**Classroom Exercise 1 (Pride and Prejudice) 5.6**

**I.** **Fill in the blank with the choice that best completes the sentence. (1 points)**

1) During a phone call with her husband, she had heard a \_\_\_\_\_ before the call was cut short.

A) vicinity B) commotion C) profile D) novelty

2) It \_\_\_\_\_ me to think of others gossiping behind my back.

A) vexed B) overlooked C) adjourned D) contradicted

3) He was a man of decisive action and an adventurous \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) snobbery B) countenance C) disposition D) condescension

4) Nothing could ever undo the wrong or cure the pain that Morris had \_\_\_\_\_\_ on her.

A) secluded B) interfered C) inflicted D) scratched

5) You’re a monster, a \_\_\_\_\_\_, abominable monster.

A) adorable B) detestable C) gracious D) heartening

6) Remember that pointing out your small mistakes is part of her job, and it may be as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to her as it is to you.

A) distasteful B) rational C) invulnerable D) accomplished

7) My mother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to cook the foods we loved—just to make us happy.

A) went out of her way B) made a fool of herself

C) took the liberty D) spared herself

8) The exploring team is determined to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the most dangerous circumstances.

A) trifle with B) dwell on C) stand up to D) be resigned to

9) His wife hesitated a little in giving her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to this plan.

A) aversion B) consent C) consolation D) insolence

10) He spoke so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that none of us dared question him.

A) utterly B) decidedly C) expressly D) superbly

**II. Fill in each blank with a proper word or phrase. (2 points)**

1. Geoffrey Chaucer, the greatest writer of the **Anglo-Saxon** period, was called the father of English poetry by John Dryden, who modernized several of the Canterbury tales.
2. Since historical times England has been conquered three times. It was conquered by the **Romans**, the **Anglo-Saxons**, and the **Normans**.
3. After the Norman Conquest, three languages co-existed in England. **French** became the official language used by the king and the Norman lords; **Latin** became the principal tongue of church affairs and in universities; and **Old English** was spoken only by the common English people.
4. **Beowulf**, a typical example of Old English poetry, is regarded today as the national epic of the Anglo-Saxons.
5. The Renaissance, which means **rebirth** or revival**,** first started in Italy**.**
6. Darcy admitted to himself that he would be in some danger from the charm of Elizabeth, if it were not for her **inferior** family connections.
7. The chief business of Mrs Bennet’s life was to find **suitable husbands** for her five daughters.
8. Jane Austen is widely admired for her novels about **manners** in eighteen-century England.
9. **Irony** is the chief literary device Jane Austen uses to comment on the small, enclosed world of the English gentry in *Pride and Prejudice*.
10. In the novel Jane Austen shows **contemptuous** feelings towards snobbery, stupidity, worldliness and vulgarity through subtle satire and irony.

**III. Decide whether the following statements are true or false. (2 points)**

1. Darcy was an immediate success in local society. His friend Bingley, however, created a bad impression.
2. Miss Bingley dislikes Elizabeth because Darcy is constantly speaking ill of Elizabeth.
3. Darcy and Elizabeth, a pretty girl of sweet and gentle disposition, were attracted to each other at once.
4. Charlotte marries Mr. Collins for she wants to gain a secure financial situation.
5. Elizabeth is disillusioned with Charlotte Lucas and the more she sees of life, the more she dislikes what she sees – inconsistency, lack of integrity and principle.
6. When Darcy first proposes to Elizabeth, he spends most of the proposal dwelling on how much he adores her family.
7. Much to her parents’ displeasure Elizabeth firmly and promptly rejected Mr. Collins.
8. Lady Catherine was extremely fond of inquiring into the affairs of others and giving them unasked advice.
9. Darcy defies (=refuse to submit to) society until he has made certain that Elizabeth is a woman worthy of his love and life devotion.
10. Mrs Bennet’s view that Darcy is ‘disagreeable’ is immediately reversed once he is engaged to Elizabeth.
11. Geoffrey Chaucer, the greatest writer of the Victorian period, was called the father of English poetry by John Dryden, who modernized several of *the Canterbury tales*. (T)

**Bonus Question (1 point)**

The peculiar problem the Bennet daughters will have to face upon their father’s death is that their estate is entailed, or restricted in inheritance, to Mr. Collins, a family cousin. Upon Mr. Bennet’s death Mr. Collins will inherit the estate, which will leave the Bennet daughters without a house to live in if they should not be able to marry. [It becomes vital, therefore, that at least one of the daughters marries well in order to support and house their sisters (and mother if she is still alive)].

