Choose the best answer.

1. Which of the following is the work of Anne Bradstreet?
   a. On Being Brought to America  
   b. Contemplations  
   c. To the Rev. Mr. George Whitefield  
   d. The Fish

2. In what period did Phillis Wheatley live?
   a. 17th century  
   b. 18th century  
   c. 19th century  
   d. 20th century

3. What is the common theme in Anne Bradstreet’s and Phillis Wheatley’s works?
   a. God’s love to all mankind  
   b. Slavery  
   c. The love for husband and family  
   d. Political issues and laws

4. What is the outstanding characteristic of Fanny Fern’s works?
   a. Language and style of writing  
   b. Diction  
   c. Theme of the rich and famous  
   d. Tone and setting

5. Which of the following is Fanny Fern’s work?
   a. Uncle Tom’s Cabin  
   b. Ruth Hall  
   c. Hope Leslie  
   d. Alone

6. Who is the only female author whom Nathaniel Hawthorne praised?
   a. Fanny Fern  
   b. Emily Dickinson  
   c. Harriet Beecher Stowe  
   d. Kate Chopin

7. What is the famous image in Emily Dickinson’s poems?
   a. Circumference  
   b. God’s Hand  
   c. Bobolink  
   d. The sun

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8. What is the name designated to Emily Dickinson?
   a. Shrouded figure       b. White Heron
   c. Virgin Mother         d. Queen Recluse

9. How many groups can Emily Dickinson’s poems be classified?
   a. 2                    b. 3
   c. 4                    d. 5

10. Which newspaper did Fern write for until her death?
    a. The Home Journal     b. The Youth’s Companion
    c. The Musical World and Times d. The New York Ledger

11. Which work of Kate Chopin that got banned?
    a. The Awakening        b. The Storm
    c. Bayou Folks          d. The Birth of Venus

12. What is the reason for that work to be banned?
    a. It concerns life of the desperate b. It concerns politics
    c. It concerns women’s sexual desires d. It concerns the Creoles

13. What is Charlotte Perkins Gilman’s famous work?
    a. The Yellow Wallpaper   b. My Antonia
    c. Life in the Iron Mill  d. Rose Clark

14. What is the common theme in Chopin’s and Gilman’s works?
    a. Women’s need of Dependence
    b. Women’s need of equality
    c. Women’s need to be treated as humans
    d. Women’s need of finance
15. What makes *Ruth Hall* an outstanding novel in the 19th century?
   a. The theme of women’s victory  
   b. The theme of women’s rights  
   c. The theme of women’s suffering  
   d. The theme of women’s suffrage

16. What is the ending of Chopin’s *The Awakening*?
   a. The heroine’s death  
   b. The heroine’s weakness  
   c. The heroine’s return to her lover  
   d. The heroine’s failure

17. In what period did Charlotte Perkins Gilman live?
   a. 19th century  
   b. The early 20th century  
   c. The Contemporary period  
   d. The Modern period

18. What was Mary Rowlandson’s attitude towards the Indians?
   a. They were savages  
   b. They were kind people  
   c. They were kind but cruel  
   d. They were indifferent

19. In what period was *A Narrative of Captivity of Mrs. Mary Rowlandson* written?
   a. 17th century  
   b. 18th century  
   c. 19th century  
   d. 20th century

20. Which of Charlotte Perkins Gilman’s novel is a Utopian one?
   a. *Herland*  
   b. *The Yellow Wallpaper*  
   c. *Looking Backward*  
   d. *The Precipice*
Being women, women writers have women’s bodies, which affect their senses and their imagery. They are raised as girls, and thus have a special perception of the cultural imprinting of childhood. They are assigned roles in the family and in courtship, they are given or denied access to education and employment, they are regulated by laws of property and political representation which, absolutely in the past, partially today, differentiate women from men. The great writers have always chosen brilliantly, individually, imaginatively among the varying feminine facets of the human condition; and transformed this material, along with all the other materials a writer uses, into literature.

Ellen Moers

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