

حل اسئلة ظهور الروايه من المحتوى

alsalam alaikom..

the Qs of lecture 1

The four revolutions that affected the rise of the novel in the 18th century are:

The French revolution
The American Revolution
The Industrial Revolution
The Religious Revolution

The three mottos of the FR are:.....,....., and.....

Equality
Fraternity
Liberty

The French Revolution took place in the (17th- 18th- 19th) century

Some famous thinkers who motivated the French Revolution are

1- Voltaire
2-Rousseau
3- Montesquieu

The slogans of the FR gave rise to other revolutions like the (British-German- American) Revolution.

OR/ The French revolution inspired the (Italian- Egyptian-American) Revolution.

When did the American Revolution take place?
(the 17th- the 18th- the 19th) century.

Where did the American Revolution take place?

France- England - **America**

The two famous parties that always were in conflict in England are
(**The Whigs and The Tories**)

In the 18th century, England was
(1- **a monarchy**- 2- a republic-
3- a colony)

lecture 2

1-Why did the Church not want people to think?
simply because it needed them to remain devoted to it.

2--In the 18th century, (**the Church**- the government- the University)
told people what to do and how to think.

3-According to the Church in the 18th century, (**the earth**- the sun -
the moon) was the centre of the universe

4-According to the Church in the 18th century, (England- the sun- **the Church**)
was the centre of the earth.

5-Every individual in the 18th century felt
(**important**- unimportant ugly)

6-All revolutions in the 18th century led to the increased importance
of
(parties- wars- **individuals**).

there is no questions in the third lecture :D

fourth lecture

1-The industrial revolution
(**changed society** – caused stagnation- didn't change England)

2-Select True or false

The industrial revolution made Knowledge easier-**false**

The industrial revolution made transportation easier- **true**

The industrial revolution created more resources of knowledge like
books and magazines- **true**

3-True or false

Before the novel arose, there was plenty of fiction like epics, ballads, anecdotes, and myths- **true**

Before the novel arose, there was plenty of fiction like history and geography- **false**

The novel arose due to:

the rise of the middle classes in western Europe.- **true**

Profound social and economic changes brought the novel into popular prominence.-**true**

Advances into the technology of printing made written texts available to a growing population of readers.- **true**

The spread of poetry- **false**

wars- **false**

4-How old is the English novel?

100 years

400 years

250 years

5-True or false:

The greatest masters of the English novel are Defoe, Richardson, Fielding, Smollett, and Sterne.-**true**

The greatest masters of the English novel are Shaw and Shakespeare (they are famous dramatists)-**false**

6-Oroonoko was written in the (**17th**- 18th- 19th) century.

back and here we go again :D

there's only one Q in

fifth lecture

1-Censorship was good for the rising novel

Of course not

Unnecessary prefaces

Exaggeration

Not giving the novel its proper name

sixth lecture

The most important thing Defoe's characters are interested in is

(love- marriage- **money**).3

As an 18th century writer, Defoe was interested most in (sports- **the individual**- schools).2

The most important feature the critic has noticed about Robinson Crusoe is (spiritualism- **individualism**- culture).3

How old was Defoe when he wrote Robinson Crusoe? (45- 55- **59**).4

Defoe worked as a (teacher preacher- **journalist**) before writing Robinson Crusoe.5

Defoe's language is (**easy**- hard- ambiguous) because he worked as a journalist.6

One thing Daniel Defoe liked to refer to in his novels is (**facts**- women- children).7

Mark as True of False

Robinson Crusoe does not have organic unity. **true**.1

The structure of Robinson Crusoe is weak. **true**.2

Defoe preferred the excitement of readers to the cohesion of the novel. **true**.3

Robinson Crusoe was published in serials.**true**.4

Serialisation means a type of food. **false**.5

To avoid censorship, 18th century novelists resorted to patronage. **true** .6

To avoid censorship, 18th century novelists refused to write prefaces to their novels. **false** .7

To avoid censorship, 18th century novelists insisted on calling their new books "novels". **false** .8

To avoid censorship, 18th century novelists discussed current topics in the same way. **false** .9

Seventh Lecture

Robinson Crusoe is full of redundancy:.1

It is full of fun

It is full of irony

It is full of repetition

Redundancy is..... in Robinson Crusoe . 2

An advantage

A disadvantage

Vague

Using the omniscient narrator is in the 18th century novel.3

(an advantage- **a disadvantage**- needed)

True or False

No experience in novel-writing led writers to contradict themselves without noticing it. **true** .1

The novel is full of contradiction which is understandable in the light of the things . **true** .2

The word omniscient means a narrator who knows everything about characters and events. **true** .3

Eighth Lecture

When does the novel start?

