

American Literature
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1st Lecture

1. **One of the following DOESN'T apply to the American literary tradition:**
 - a. It began with the tradition of English literature.
 - b. It continued with the English tradition up to the end of 19th century.
 - c. Very quickly unique American characteristics and the breadth of its production began to develop an American writing tradition.
 - d. A and C
2. **Some considerto be the first American author, when he wrote The General Historie of Virginia, New England, and the Summer Isles (1624)**
 - a. John Hammond
 - b. George Percy
 - c. Captain John Smith
 - d. Gabriel Thomas
3. **Nicholas Noyes, Edward Taylor and Anne Bradstreet were popular in American**
 - a. Prose
 - b. Novel
 - c. Poetry
 - d. Children's literature
4. **Doggerel verse was written by.....**
 - a. Nicholas Noyes
 - b. Edward Taylor
 - c. Bradstreet
 - d. Michael Wigglesworth
5. **The Day of Doom, the best selling poem, was written by.....**
 - a. Nicholas Noyes
 - b. Edward Taylor
 - c. Bradstreet
 - d. Michael Wigglesworth
6. **..... were rich topics for early writings.**

- a. Political issues
 - b. Independence ideas
 - c. Love and tragedy
 - d. Religious questions
7. **A journal written by John Winthrop discussed the religious foundations of theBay Colony.**
- a. New York
 - b. Florida
 - c. Minnesota
 - d. Massachusetts
8. **The first widely read American author was**
- a. Mark Twain
 - b. Ernest Hemingway
 - c. Benjamin Franklin
 - d. Abraham Lincoln
9. **Witty aphorisms and sound advice written in the yearly journal *Poor Richard's Almanack* were written by.....**
- a. Mark Twain
 - b. Ernest Hemingway
 - c. Benjamin Franklin
 - d. Abraham Lincoln
10. **Witty aphorisms and sound advice helped shape ideas of**
- a. What it means to be an American.
 - b. What does America mean
 - c. How to be a real American
 - d. How to make America free
11. **(*The Legend of Sleepy Hollow*) was written by.....**
- a. Ernest Hemingway
 - b. Benjamin Franklin
 - c. Abraham Lincoln
 - d. Washington Irving
12. **The first American to gain an international literary reputation was.....**
- a. Ernest Hemingway
 - b. Benjamin Franklin
 - c. Mark Twain
 - d. Washington Irving

13. **Walt Whitman and Emily Dickinson broke from poetic tradition and brought a sense ofto the nation's literature.**
- Humor
 - Individuality
 - Irony
 - Tragedy
14. **Mark Twain still captivates readers with his unique—and uniquely American—.....**
- Humor
 - Insight
 - Both
 - Neither
15. **Today, writers like Toni Morrison and Cormac McCarthyto make American literature relevant and exciting.**
- Continue
 - Seize
 - Fail
 - Avoid
16. **American literature.....**
- Like American history, although short, however, still full of glories and shining masterpieces and writers.
 - Gradually gains its unique style, theme and form
 - Is part of world's literature, however, it always has its unique flavor that cannot be easily ignored
 - All of the above statements are true
17. **Most critics hold that the history of American literature can be divided intoparts**
- Three
 - Five
 - Six
 - Seven
18. **The first part is.....**
- Colonial period
 - Orderly
 - Romanticism
 - Realism

19. Although American literature in its true sense did not begin until 19th century, however, we always talk about colonial period asto American literature.
- The most important
 - The unimportant
 - A preparatory introduction
 - All false
20.often considered the first writer to develop a unique American style.
- Washington Irving
 - William Cullen Bryant
 - James Fenimore Cooper
 - Edgar Allan Poe
21. What led to a number of key new literary figures to emerge is.....
- The War of 1812
 - An increasing desire to produce uniquely American literature and culture.
 - Both
 - Neither
22. In 1832, Poe began writing..... including "The Masque of the Red Death", "The Pit and the Pendulum", "The Fall of the House of Usher", and "The Murders in the Rue Morgue" – that explore previously hidden levels of human psychology and push the boundaries of fiction toward mystery and fantasy.
- Poems
 - Long novels
 - Short stories
 - Researches
23. Cooper's Leatherstocking Tales about Natty Bumppo (which includes The Last of the Mohicans) were popular in.....
- The new country
 - Abroad
 - Limited states
 - Both A and B

