

VIP 课后作业 3

文学评论

整体用时: 8 分 30 秒

正确率: 5/6

Passage 105

用时: 3 分钟

正确率: 1/2

整体感觉: 第一句这里没看准, 不应该错

Writing about nineteenth-century women's travel writing, Lila Harper notes that the four women she discussed used their own names, in contrast with the nineteenth-century female novelists who either published anonymously or used male pseudonyms. The novelists doubtless realized that they were breaking boundaries, whereas three of the four daring, solitary travelers espoused traditional values, eschewing radicalism and women's movements. Whereas the female novelists criticized their society, the female travelers seemed content to leave society as it was while accomplishing their own liberation. In other words, they lived a contradiction. For the subjects of Harper's study, solitude in both the private and public spheres prevailed—a solitude that conferred authority, hitherto a male prerogative, but that also precluded any collective action or female solidarity.

事实信息题 1. Which of the following best characterizes the “contradiction” that the author refers to?

- A. The subjects of Harper's study enjoyed solitude, and yet as travelers they were often among people. (无此信息)
- B. Nineteenth-century travel writers used their own names, but nineteenth-century novelists used pseudonyms. (与题无关)
- C. Women's movements in the nineteenth-century were not very radical in comparison with those of the twentieth-century. (无此信息)
- D. Nineteenth-century female novelists thought they were breaking boundaries, but it was the nineteenth-century women who traveled alone who were really doing so.
- E. While traveling alone in the nineteenth-century was considered a radical act for a woman, the nineteenth-century solitary female travelers generally held conventional views.

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

批注 [宋1]: 对比: travel writer 用真名, novelist 用笔名、男性名字

批注 [宋2]: 接着对比: 小说家知道她们在打破常规, 而那些大胆的、独处的旅行者却是支持传统观念、反对激进主义和女权运动的

批注 [宋3]: 当小说家抨击社会时, 旅行者对自己脱离社会获得自由就已心满意足

批注 [宋4]: 这里的 they 指代旅行者, 那么 contradiction 就是指前文对她们的描述 daring, solitary 和她们对社会传统之间的矛盾 they 值的是那四个女性旅行作家

批注 [宋5]: solitude 的影响

批注 [宋6]: 对象搞错, 上下文关系没理清

批注 [宋7]: 对应 daring, solitary 的描述

事实信息题 2. According to the passage, solitude had which of the following effects for the nineteenth century female travelers? 看结尾句

- A. It conferred an authority typically enjoyed only by men.
- B. It prevented formation of alliances with other women.
- C. It relieved peer pressure to conform to traditional values. (无此信息)

Passage 106

用时: 3 分钟

正确率: 2/2

整体感觉: 不难

Although vastly popular during its time, much nineteenth-century women's fiction in the United States went unread by the twentieth-century educated elite, who were taught to ignore it as didactic. However, American literature has a tradition of didacticism going back to its Puritan roots, shifting over time from sermons and poetic transcripts into novels, which proved to be perfect vehicles for conveying social values. In the nineteenth century, critics reviled Poe for neglecting to conclude his stories with pithy moral tags, while Longfellow was canonized for his didactic verse. Although rhetorical changes favoring the anti-didactic can be detected as nineteenth-century American transformed itself into a secular society, it was twentieth-century criticism, which placed aesthetic value above everything else, that had no place in its doctrine for the didacticism of others.

句子作用题 1. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence?

- A. It explains why the fiction mentioned in the first sentence was not popular in the twentieth century. (相反信息)
- B. It assists in drawing a contrast between nineteenth-century and twentieth-century critics.
- C. It provides an example of how twentieth-century readers were taught to ignore certain literature. (无此信息)
- D. It questions the usefulness of a particular distinction between Poe and Longfellow made by critics.
- E. It explains why Poe's stories were more popular than Longfellow's verse during the nineteenth century.