**Classroom Exercise 2 (Jane Eyre) 4.8**

**I.** **Fill in the blank with the choice that best completes the sentence. (1 points)**

1) He formed the habit of taking long \_\_\_\_\_\_ walks through the streets.

A) inscrutable B) tenacious C) solemn D) solitary

2) If one does not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the law, one must take the consequences.

A) brood on B) conform to C) marvel at D) dote on

3) The police were unable to trace the \_\_\_\_\_\_ of the missing girl.

A) whereabouts B) conscience C) haven D) dungeon

4) Nothing could \_\_\_\_\_\_ her till the inward storm had had its way.

A) bewilder B) grieve C) decree D) console

5) Too many abstract statements made his paper very \_\_\_\_\_\_ to me.

A) vain B) tedious C) meek D) sardonic

6) Nothing can shake our \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that our team will win the game.

A) assurance B) quest C) distraction D) scruple

7) I was beginning to wonder just when this \_\_\_\_\_\_ was finally going to stop.

A) cord B) villa C) agony D) attorney

8) The young couple \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ too much care on their only child.

A) bully B) scrutinize C) shun D) lavish

9) Frank stuck by me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, so I know he is a loyal friend.

A) on my account B) through thick and thin

C) on alert D) in defiance of him

10) Justice has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_; the guilty man has been punished.

A) roamed B) overleaped C) prevailed D) snapped

**II. Choose the one that best completes the statement. (1 points)**

1) How does Jane’s Aunt Reed punish her for fighting with her bullying cousin John?

A) She makes her sleep outside in the cold.

B) She makes her eat only burnt porridge.

C) She makes her clean the house for a week.

D) She locks her in the red-room.

2) Who is the kindly servant at Gateshead?

A) Mrs. Fairfax B) Bessie C) Mrs. Reed D) Georgiana

3) The teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the novel takes Jane under her wing at Lowood.

A) Miss Scatcherd B) Bessie Lee C) Miss Temple ) Mr. Brocklehurst

4) The student \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ befriends Jane at Lowood.

A) Mary Rivers B) Diana Rivers C) Helen Burns D) Miss Temple

5) Jane first meets Rochester when he is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A) in the barn B) on horseback C) reading to Adele D) digging a ditch

6) Who is Jane’s rival for Rochester’s affections?

A) Bertha Mason B) Miss Ingram C) Celine Varens D) Mrs. Fairfax

7) What is the real reason for Grace Poole’s employment?

A) To brainwash Jane. B) To act as Rochester’s mistress.

C) To kill any intruders. D) To guard Bertha Mason.

8) What did Mrs. Reed promise her dying husband?

A) To put Jane in a suitable orphanage.

B) To put Jane in the care of suitable foster parents.

C) To give Jane an equal share of their fortune.

D) To love Jane as one of her own children.

9) Who leaves Jane her fortune?

A) St. John B) John Eyre C) Mr. Reed D) Mrs. Reed

10) What sense does Rochester lose in the fire at Thornfield?

A) Hearing B) Speech C) Sight D) Touch

**III. Decide whether the following statements are true or false. (2 points)**

1. John Reed, Jane's cousin, treated her in a friendly way though his mother didn't like Jane.
2. Helen Burns embodies the virtues of patience, forbearance, humility, forgiveness, and Christian love and is liked by all the teachers.
3. Mr. Brocklehurst, the proprietor (经营者) of Lowood Institution, was evidently well-intentioned when he said that the girls’ bodies should be starved to help save their souls.
4. Mr Rochester asked Jane Eyre to call Mrs Fairfax to clean his room the moment they put out the fire.
5. It was Rochester that saved Bertha Mason when Grace Poole set fire to his room.
6. Jane is attracted to Rochester because of his good look, mild disposition, and social rank.
7. Blanche Ingram feels no passion for Rochester; she is only attracted to the landowner because of his wealth and social position.
8. Jane Eyre submits tamely to Rochester’s will and opinion in their conversations for he is the owner of Thornfield.
9. Rochester is haunted by his guilty knowledge and by a past of which he is ashamed, so he warns Jane Eyre that ‘Laws and principles are not for the times when there is no temptation, they are for such moments as this, when body and soul rise in mutiny against their rigour.’
10. Jane Eyre determines to leave Thornfield after the interrupted wedding ceremony because of Rochester’s malignant mood and indiscreet (不慎重的) past.

