

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

الدكتور بسام ابو زيد

البريد الالكتروني babuzeid@kfu.edu.sa

جوال المقرر 0547755618

Office Hours:

ان اصبت فمن الله وان اخطأت فمن نفسي والشيطان

طبعا الاجوبة باللون الاحمر والأسئلة باللون المخالف وعدد اسئلة
الاختبار ، ه 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. “gale,” a horrible **windstorm**
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**