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
C. Expressionism
- B. Realism
D. Surrealism
31. In Robert Frost’s famous poem “After Apple-Picking”, there are four lines like these: “Were he not gone, /The woodchuck could say whether it’s like his, /Long sleep, as I describe its coming on. /Or just some human sleep.” The human sleep refers to ()
- A. death
C. fall into sleep
- B. calmness of the spirit
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 the 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 one of the following as its trademark, that is, a ()

- A. record of sequence and coherence.
- B. book of fragments drawn from diverse areas of experience.
- C. juxtaposition of the past and present, of the history and memory.
- D. book that begins arbitrarily, advances without explanation, and without solution.

35. _____ is the first book to present a Hemingway hero——Nick Adams. ()

- A. *The Sun Also Rises*
- B. *The Old Man and the Sea*
- C. *For Whom the Bell Tolls*
- D. *In Our Time*

Part III. Interpretation

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?