**IV. Answer the following question. (1 point)**

Why does Mr Rochester say “God pardon me” when Jane Eyre agrees to marry him?

Because he loves Jane Eyre, but he is already married to Bertha Mason who is still alive and mad, so they can’t divorce. So he will commit bigamy, which is forbidden in Christian doctrine and by the law.

**Classroom Exercise 3 (Tess of the d’Urbervilles) 4.4**

**I. Fill in the blank with the choice that best completes the sentence. (1 point)**

1) We decided, more or less on a \_\_\_\_\_\_, to sail to Morocco.

A) remorse B) whim C) landscape D) license

2) The world community should not \_\_\_\_\_\_ in the face of this challenge.

A) flinch B) convict C) sneeze D) swear

3) Most of the butterflies \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the first frosts of autumn.

A) behold B) betray C) spin D) perish

4) He was in a sorry \_\_\_\_\_\_ when he became ill and had no money.

A) conversion B) turmoil C) plight D) fiddle

5) No one will \_\_\_\_\_\_ you so long as you respect yourself.

A) creep B) outlive C) summon D) despise

6) With the aid of a compass the traveler can find his \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) bearings B) melody C) fragility D) knack

7) They are \_\_\_\_\_\_ by war memories and by images of violence.

A) preoccupied B) scraped C) hampered D) haunted

8) Don’t \_\_\_\_\_\_ your old ideas. Be ready to entertain some new ones.

A) pry into B) pop up C) cling to D) reckon on

9) There is one thing I would like to know—what is it about Tim that you find so \_\_\_\_\_.

A) obscure B) irresistible C) reckless D) eloquent

10) They openly and \_\_\_\_\_\_ carried out repeated armed intrusions into our country.

A) uprightly B) wantonly C) rashly D) poorly

**II. Fill in each blank with a proper word or phrase. (2 points)**

1. Thomas Hardy uses his birthplace as the **setting** of his most important novels, and gives it the name **Wessex**.
2. His best local-colored works, known as “novels of **character** and **environment**,” are the most representative of him as both a naturalistic and critical realist writer.
3. *Tess of the d’Urbervilles* brought Hardy **notoriety** —it was considered scandalous—and fortune.
4. The subtitle to the novel *Tess of the d’Urbervilles* is ***A Pure Woman***.
5. The novel is about the **tragic** life of the eldest daughter of a poor foolish peasant, who believes that he is the **descendant** of an ancient aristocratic family.
6. Tess’s mother’s grand project is to send Tess to **claim kin** with the rich d’Urbervilles.
7. Alec comes to fetch Tess, and on the ride back makes it clear that his actions are not motivated by **charity**.
8. In *Tess of the d’Urberville*s, Tess, a simple, innocent and faithful country girl, is at odds with the world which invents trains and machines as well as the nouveau riche like Alec; she finally becomes a **victim** of the modern society.
9. At the Dairy Tess attracts the attention of **Angel Clare**, who has turned away from his father’s faith and has settled on farming as a career.
10. Hardy’s novels are known for the vivid description of the **vicissitudes** of the people who live in an agricultural **setting** menaced by the forces of invading **capitalism**.

**III. Decide whether the following statements are true or false. (2 points)**

1. The novel *Tess of the d’Urbervilles* questions society's sexual mores by compassionately portraying a heroine who is seduced by the son of her employer and who thus is not considered a pure and chaste woman by the rest of society.
2. The good reception of *Tess* *of the d’Urbervilles* and *Jude the Obscure* precipitated (促成) Thomas Hardy's transition from writing fiction to poetry.
3. Tess is so extraordinary that she becomes the first girl Angel dances with in the May Day dance.
4. The poverty of the family obliges Tess to claim kinship with the sham but rich d”Urberville.
5. Mrs d’Urberville soon arranges Tess to care for her chickens when Tess tells her that they are relatives.
6. According to Joan Durbeyfield, the “trump card” that Tess has is her d’Urberville blood, as her father believes.
7. Tess doesn’t agree to marry Angel until her feelings for him overwhelm her shame.
8. Shortly before the wedding day arrives, Tess makes a final failed effort to confess her “stain” to Angel.
9. On their wedding night, Angel admits his sin to Tess, which motivates her to speak to him about her past.
10. Tess’s mother is very glad to see Angel Clare back to search for her daughter.
11. Angel Clare is warmly welcomed to Tess’s home when he comes back from Brazil **F**