2nd Lecture

24. **Colonial American literature.....**
- Is writing that emerged from the original U.S. colonies during the period from 1607 to the late 1700s.
 - Was largely influenced by British writers, and was created to inform people about colonial life, religious disputes and settlement issues.
 - Many of the characteristics of Colonial American literature can be found in the poems, journals, letters, narratives, histories and teaching materials.
 - All of the above mentioned
25. **One of the major characteristics of Colonial American literature is its historical aspects. Great figures from American history have also contributed to this genre, such as.....**
- John Smith
 - William Penn
 - Jane Austen
 - A and B
26. **Another aspect of Colonial American literature is the....., which was used extensively during this period. Most of the literary works of this genre are composed of letters, journals, biographies and memoirs.**
- Records
 - Narrative
 - Individuality
 - All true
27. **An example of narrative in Colonial American literature isnarrative account, "The Sovereignty and Goodness of God.**
- Mary Rowlandson's
 - John Smith's
 - William Penn's
 - A and C
28. **This narrative gives an insider's account of a colonist being captured by Native Americans and describes the heavy hostility between the Native Americans and colonists. Rowland's story is categorized as a/an.....**
- Autobiography narrative

- b. Captivity narrative
 - c. Both
 - d. Neither
29. **Religion is also another characteristic of Colonial American literature and can be found mostly inwritings.**
- a. Settlers'
 - b. Puritans'
 - c. Late comers'
 - d. All false
30. **The Puritans wrote about thefoundations of many of their settlements, especially the exodus from Britain, and employed the constant theme that God should be worshipped.**
- a. Moral
 - b. Spiritual
 - c. Materialistic
 - d. Religious
31. **This literaturespread the message of God, suggesting that "life was a test" and the soul would face damnation if that test was failed.**
- a. Failed to
 - b. Helped
 - c. Rarely managed to
 - d. Never contributed in
32. **Many of the Puritan works were written in..... form.**
- a. Poetry
 - b. Novel
 - c. Prose
 - d. Songs
33. **The "Bay Psalm Book," poetry is a good example of the Puritans' writing in this era. It was written by.....**
- a. Anne Bradstreet
 - b. Pastor Edward Taylor
 - c. William Penn
 - d. Adam Smith
34. **"Preparatory Mediations" is also a good example of religious texts of the era. It was written by....**

- a. Anne Bradstreet
 - b. William Penn
 - c. Pastor Edward Taylor
 - d. Adam Smith
- 35. Non-Puritan writers also used religion to show the religiousbetween the Colonial settlers and Native Americans.**
- a. Understanding
 - b. Agreement
 - c. Debate
 - d. Tension
- 36. In thecentury, the Enlightenment showed a great shift in Colonial American literature from a religious foundation to scientific reasoning applied to human nature, society, culture and political awareness.**
- a. 17th
 - b. 18th
 - c. 19th
 - d. 20th
- 37. Many texts were written inform and challenged the role of God and religious life, seeking to replace them with reason.**
- a. Pamphlet
 - b. Narrative
 - c. Scientific
 - d. A and B
- 38. Rational thought and science were the new.....**
- a. Subjects
 - b. Targets
 - c. Themes
 - d. Both A and B
- 39. A work that explored many of these new ideas was.....**
- a. "The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin"
 - b. The pamphlet "Common Sense" by Thomas Paine
 - c. Both
 - d. Neither
- 40. The American Revolution had a/anpart to play in the shifting of ideas.**
- a. Anonymous
 - b. Exaggerated

- c. Large
- d. Small

3rd Lecture

41. **The European Romantic movement reached America in the earlycentury.**
- a. 18th
 - b. 19th
 - c. 20th
 - d. All false
42. **American Romanticism**
- a. Was different than the European one.
 - b. Was just as multifaceted and individualistic as it was in Europe.
 - c. Demonstrated, like the European, a high level of moral enthusiasm.
 - d. B and C
43. **Romanticism became popular in American.....**
- a. Politics
 - b. Philosophy
 - c. Art
 - d. All true
44. **The movement appealed to.....**
- a. The revolutionary spirit of America
 - b. Those longing to break free of the strict religious traditions of early settlement.
 - c. Those in opposition of Calvinism, which includes the belief that the destiny of each individual is preordained
 - d. All of the above mentioned
45. **The Romanticsrationalism and religious intellect.**
- a. Applied
 - b. Rejected
 - c. Adopted
 - d. Revived