批注 [宋8]: present 一种现象

批注 [宋9]: 一般和 social value 搭配的都是表达、传递, 所以是 impart 最合适

批注 [宋10]: 但并非一直如此, 引出下文的对比

批注 [宋11]: didacticism 在十九世纪流行的体现
这里是 19c 赞扬说教主义

批注 [宋12]: 这里是让步, 但重点是后半句

批注 [宋13]: 二十世纪的批判不同于十九世纪的点: didacticism 不再有一席之地

批注 [宋14]: 十九世纪偏好 didacticism

批注 [宋15]: 太细节, poe 只是例子

2. In the context in which it appears, “conveying” most nearly means

- A. carrying
- B. transferring
- C. granting
- D. imparting 传达、传授
- E. projecting

批注 [宋16]: 看批注 9

Passage 111

用时: 2 分 30 秒

正确率: 2/2

整体感觉: 也不难

Unlike most Jane Austen scholarship before 1980, much recent scholarship analyzes the novels of Austen, who lived from 1775 to 1817, in the context of Austen’s tumultuous times, which saw the French and American revolutions and the Napoleonic Wars. Yet Frantz notes another revolution, rarely mentioned in Austen scholarship: the Great Masculine Renunciation that altered conventions in men’s dress and behavior. During the later eighteenth century, wealthy gentlemen exchanged the velvets and satins long in fashion for somber woolen suits. Frantz contends that this change reflected deeper cultural changes. The value once placed on men’s expressiveness, reflected in Mackenzie’s novel *The Man of Feeling* (1771), gave way to a preference for emotional restraint. In Austen’s novels, the heroine often struggles to glimpse the true nature of hero beneath his reserved exterior.

信息目的题 1. The author of the passage mentions *The Man of Feeling* (1771) in order to

- A. contrast Mackenzie’s reasons for writing novels with those of Austen (无此信息)
- B. introduce evidence regarding the influence of particular writers on Austen (并不是说 mackenzie 影响了奥斯丁，而是他小说里体现的价值观变化)
- C. corroborate a claim that a convention of masculine behavior changed during Austen’s lifetime (对应批注 21)
- D. suggest that Austen’s novels were more reflective of their historical context than Mackenzie’s had been (无此信息)
- E. challenge a particular misconception about the modes of behavior common among gentlemen in the later eighteenth century (无此信息)

批注 [宋17]: 1980 年后研究简奥斯丁的新方向: 从历史背景入手

批注 [宋18]: frantz 这个人提出了新的研究视角, 一场改变男性衣着、行为的革命 (本质上也是历史事件)

批注 [宋19]: 对这一 revolution 的说明

批注 [宋20]: 引出这一事件对简奥斯丁小说的影响

批注 [宋21]: 男性的价值观发生变化, 例子是 mackenzie 的小说中体现的 expressiveness 变成了 emotional restraint

我觉得这里看的有问题。这里是说 m 的小说里强调的男性情感是克制自我。

批注 [宋22]: 这一变化对简奥斯丁小说的影响

这里 a 的作品里强调的男性情感是克制外表里的真性情 将 m 的作品和 a 的作品做对比了

推断题 2. The passage **suggests** which of the following about scholarship on Jane Austen?

A. Much recent scholarship has begun to place greater emphasis on **gender conventions governing men's behavior** during Austen's lifetime. (没提 gender convention)

B. Some scholarship has **debated** whether Austen's novels depict emotional restraint as an **admiral quality**. (无此信息)

C. Certain scholars argue that Austen's novels **do not accurately reflect cultural changes** during Austen's lifetime that changed the way gentlemen dressed and behaved. (无此信息)

D. After 1980, scholarship on Austen shifted toward a greater emphasis on the **historical context in which she wrote**.

E. With few exceptions, recent scholarship depicts Austen as a writer **who had little interest in the tumultuous events of her time**. (无法推断)

批注 [宋23]: 1980 年的 scholarship 包括 frantz 都是在讨论大的历史事件对简奥斯丁的影响