**Quiz One 20.3**

**I. 单词，看手机上有没有照片**

**II. Complete each of the following statements with a proper word, phrase or clause. (10 points)**

1. The Renaissance, which means **rebirth** or revival, first started in Italy, with **humanism** as its essence.
2. In *Jane Eyre*, Charlotte Bronte broke the traditional, nineteen-century fictional stereotype of a woman as submissive, dependent, beautiful, but **ignorant**.
3. Hardy chose the name **Wessex** for the setting of his most important novels, including *Tess of the d’Urberville*, which created a violent sensation. Early critics attacked Hardy for the novel’s subtitle, “**A Pure Woman**”.
4. The original title for the novel *Pride and Prejudice* is **First Impressions**. Jane Austen begins by focusing on the **injustice** of an **entail** system that denies inheritance to female heirs. In the novel the author shows **contemptuous** feelings towards snobbery, stupidity, worldliness and vulgarity through subtle satire and **irony**.
5. After Tess’s confession, Angle, **unable** to bring himself to live with the real woman who has replaced the **idealized** picture he had of her in his mind, leaves his wife.
6. Tess leaves her home in Marlott three times to work for her family. Before each time, there is a happening that makes her very sad. The three happenings are (that) **the only horse in her family is killed in an accident because of her**, **her illegitimate child dies in his infancy**, **her husband deserts her**.
7. On three separate occasions Jane Eyre earns Mr. Rochester’s respect by showing courage and determination when facing danger. The occasions are (that) **Jane offers Rochester help when he fells off the horse**, **Jane rushes to the bedroom to wake Rochester up and put out the fire**, **Jane tends Mason when she is bleeding badly**.
8. The peculiar problem the Bennet daughters will have to face upon their father’s death is (that) **Mr. Bennet’s property is restricted in inheritance to a male heir by the law, but he has no sons / Mr. Bennet’s property is entailed to Mr. Collins, so his death will leave his daughters without a place to live**.

**III. 判断正误（看手机上有没有）**

T F F T F F T F T F

**IV. Identify the speakers of the following statements: (5 points)**

1. I could easily forgive his pride, if he had not mortified mine. **Elizabeth Bennet**
2. I should never mistake informality for insolence: one I rather like, the other nothing free-born would submit to, even for a salary. **Jane Eyre**
3. You showed me how insufficient were all my pretensions to please a woman worthy of being pleased. **Fitzwilliam Darcy**
4. Dread remorse when you are tempted to err, remorse is the poison of life. **Edward Rochester**
5. I admired spotlessness, even though I could lay no claim to it, and hated impurity, as I hope I do now. **Angel Clare**
6. I have been hoping, longing, praying, to make you happy! I have thought what joy it will be to do it, what an unworthy wife I shall be if I do not! **Tess**
7. If all the world hated you, and believed you wicked, while your own conscience approved you, and absolved you from guilt, you would not be without friend. **Helen Burns**
8. Society is hopelessly snobbish, and this fact of your extraction may make an appreciable difference to its acceptance of you as my wife, after I have made you the well-read woman that I mean to make you. **Angel Clare**
9. Laws and principles are not for the times when there is no temptation: they are for such moments as this, when body and soul rise in mutiny against rigour. **Jane Eyre**
10. I am glad that you are the only person, besides myself, acquainted with the precise details of tonight’s incident. You are no talking fool: say nothing about it. **Edward Rochester**
11. **You** were more sinned against than sinning, that I admit. (speaker: Angel; You-- Tess )

**V. 解释情景（看手机上有没有）**

The incident, according to the context of Jane Eyre, refers to the fire which is set by Betha Mason to kill her husband Rochester. But Jane Eyre finds it timely, rushes to his bedroom ad saves him. So Rochester, who does not want anyone else to know this incident, asks Jane not to tell this story to anybody.

**Classroom Exercise 4 (The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn) 4**

**I. Fill in the blank with the choice that best completes the sentence. (1 point)**

1) I should detest my own heart if I saw either pride or resentment \_\_\_\_\_ in me.