46. The Romantic movementto New England Transcendentalism which portrayed a less restrictive relationship between God and Universe.
- Gave rise
 - Abandoned
 - Revived
 - Tolerate
47. The new philosophy presented the individual with apersonal relationship with God.
- Loosen
 - More
 - Less
 - Founded
48. Transcendentalism and Romanticism appealed to Americans in a similar fashion, for
- Privileged feeling over reason
 - Individual freedom of expression over the restraints of tradition and custom
 - Both
 - Neither
49. The American Romantic movement often involved aresponse to nature.
- Rapturous
 - Precious
 - Capricious
 - Rebellious
50. The American Romantic movement encouraged theof harsh, rigid Calvinism, and promised a new blossoming of American culture.
- Adoption
 - Reflection
 - Anticipating
 - Rejection
51. The Romantic Movement in Americaliterary genre that continues to influence American writers.
- Maintained the same
 - Created a new
 - Was not a
 - All false

52. **Novels, short stories, and poemsthe sermons and manifestos of yore.**
- a. Replaced
 - b. Were a great addition to
 - c. Consolidated
 - d. All false
53. **Romantic literature was personal, intense, and portrayed morethan ever seen in neoclassical literature.**
- a. Suspense
 - b. Debate
 - c. Vagueness
 - d. Emotion
54. **America'sbecame a great source of motivation for Romantic writers as many were delighted in free expression and emotion without so much fear of ridicule and controversy.**
- a. Declaration of Independence
 - b. Civil Rights Movement
 - c. Huge financial resources
 - d. Preoccupation with freedom
55. **They also put more effort into the psychological development of their characters, and the main characters typically displayed extremes of**
- a. Sensitivity
 - b. Excitement
 - c. Humanity
 - d. A and B
56. **The works of the Romantic Era also preceding works in that they spoke to a wider audience, partly reflecting the greater distribution of books as costs came down during the period.**
- a. Differed from
 - b. Copied
 - c. Imitated
 - d. Agreed with
57. **The Romantic period saw an increase inauthors and also..... readers.**
- a. Male , female

- b. Female , male
 - c. Female, female
 - d. Male, male
58. **Poe, Emerson, and Hawthorne arerepresentations for Romanticism.**
- a. The only
 - b. Debated to be
 - c. Hardly considered
 - d. Near perfect
59. **Poe's poetry has that happy, lyrical, and metrical verse. His subjects may be gloomy, but his poems contain sentimentality and supernatural characteristics and are about exploring the.....**
- a. Nature
 - b. Love
 - c. Human psyche
 - d. Human physic
60. **Poe's poem, "The Raven", is about exploring the depths of a man's.....**
- a. Thought
 - b. Grief
 - c. Faith
 - d. Conscience
61. **In "Self Reliance," Emerson espouses the ideas of,,,,,,,,,,,,,**
- a. Transmission
 - b. Transcendentalism
 - c. Traditionalism
 - d. Tragedism
62. **Emerson tells the reader things like the importance of trusting oneself and that we don't know everything by knowledge; some things are learned through.....**
- a. Experience
 - b. Evidence
 - c. Enthusiasm
 - d. Immersion
63. **The philosophy makes senseis "out there" enough for it to be hard to incorporate into everyday life.**
- a. And

- b. But
 - c. Both possible
 - d. Neither
64. **Discussing abstract ideas without translation to real life isas well.**
- a. Logical
 - b. Illogical
 - c. Romantic
 - d. Realistic
65. **In his poem "Give All to Love," he also talks of the importance to trusting oneself and giving oneself over to thepower of love.**
- a. Real
 - b. Divine
 - c. Potential
 - d. True
66. **In Hawthorne's short stories, these abstract qualities take on a/anmeaning.**
- a. Clear
 - b. Unclear
 - c. Symbolic
 - d. Direct
67. **In "The Birthmark," Alymer was so involved in achievingthat he ended up killing his wife in the process.**
- a. Justice
 - b. Perfection
 - c. Love
 - d. Loyalty
68. **Which of the following applies to the Romantic writers?**
- a. They were a diverse group of individuals varying from different backgrounds and styles.
 - b. One thing that they had in common was that they were all individualistic minded writers.
 - c. Both
 - d. Neither
69. **"Young Goodman Brown", "The Scarlet Letter", "The House of Green Gables" were written by.....**
- a. Edgar Allan Poe