(16th- the 19th- **the 17th**- the 18th century).

What happens to Robinson's second brother?

He dies

He vanishes

He works as a lawyer

He is a sailor.

What is the most obvious thing about Robinson's character?

Hesitation

Honesty

Liveliness
Kindness

Robinson fears for his life and prays to God for deliverance when

He is in trouble
He gets married
Goes home
Starts sailing.

Robinson's parents advise him to

Stay at home
Go to the sea
Search for money
Search for adventure.

On his very first voyage, what does Robinson do to achieve himself as an individual?

He tries to make more money
He works as a surgeon
He works as a farmer
He studies medicine.

Robinson is not described in detail as a prisoner. This is called:

(a- narrative gap- b- a plot c- a story d- a theme)

Why is Robinson not described in detail as a prisoner?

Because he is British and readers in Britain would not welcome such a story

Because he did not want to
Because prisoners were good readers of novels
Because he intended to escape.

As a prisoner, Robinson manages to escape because:

He is regarded by the author as powerful and skilful
He arranges this with the Moors
He wants to go back home
He is powerful

Is Defoe a colonialist writer?

Yes he is

No he is not

Maybe

It is not clear from the novel.

sorry for the delay

ninth lecture

Why does he decide to become a tobacco planter?.1

It is a chance for him to earn more money.

He is a heavy smoker.

He has lots of time.

His father wanted him to do so.

What are the basic things that Robinson looks for once he is on the island?.2

Food and shelter

Friends

Neighbours

parents

Though Robinson finds money on the ship, he is sad. Why?.3

He has to pay it back to others

He cannot make more money by trading with people

The money is not British

The money is little

Why does the writer use the journal in the novel?.4

He worked as a journalist

To keep record of the time

To achieve verisimilitude

To start the real action

tenth lecture

Why does he keep a journal?.1

- 1.to make the novel realistic
- 2.To achieve verisimilitude
- 3.to avoid forgotten the event that he has on the island

Why does he call the island the island of despair?.2

because he don't know when he will come back to his own home country (England)

Can he keep the journal for long?.3

of course not because he lose interest and he's going to finish the amount of ink that he found on the ship

Guess what he thinks of as he faces death in the earthquake?.4
he prays to god

On April 16, an earthquake nearly kills him as he is standing in the entrance to his cellar:(true)

no questions in the **Eleventh Lecture**

Twelfth Lecture

When Robinson finds the print of a man's naked foot on the island , he spends Living in fear:.1

one year

Two years

Three years

Four years

When Robinson finds the print of a man's naked foot on the island , he takes care of his:.2

Goats

Children

Wives

Friends

Crusoe attacks both pursuers and persuades the frightened victim to approach. This means that Crusoe:.3

Has superior powers

Is a coward

Is afraid

Is British

Finding Crusoe friendly, the native vows devotion to his liberator:.4

The native will be Crusoe's servant

The native will be Crusoe's teacher

The native will be Crusoe's neighbour

The native will be Crusoe's friend

Why does Crusoe give the native the name Friday?.5

to commemorate the day on which Crusoe saves his life.

To celebrate this important vacation

To teach him English

To swim with him on Friday

Thirteenth Lecture

. According to Crusoe, more prosperity and satisfaction in life depends on:.1

a better understanding of himself and his fears

More friends

More islands

More ships

Who is superior? Robinson or Friday?.2

Who is inferior? Robinson or Friday?.3

Crusoe at once makes of Friday a servant and an inferior

because:.4

Friday worked as a servant before
The writer wants to show Crusoe as superior to Friday
There were no servants so Crusoe needed his help
Friday wanted this

Why does Crusoe hesitate to kill cannibals at the start?.5

On moral grounds
On financial bases
For social reasons
For no obvious reason

One of the prisoners Crusoe arrests is his own father. This is called:.6

1-Sentimentalism 2-verisimilitude 3-coincidence 4-plot

Fourteenth Lecture

When Crusoe meets his Portugese captain friend again, he is touched mainly by.1

a-the man's honesty
b-the large amount of money he has now
c-by the beauty of the country
d-by his new family

Robinson is reluctant to become Catholic:.2

He likes religion so much
He does not like religion
He wants to study medicine
He is an independent person

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