A) defying B) hustling C) lurking D) fretting

2) She is a \_\_\_\_\_\_ woman who goes to church every morning.

A) pious B) picky C) mean D) sinful

3) He was accused of \_\_\_\_\_\_ a runaway slave.

A) budging B) sprawling C) harboring D) moaning

4) He was \_\_\_\_\_\_ with anxiety on the subject of seeking employment.

A) afflicted B) doomed C) heeded D) obliged

5) When conducting the experiment, he \_\_\_\_\_\_ because he didn’t listen to the advice of the teacher.

A) sniffed out B) got into hot water

C) lived off the fat D) overreached himself

6) Can’t you stop the child getting into \_\_\_\_\_\_?

A) mischief B) pirate C)errand D)reef

7) He was insatiably \_\_\_\_\_; the more he got, the more he wanted to have.

A) clean B) avaricious C) devilish D) ornery

8) The car wheels \_\_\_\_\_\_ as they curved and bounced over the rough broken ground.

A) sealed up B) tricked it up C) screeched D) reckoned

9) Because of a family \_\_\_\_\_\_, the two brothers have not spoken to each other for ten years

A) grandeur B ) impostor C) spell D) feud

10) He believes many ‘psychics’ are \_\_\_\_\_ who rely on perception and subtle deception.

A) frauds B) holds C) circus D) loots

**II. Fill in each blank with a proper word or phrase. (2 points)**

1. The Romantic Period, one of the most important periods in the history of American literature is also called “**American Renaissance**”.
2. After the Civil War, the **harsh** realities of life as well as the disillusion of **heroism** resulting from the dark memories of the Civil War set the nation against the romance.
3. The desire for an escape from **society** and a return to **nature** became a permanent convention of American literature.
4. The twentieth century began with a strong sense of social breakdown, and the first few decades were best described as a **spiritual** wasteland.
5. Many critics have characterized the smoothness of Huck’s language as the most **unique feature** of the book.
6. “Mark Twain”, the cry of a boatman taking soundings, means **two** fathoms.
7. Mark Twain puts in a scene where Jim tells Huck about his daughter Elizabeth in order to show that Jim misses his **family** and has **identical** feelings to white people.

**III. Decide whether the following statements are true or false. (2 points)**

1. Huck escapes from his abusive father by faking his own death in order to join Jim.
2. In the event, Huck decided to turn Jim in for fear that he would be regarded as an abolitionist.
3. Jim runs away from Miss Watson because she wants to civilize him.
4. Jim planned to work hard, save money and buy his wife and children back after gaining freedom.
5. The death of Huck’s mother has much to do with the birth of Huck.
6. Huck’s father learns a little bit as to how to read and write.
7. Huck’s father wants Huck to receive the best education possible.
8. Jim believes that the hidden forces governing the world manifest themselves in signs and omens.
9. Huck likes what he sees onshore, but he also finds happiness when staying with Jim on the river.
10. Jim finally gives up his pursuit of freedom and goes back to widow Douglas and Miss Watson.

**Classroom Exercise 5 (The Age of Innocence) 5.6**

**I. Fill in the blank with the choice that best completes the sentence. (1 point)**

1) When my wife sets her mind on something, she \_\_\_\_\_\_ finds a way to achieve it.

A)boldly B) conspicuously C) invariably D)expressly

2) We reached the hotel late and had to \_\_\_\_\_\_ a room without a view.

A) settle for B) give out C) wear down D) appeal to

3) You are extremely \_\_\_\_\_\_ to steal a purse in broad daylight!

A) horrid B) uninhabitable C)melancholy D) audacious

4) The \_\_\_\_\_\_ of his surroundings soon wore off. He grew accustomed to them.

A)detachment B) novelty C)matrimony D)ritual

5) The painting that used to \_\_\_\_\_\_ a Ming product was later proved to be an imitation.

A) dote on B) cast off C) hold fast to D) pass for

6) The government is trying to \_\_\_\_\_\_ more public funds from west to east.

A) brood B) divert C) excavate D) emancipate

7) This formerly \_\_\_\_\_\_ place can now be reached by road and rail.

A) inaccessible B) tangled C)serene D) adept

8) She refuses to see her beloved boy die in such \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A)fidelity B)distinction C) dishonor D)decency

9) The \_\_\_\_\_ of a disease is the ultimate contribution to sustainable health development.