- b. Nathaniel Hawthorne
 - c. Washington Irving
 - d. Walt Whitman
70. **"Narrative of Arthur Gordon Rym", "A Tell Tale Heart", "The Raven" were written by.....**
- a. Edgar Allan Poe
 - b. Nathaniel Hawthorne
 - c. Washington Irving
 - d. Walt Whitman
71. **"Rip Van Winkle", "Sleepy Hollow" were written by....**
- a. Edgar Allan Poe
 - b. Nathaniel Hawthorne
 - c. Washington Irving
 - d. Walt Whitman
72. **Washington Irving.....**
- a. Is the father of American Literature
 - b. Saw the country as a escape from city life, and fought for copyright infringement laws for authors.
 - c. Both
 - d. Neither
73. **"Leaves of Grass", "Franklin Evans" Walt were written by.....**
- a. Edgar Allan Poe
 - b. Nathaniel Hawthorne
 - c. Walt Whitman
 - d. Washington Irving
74. **.....is considered as one of the bridge poets between American Romanticism and the 20th century.**
- a. Edgar Allan Poe
 - b. Nathaniel Hawthorne
 - c. Walt Whitman
 - d. Washington Irving
75. **Henry David Thoreau- "Civil Disobedience", he was atranscendentalist.**
- a. Unique
 - b. Famous
 - c. Practical
 - d. Political

76. Harriet Beecher Stowe- "Uncle Tom's Cabin". the "little lady who started the Civil War" and kept European nations from aiding thein the Civil War.
- North
 - South
 - Americans
 - Red Indians
77. James Fenimore Cooper wrote "The Last of the Mohicans" and was.....
- The father of the American novel
 - The father of the American theater
 - The adopted son of Abraham Lincoln
 - The founder of the State of Alabama
78. Emily Dickinson wrote "is My verse...alive" was one of the bridge poets betweenand the 20th century.
- 19th
 - American Romanticism
 - American Revolution
 - Medieval

4th Lecture

79. American realism was an early 20th century idea in art, music and literature that showed through these different types of work,of the time period.
- Complications
 - Circumstances
 - Expectations
 - Reflections
80. Whether it was a cultural portrayal, or a scenic view of downtown New York City, these images and works of literature, music and painting depicted a/anview of what was happening; an attempt at defining what was real.
- Old
 - Blurred
 - Contemporary
 - Clear

81. Realism in American Literature was during the period.....
- 1860-1890
 - 1760-1790
 - 1800-1890
 - All false
82. In American literature, the term "realism" encompasses the period of time from theto the turn of the century.
- Declaration of Independence
 - French War
 - The discovery of Mexico
 - Civil War
83. William Dean Howells, Rebecca Harding Davis, Henry James, Mark Twain, and others wrote fiction devoted to accurate representation and an exploration of American lives in various contexts. This happened.....
- Just before the American Realism
 - During the American Realism period
 - After the Civil Rights Movement
 - All false
84. Realism was a movement that encompassed the entire country, or at least.....
- The Midwest
 - The South
 - The North
 - A and B
85. Among the Midwestern writers considered realists would be.....
- Joseph Kirkland
 - E. W. Howe
 - Hamlin Garland
 - All true
86. The Southern writer John W. DeForest's *Miss Ravenel's Conversion from Secession to Loyalty* is often considered a.....novel.
- Non-Realistic
 - Realistic
 - Religious
 - Non-Religious

87. What provided a fertile literary environment for readers interested in understanding the rapid shifts in American culture was.....
- a. The increasing rates of democracy and literacy after the Civil War.
 - b. The rapid growth in industrialism and urbanization
 - c. The expanding population base due to immigration
 - d. All true
88. (*Social Construction of American Realism ix*), written by _____, considered realism a "strategy for imagining and managing the threats ofchange"
- a. Political
 - b. Social
 - c. Financial
 - d. Religious
89. American Realism began as a reaction to and a rejection of....., with its emphasis on emotion, imagination, and the individual.
- a. Romanticism
 - b. Formalism
 - c. Anti-Formalism
 - d. Anti-Realism
90. The movement began as early as the 1830's but reached prominence and held sway from the end of the Civil War to around the end of thecentury.
- a. 17th
 - b. 18th
 - c. 19th
 - d. 20th
91. The movement was centered in....., particularly the novel. It attempted fidelity to real life, or "actuality," in its representation.
- a. Prose
 - b. Science Fiction
 - c. Fiction
 - d. History
92. The realist concerns himself with the here and.....

