

## ظهور الرواية

### المحاضرة الثالثة

1. The period before 18<sup>th</sup> century was described as the age of propriety.

This means:

- The state of being strict to religion.
- The state of judging things whether good or bad.
- The state of moving forward.
- All false

2. It is an age that witnessed a rebellion against the values that were prevalent in the age of Pope (1688-1744).

- The 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- The 19<sup>th</sup> century
- The 16<sup>th</sup> century
- All false

3. One of the following does NOT apply to the 18<sup>th</sup> century writers:

- They dreamed of becoming more natural .
- They found themselves unhappy with the way in which their fathers looked at life, with their formalism, their narrowness of sympathy, and their controlling ideals.
- They struggled for the self-complacency, the chilliness, and the aridity of the preceding age.
- They looked for becoming spontaneous in expressing themselves in literature

4. Environmental Pollution, Poor health conditions at the start of the century, Materialism and the weakness of family structure are examples of the .....of the Industrial Revolution.

- Reasons
- Demerits.
- Indirect causes
- All false

5. The expansion of the British Empire led to:

- London became a very rich capital.
- British people felt very important and powerful.

- c. A lot of revolutions against England.
- d. All false

**6. Until the 18<sup>th</sup> century the novel referred specifically to:**

- a. A fictional prose narrative of considerable length, typically having a plot that is unfolded by the actions, speech, and thoughts of the characters. It is about 250 pages in length.
- b. Short fictions of love and intrigue as opposed to romances, which were epic-length works about love and adventure.
- c. Stories about great people.
- d. All false

**7. Novelty, the noun, means:**

- a. Writing novels.
- b. Something that is not welcome
- c. Imagination
- d. All false

**8. One of the following is NOT a factor of the rise of the novel:**

- a. Restoration of monarchy (post-Puritan)
- b. Appearance of periodicals
- c. Disappearance of middle class
- d. Growing audience of literate women

**9. A prototype of the Elizabethan literature is "arcadia" which was written by:**

- a. John Milton
- b. Sir Philip Sidney
- c. Aphra Behn
- d. John Bunyan

**10. A prototype of the Elizabethan literature is "Oronooko or the royal slave" which was written by:**

- a. John Bunyan
- b. John Milton
- c. Sir Philip Sidney
- d. Aphra Behn

**11. A prototype of the Elizabethan literature is the "Pilgrims Progress" which was written by:**

- a. John Milton

- b. Sir Philip Sidney
- c. Aphra Behn
- d. John Bunyan