A)labyrinth B)disclosure C)nuisance D) eradication

10) She likes to \_\_\_\_\_ herself with jewels.

A) hasten B) slight C) adorn D) uphold

**II. Fill in each blank with a proper word or phrase. (2 points)**

1. *The Age of Innocence* is regarded as a skilled portrait of the struggle between the **individual** and the **community**.
2. In *The Age of Innocence*, **May** represents the New York society ideal, while **Ellen** hints at the strides (进步) being made for female independence outside the tightly knit New York community.
3. Countess Ellen Olenska and May Welland represent the **conflicting** forces in Newland’s psyche.
4. Although the tight social circle of New York does not **favor** outsiders, Julius Beaufort is allowed in by virtue of his **marriage** to Regina, a member of a very respectable family.
5. At the beginning of the novel Newland Archer couldn't be more pleased with his recent **engagement** to the beautiful May Welland.
6. Countess Olenska shocks the staid New York aristocracy with her revealing clothes, carefree **manners**, and rumors of **adultery**.
7. Newland Archer seeks the advice of the van der Luydens soon after the **arrival** of Ellen Olenska because he feels she has been **unfairly** shunned by some of the best families in New York.
8. As Archer comes to better know the Countess, he begins to **appreciate** her unconventional views on New York society.
9. In Boston, Archer learns that Ellen's husband is pressing her to **go back to him**.
10. Newland Archer is **disillusioned** with his marriage to May Welland when he realizes that May has been raised to passively voice the opinions and values of others.

**3. Decide whether the following statements are true or false. (2 points)**

1. Edith Wharton’s novel *The Age of Innocence* was awarded the Pulitzer Prize on its publication in 1925.
2. Ellen thinks the real loneliness is living among all these kind people who only ask one to pretend.
3. After some brief conversations with Ellen Olenska, Newland is dismayed (沮丧) by her lack of regard for the rules and conventions of New York.
4. Sillerton Jackson agrees with Newland Archer that women ought to share freedom as men.
5. The Frenchman, sent by Count Olenski, asks Newland to advise Ellen to return to her husband.
6. There was a growing class of wealthy New Yorkers in the 1870s. This trend is represented by the character of Julius Beaufort, who has become a millionaire.
7. Ellen's refusal to return to her husband brings on Mrs. Manson Mingott’s stroke.
8. When Newland presses May to shorten their engagement, May asks him if his hurry to get married is prompted by the fear that she may change her mind.
9. At the end of the novel Beaufort is shunned from good society after his extramarital (婚姻外的) affairs are discovered.
10. At the elaborate going-away dinner for Ellen, Newland is not given the opportunity to talk to Ellen privately before she is driven home.

**Bonus Question (1 point)**

**Why does Ellen Olenska's family wish for her to return to her husband?**

Because the whole family are against a divorce which is considered a disgrace to her family. “Our ideas about marriage and divorce are particularly old-fashioned. Our legislation favours divorce --- our social customs don’t.”

**Classroom Exercise 6 (The Great Gatsby)**

**I. Fill in the blank with the choice that best completes the sentence. (1 point)**

1) The cosmetics industry uses \_\_\_\_\_ women to sell its skincare products.

A) paralyzed B) gorgeous C) hazy D) confidential

2) A little \_\_\_\_\_ gossip is not enough to make you fall into disgrace with all your friends

A) revolting B) tangible C) indiscreet D) cynical

3) It’s wrong to bear \_\_\_\_\_\_ to your uncle only because he criticized you.

A) malice B) billboard C) ivory D) remnant

4) Just as I started to think that I was never going to get well, the illness began to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) disdain B) drain C) elude D) recede

5) Extroverts prefer lively conversation to \_\_\_\_\_\_ the meaning of life.

A) cleaning up B) brooding on C) retreating back D) smashing up

6) She alleged that Taylor had \_\_\_\_\_\_ her signature on the form.

A) forged B) fixed C) distracted D) scorned

7) The survey claims loan companies \_\_\_\_\_\_ weak families already in debt.

A) jut out B) prey on C) throw over D) suit themselves

8) Mrs. Wilson rejected the \_\_\_\_\_\_ by raising her eyebrow in disdain.

A) act of God B) dumping ground C) compliment D) reassurance

9) Even by modern standards, the 46, 000 ton Titanic was a \_\_\_\_\_\_ ship.