- a. There
 - b. Later
 - c. Now
 - d. Before
93. **The realist centers his work in his own time, dealing with common-place everyday events and people, and with the socio-political climate of.....**
- a. his day
 - b. His tomorrow
 - c. The nation's past
 - d. The other nations' past
94. **Pragmatism, literature of the common-place, attempts to represent real life, ordinary people--poor and middle class, ordinary speech in dialect--use of vernacular, recent or contemporary life. All the previously mentioned represent..... In Realism.**
- a. Settings
 - b. Themes
 - c. Objects
 - d. All false
95. **Some other elements and themes of American Realism are.....**
- a. Social criticism--effect on audience is key
 - b. Presents indigenous American life
 - c. Importance of place--regionalism, "local color"
 - d. All of the above mentioned

5th Lecture

96. **American literary naturalism is a literary movement that became popular in late-nineteenth-century in America and is often associated with literary.....**
- a. Aspects
 - b. Realism
 - c. Formalism
 - d. Anti-Formalism

97. The term naturalism was initially coined by....., the renowned French author who is also credited as a key figure in the development of French literary naturalism.
- Victor Hugo
 - Jan Jack Russo
 - Emile Zola
 - Voltaire
98. American writers were particularly influenced by themodels and began to adapt the form to reflect American social, economic, and cultural conditions.
- British
 - French
 - Italian
 - A and B
99. Viewed as a combination of realism and romanticism, critics contend that the American form is heavily influenced by the concept of
- Racism
 - Determinism
 - Democracy
 - Reaction
100. Determinism is the theory that heredity and environment influence determine human's
- Belief
 - Concept
 - Understanding
 - Behavior
101. Naturalism is connected to the doctrine of biological, economic, and social determinism. This fact reflects
- The similarity between naturalism and realism
 - The similarity between naturalism and formalism
 - How naturalism is often associated with realism
 - The difference between naturalism and realism
102. In their short fiction,writers strive to depict life accurately through an exploration of the causal factors that have shaped a character's life as well as a

- deterministic approach to the character's thoughts and actions.**
- a. Naturalist
 - b. Formalist
 - c. Realist
 - d. Romantic
- 103. A naturalist depicts a character's actions as determined by....**
- a. Free will
 - b. Environmental forces
 - c. Both
 - d. Neither
- 104. The short fiction of American literary naturalism depicts the experiences ofpeople living in squalor and struggling to survive in a harsh, indifferent world.**
- a. Impoverished
 - b. Uneducated
 - c. Both
 - d. Neither
- 105. Major thematic concerns of the form include.....**
- a. The fight for survival
 - b. Violence
 - c. The consequences of sex and sex as a commodity
 - d. All true
- 106. One of the major thematic concerns also is the waste of individual potential because of**
- a. The conditioning forces of life
 - b. Individual's free will
 - c. Society assistance
 - d. All true
- 107. As a result, the short stories of this literary movement are often regarded as.....**
- a. Successful
 - b. Incredible
 - c. Unrealistic
 - d. Depressing
- 108. A handful of significant American authors, such as Stephen Crane, Theodore Dreiser, and Frank Norris,**

- utilized the form, which noticeably declined in popularity by the
- a. Late 20th century
 - b. Early 20th century
 - c. Early 19th century
 - d. All false
109. The term naturalism describes a type of literature that attempts to applyto its study of human beings.
- a. Scientific principles of objectivity
 - b. Detachment
 - c. Suspense
 - d. A and B
110. Unlike realism, which focuses on literary technique, naturalism implies aposition.
- a. Philosophical
 - b. Political
 - c. Social
 - d. Scientific
111. For naturalistic writers, since human beings are, in Emile Zola's phrase, "human beasts," characters can be studied through their relationships.....
- a. Among each other
 - b. To their surroundings
 - c. Both
 - d. Neither
112. Other influences on American naturalists include.....
- a. Herbert Spencer
 - b. Joseph LeConte.
 - c. Both
 - d. Neither
113. Naturalistic writers believed that the laws behind the forces that govern human lives
- a. Are simple to be identified
 - b. Might not be studied or understood
 - c. Could be understood but impossible to be studied
 - d. Might be studied and understood
114. Naturalistic writers thus used a version of themethod to write their novels.

