

اتمنى التوفيق لجميع الطلبة والطالبات

مدخل الى الأدب الامريكي

Introduction. To American Literature.

رمز المقرر ٧٤٠٣٤١٧

جامعة الملك فيصل

كلية الآداب – لغة انجليزية – انتساب مطور طلاب

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ان اصبت فمن الله وان اخطأت فمن نفسي والشيطان

طبعاً الاجوبة باللون الاحمر والأسئلة باللون المخالف وعدد اسئلة الاختبار ٥٠ سؤال ولكن هنا ما اسعفتني به الذاكرة واعتذر عن التقصير والخطأ

اتمنى ان تكون ذو فائدة للجميع

I - General Questions

1. American literature, its literary tradition begins as linked to the broader tradition of English Literature
2. Captain John Smith to be the first American author, when he wrote The General History of Virginia ,New England, and the Summer Isles.
3. Chose Irving's work from the following
(A History of New York)
4. Washington Irving was the first American to gain an international literary reputation.
5. American literature in its true sense did not begin until 19th century
6. Poe, Emerson, and Hawthorne are near perfect representations for Romanticism.
7. American realism was idea in art, music and literature that showed through these different types of work, reflections of the time period.
8. Naturalism describes a type of literature that attempts to apply scientific principles of objectivity and detachment to its study of human beings.

9. **Modernism:**

Marked by a strong and intentional break with tradition. This break includes a strong reaction against established Religious , political, and social views.

10. Harlem Renaissance was known as the
"New Negro Movement"

11. **Harlem Renaissance** In its references to the black American past and experience of slavery, poetry of the era often alluded to African American spirituals

12. Harlem Renaissance features :
The notion of "twoness"

II - Because I Could Not Stop for Death

13. Because I Could Not Stop for Death is A Poem by
Emily Dickinson

14. “Because I Could Not Stop for Death” is a lyric poem on
the theme of death

15. The journey to the **grave** begins in Stanza 1,

16. Theme of the poem seems to be that:
death is not to be feared

17. house: **Speaker's tomb**

18. Tulle: **Netting.**

19. Rhyme in first stanzas is **ABCD**
20. Immortality: **A passenger in the carriage.**
21. **Alliteration:** gazing grain
22. **Anaphora :** **We passed the** school, where children strove
At recess, in the ring;
We passed the fields of gazing grain ,**We passed the** setting sun.
23. Personification:
Comparison of the sun to a person

III - Hope is the Thing with Feathers

24. hope is like a bird **because of its free and independent spirit**
25. Use of the word “thing” denotes that hope is something **abstract and vague.**
26. Dickinson’s poem **further broadens the metaphor** by giving hope delicate and sweet characteristics in the word “perches”.
27. Dickinson’s choice of the word perches also suggests that, like **a bird, hope is planning to stay**
28. The second stanza depicts hope’s **continuous presence**
29. n
30. And sings the tune—without the words,” gives the reader a sense **that hope is universal**

V The Story of an Hour

31. The Story of an Hour **By Kate Chopin**
32. The story observes the classical unities of **time, place, and action**
33. Mrs. Mallard breaks down ,goes upstairs to a room to be alone. There she sits down and gazes **out a window**, sobbing. It is spring. Birds sing, and the trees burst with new life. It had been raining, **but now patches of blue sky appear**.
34. The theme of The Story of an Hour **is Oppression**
35. The opening sentence of the story **foreshadows the ending**
36. Point of View is **Third Person**
37. Symbol : Patches of Blue Sky : **Emergence of her new life.**
38. The phrase: Thing that was approaching to possess her : **Metaphor/Personification**
39. The phrase: Joy that kills : **Paradox And Ironic**

VI - The Tell-Tale Heart

40. When the narrator tells readers **that he is not mad (sane)**
41. Theme: **Fear of discovery can bring about discovery**

42. The story is told in **first-person point of view**
43. The story is told **by an unreliable narrator**
44. **Personification** : Death in approaching him had stalked with his black shadow before him and enveloped the victim.
[Here, **Death is a person.**]
45. **Simile** :The simile is the comparison **of the ray to the thread of the spider.**

VII - The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn

46. The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn is **By Mark Twain**
47. **Protagonist: Huckleberry Fin and Antagonist: Society and Its Rules and Laws**
48. **Jim**: The escaped slave.
49. **Widow Douglas**: Kindly but straitlaced woman who takes Huck into her home.
50. **Miss Watson** :The widow's sister and owner of Jim.
51. Huckleberry Finn tells the story **in first-person point of view.**
52. Theme is **Freedom**
53. Intuitive Wisdom : **comes from the heart**

VIII - Trifles

54. Trifles is A Play **by Susan Glaspell**
55. Mrs. Hale finds a box containing a piece of silk wrapped around **a dead bird**
56. **Minnie Foster Wright:** Wife of John Wright and his accused murderer.
57. Symbol Cage: **John Wright's oppression**