A) unaffected B) inconceivable C) colossal D) morbid

10) He is nothing but a \_\_\_\_\_\_, pretending that he knows everything about it.

A) mentor B) holocaust C) row D) hypocrite

**II. Choose the one that best completes each of the following statements.**

1) The Great Gatsby was published in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) 1920 B) 1922 C) 1923 D) 1925

2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ narrates *The Great Gatsby*.   
 A) Jay Gatsby B) Nick Carraway C) Tom Buchanan D) George Wilson

3) Nick Carraway was born \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) in the Northeast B) in the north

C) in the Midwest D) in the South

4) Dr. Eckleburg is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A) Gatsby’s doctor and professional associate  
 B) Tom Buchanan’s spy and confidante  
 C) An eye doctor whose billboard overlooks the road to West Egg D) A guest at Gatsby’s party

5) Tom asks Nick to go to “valley of ashes” with him because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) Tom’s car has a transmission (传动)problem

B) Tom wants Nick to meet his mistress  
 C) Tom and Nick are passing through, on the way to Gatsby’s garden party  
 D) Tom wants to buy a car there

6) Tom breaks Myrtle’s nose because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) He finds out she’s having an affair with another man

B) She says Daisy’s name  
 C) Tom tries to punch Nick and misses

D) Tom drinks too much.

7) Why does Gatsby throw extravagant parties?  
 A) He wants to live a lavish life.

B) He hopes to make many friends.  
 C) He believes that Daisy may come to a party some night.  
 D) It diverts some attention away from his notorious crime-laden life.

8) Why does Nick think that Gatsby may be disappointed with Daisy?  
 A) She married Tom instead of marrying Gatsby because Tom had more money.  
 B) Daisy could not possibly live up to the dreams that Gatsby had about her.  
 C) She does not really love Gatsby anymore.  
 D) She is unimpressed by the picture of Dan Cody and Gatsby on the yacht.

9) When Gatsby and Daisy meet in Nick’s home, Gatsby almost breaks Nick’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) porcelain statuette B) clock C) bust of Apollo D) window

10) Why does Gatsby allow Daisy to drive his car?

A) Gatsby is too drunk to drive a car.

B) She wants to murder Myrtle Wilson, her husband’s mistress.

C) She wants to calm her nerves after a tense lunch.

D) None of these

**III. Decide whether the following statements are true or false. (2 points)**

1. Nick has kept one piece of his father’s advice in his mind all his life.
2. Nick is inclined to reserve all judgments, which is a matter of infinite hope to him.
3. Nick accepts Gatsby’s business offer for helping him meet Daisy.
4. The owl-eyed man in the library is surprised to find the books absolutely real.
5. Gatsby throws big parties because he wants to show off his wealth.
6. Gatsby is supposed to take all the responsibilities for the car accident.
7. Nick sees Gatsby as a hero that he admires enormously.
8. Gatsby refuses to leave West Egg after the car accident because he wants to protect Daisy.
9. There is true love between Tom and Daisy, and they always stick together.
10. Nick thinks that Gatsby is a naïve idealist and a dreamer.

**IV. Give brief answers to the following questions.**

1. What is the advice Nick’s father has given him that he has been “turning over in (his) mind”?

“Whenever you feel like criticizing any one, just remember that all the people in this world haven’t had the advantages that you’ve had.”

1. As a consequence of the advice, what habit has Nick developed?

He has developed a habit of reserving his judgements.

1. Why does Nick Carraway go to Gatsby’s party?

Nick has been invited by Gatsby.

1. What is the owl-eyed man in the library most surprised about?

He finds the books are absolutely real, not fakes.

1. Why does Gatsby want Daisy to see his house and his clothes?

He wants to show that he is rich now.

1. Why does Gatsby stop throwing parties?

He has been reunited with Daisy; that's the only reason he threw those parties.

1. Why doesn't Gatsby leave West Egg after Nick tells him that the authorities know that his car killed Myrtle?

He wants to protect Daisy and see what she will do.

1. Why does Nick say, “You’re worth the whole damn bunch put together”?

Reason 1: His moral superiority, his loyalty to dream and idealism; 2: He is a faithful dreamer to his dream to the very end; 3: Gatsby is relatively unselfish in his life, and his primary flaw was a naïve idealist; 4: He represents the simplicity of heart.