- a. Old
- b. New
- c. Scientific
- d. Legal

115. Naturalists studied human beings governed by their instincts and passionsthe ways in which the characters' lives were governed by forces of heredity and environment.

- a. But not
- b. As well as
- c. Away from
- d. All false

116. Although naturalists used the techniques of accumulating detail pioneered by the realists, the naturalists thus had aobject in mind when they chose the segment of reality that they wished to convey.

- a. Vague
- b. Real
- c. Unreal
- d. Specific

117. In George Becker's famous and much-annotated and contested phrase, naturalism's philosophical framework can be simply described as "..... materialistic determinism."

- a. Pessimistic
- b. Optimistic
- c. Realistic
- d. Romantic

118. The naturalistic novel usually contains two tensions or contradictions, and the two in conjunction comprise.....

- a. An interpretation of experience
- b. A particular aesthetic recreation of experience
- c. Both together
- d. Neither

119. In other words, the two constitute..... of the naturalistic novel.

- a. The theme

- b. The form
 - c. Both
 - d. Neither
- 120. The first tension is that between the subject matter of the naturalistic novel and theof man which emerges from this subject matter.**
- a. Intention
 - b. Conflict
 - c. Acknowledgment
 - d. Concept
- 121. The naturalist populates his novel primarily from.....**
- a. The lower middle class
 - b. The lower class
 - c. The high class
 - d. Either A or B
- 122. A naturalistic novel is realism only in the sense that both modes often deal with the local and contemporary.**
- a. Different from
 - b. An extension of
 - c. A copy of
 - d. All false
- 123. The second tension involves theof the naturalistic novel.**
- a. Settings
 - b. Diction
 - c. Language
 - d. Theme
- 124. The naturalist often describes his characters as though they are conditioned and controlled by.....**
- a. Environment
 - b. Heredity
 - c. Instinct
 - d. Either
- 125. But he also suggests a compensatingvalue in his characters or their fates which affirms the significance of the individual and of his life.**
- a. Mythical
 - b. Super
 - c. Humanistic

d. Historic

126.

Characters in naturalistic literature are....

- a. Frequently but not invariably ill-educated or lower-class characters
- b. Whose lives are governed by the forces of heredity, instinct, and passion.
- c. Those whose their attempts at exercising free will or choice are hamstrung by forces beyond their control
- d. All true

127. **Setting.in naturalism issetting, as in Norris's McTeague.**

- a. An urban
- b. A primitive
- c. Non-urban
- d. An imaginary

128. **Walcutt says that the naturalistic novel offers "clinical, panoramic, slice-of-life" drama that is often a "chronicle of despair". This description is in regard of talking about.....**

- a. Themes
- b. Settings
- c. Techniques
- d. All true

129. **Walcutt identifies survival, determinism, violence, and taboo as keyin naturalism.**

- a. Themes
- b. Settings
- c. Techniques
- d. Both B and C

130. **The conflict in naturalistic novels is often as characters struggle to retain a "veneer of civilization" despite external pressures that threaten to release the "brute within."**

- a. Man against nature
- b. Man against man
- c. Man against himself
- d. A and C

131. One of the themes of naturalism is that nature is considered as force acting on the lives of human beings.
- a. A different
 - b. An indifferent
 - c. An unreal
 - d. A real
132. An indifferent, deterministic universe. Naturalistic texts often describe the futile attempts of human beings to exercise free will, often ironically presented, in this universe that reveals free will as
- a. An illusion
 - b. A fact
 - c. An assumption
 - d. All false
133. One of the practitioner of naturalism is.....who wrote "The House of Mirth" (1905)
- a. Ellen Glasgow
 - b. Edith Wharton
 - c. John Dos Passos
 - d. Richard Wright
134. One of the practitioner of naturalism is.....who wrote "Barren Ground" (1925)
- a. Ellen Glasgow
 - b. Edith Wharton
 - c. John Dos Passos
 - d. Richard Wright
135. One of the practitioner of naturalism is.....who wrote The Big Money (1936)
- a. Ellen Glasgow
 - b. Edith Wharton
 - c. John Dos Passos
 - d. Richard Wright