1. What reason does Fitzgerald give for Gatsby’s death?

He paid a high price for living too long with a single dream.

1. What does Nick say about people like Daisy and Tom?

They were careless people; they smashed up things and creatures and retreated back to their money or carelessness, and let other people clean up the mess they had made.

**Quiz Two**

**I. Complete each of the following statements with a proper word or a phrase.**

1. The Romantic Period, one of the important periods in the history of American literature is also called “**The American Renaissance**”.
2. The Jazz Age of the 1920s characterized by **frivolity** and **carelessness** is brought vividly to life in *The Great Gatsby*.
3. The desire for an **escape** from society and a return to **nature** became a permanent convention of American literature.
4. F. Scott Fitzgerald’s works examine the results of the Jazz Age generation’s adherence to **false** material values.
5. Mark Twain puts in a scene where Jim tells Huck about his daughter Elizabeth in order to show that Jim misses his hamily and has **identical** feelings to white people.
6. *The Age of Innocence* is regarded as a skilled portrayal of the struggle between the **individual** and **community**.
7. F. Scott Fitzgerald’s novel *The Great Gatsby* is thought to be the quintessential representation of the **American Dream**.
8. Newland Archer’s taste and intelligence distinguish him in this dogmatic society, and he discovers in **Ellen** the companion spirit he has sought but not found in **May**, who is the product of her her strict, formal environment.
9. “Mark Twain”, an expression used by riverboat crewmen, refers to a safe navigating depth of **two** fathoms.
10. Newland Archer is **disillusioned** with his marriage to May Welland when he realizes that May has been raised to passively voice the opinion and values of others.
11. Dallas makes fun of his father for living such a life without passion, living in a “**deaf-and-dumb asylum**” for so many years.
12. Ernest Hemingway claimed that “All modern American literature comes from one book by **Mark Twain** called **Huckleberry Finn**”.

**II. Decide whether the following statements are true or false. (F / T ). (6 points)**

1. The author of *The Great Gatsby* is often acclaimed the literary spokesman of the Jazz Age.
2. In the event, Huck decided to turn Jim in for fear that he would be regarded as an abolitionist.
3. Huck unwillingly agrees to hide the money given to the imporstors to prevent quarreling with them.
4. Wolfsheim told Nick “Gatsby’s very careful about women. He would never so much as look at a friend’s wife”.
5. Gatsby selflessly assumes responsibility for Mrs. Wilson’s death, so he is shot by Mr. Wilson.
6. Jim runs away from Miss Watson because she wants to civilize him.
7. May tells Ellen that she’s pregnant before she was sure about it in order to keep her marriage intact.
8. With Ellen often in his thoughts, May’s cool beauty and correct but unexciting personality begins to suffer in Newland Archer’s estimation.
9. Ellen decides to return to Europe because her old life and the new terms offered by her husband tempt her.
10. Newland feels that he has somehow been deprived of “the flower of life”, but he has failed to appreciate the quality of his wife’s life-long love and silent devotion.
11. Jordan Baker was apparently responsible for the fixing the 1919 World Series.
12. Gatsby allows Daisy to drive his car because Daisy wants to have more practice.

**III. Identify the speakers and the underlined pronouns. (7 points)**

1. I’m going to fix everything just the way it was before… **Gatsby**
2. Human beings can be awful cruel to one another. **Huck**
3. The real loneliness is living among al these kind people who only ask one to pretend. **Ellen**
4. I couldn't have my happiness made out of a wrong – an unfairness – to somebody else. **May**
5. That's just the way: a person does a low-down thing, and then he don't want to take no consequences of it. Thinks as long as he can hide, it ain’t no disgrace. That was my fix exactly. **Huck**
6. Our legislation favours divorce – our social customs don't. **Newland Archer**
7. …**you** showed me how selfish and wicked it was, how one must sacrifice one’s self to preserve the dignity of marriage…and to spare one’s family the publicity, the scandal. **Ellen; Newland Archer**
8. They’re a rotten crowd. **You**’re worth the whole damn bunch put together. **Nick; Gatsby**
9. **You** never did ask each other anything, did you? And you never told each other anything. You just sat and watched each other, and guessed at what was going on underneath. **Dallas; Newland and May**
10. I counldn’t forgive **him** or like him, but I saw that what he had done was, to him, entirely justified. **Nick; Tom**