

ظهور الرواية
المحاضرة السادسة

1. The most important feature the critic has noticed about the novel is:

- a) Illustrations.
- b) The expressive titles.
- c) Individualism
- d) The lack of dialog

2. According to Ian Watt, “Robinson Crusoe, like Defoe's other main characters, Moll Flanders, Roxana, Colonel Jacque and Captain Singleton, is an embodiment تجسيد of:..... “

- a) Economic individualism
- b) Adventure
- c) Social individualism
- d) All false

3. According to Watt, Defoe's heroes behavior towards money:

- a) They learn the technique to collect money
- b) They don't need to learn because they have the desire for it in their blood.
- c) They never cared about money.
- d) All false

4. According to Watt, Defoe's heroes' desire for money:

- a) Differs from one to another based on each one's birth and education.
- b) Is the same regardless one's birth or education.

- c) They never care about money regardless their birth or education.
- d) All false

5. Robinson's urge to collect money:

- a) Was refused by the readers.
- b) Was not welcomed by the society.
- c) Was acceptable because it reflected the nature of that age.
- d) All false

6. Defoe describes Robinson as:

- a) The embodiment of the age in which he lived.
- b) The embodiment of the dark ages thought.
- c) The embodiment of happiness.
- d) All false

7. Robinson is interested:

- a) In his homeland
- b) In his family and friends.
- c) In himself as an individual.
- d) All false

8. Defoe worked as a..... most of the time.

- a) Teacher
- b) Newspapers seller
- c) Journalist
- d) poet

9. His work as a journalist made Defoe's style and language:

- a) Easier
- b) Harder
- c) Funnier
- d) All false

10. Defoe got interested in stories full of:

- a) Action and love
- b) Action and adventure
- c) Love and sadness.
- d) All false

11. Talking about Defoe's skills in creating suspense and excitement in readers, we can say:

- a) He was not successful
- b) He was good at it.
- c) He avoided creating it.
- d) All false

12. Referring to facts and data in Defoe's writings:

- a) Is widely available.
- b) Is completely absent.
- c) Is available in very limited situations.
- d) All false

13. Defoe came to novel- writing at the age of:

- a) 35
- b) 20
- c) 59
- d) All false

14. Writing Robinson Crusoe at the age of 59 made Defoe suffered from certain technical problems. This means:

- a) He suffered the same problems a beginner writer face regardless of his age.
- b) He started to suffer lack of concentration due to his age.
- c) He couldn't feel the adventure he is writing about.
- d) All false

15. Defoe was writing:

- a) Whether the public readers are welcoming what he writes or not.
- b) Only when he felt that what he wrote could be appreciated and liked by readers.
- c) Only what attracts his attention.
- d) All false

16. Defoe declared that he used to go with the prevalent attitudes and tendencies of people in order to:

- a) Win the favor of publishers and readers.
- b) Avoid being prosecuted by the government.
- c) Compete with the other writers.
- d) All false

17. One of the following is NOT from what Defoe used to write about:

- a) Individuals in search of fortune, dreaming of wealth
- b) Religion and its role in happiness.
- c) Remote places like islands and African nations.

d) The clash between science and religion

18. Serialization means:

a) Writing stories that are all connected together.

b) Publishing novels in serials.

c) Writing novels talking about serial events.

d) All false

19. Like all other novels in this age, Robinson Crusoe was published:

a) Books.

b) Journals

c) Serials.

d) B and C

20. Writing serialized novels for papers or magazines involved some sort of novelistic or fictional lack of cohesion. This means:

a) Writing in series causes lack of connection and so the writer has to do his best to attract the reader again to the rest of the story.

b) Writing in series make a story more desirable.

c) Writing in series is cheaper than publishing it in books.

d) All false

21. In serialization, every chapter or episode had to be:

a) Very long

b) Very short

c) Understood.

d) Interesting in itself as if it were the end product.

22. Structural cohesion in the sense of writing in serials was for the sake of arousing the immediate attention of readers.

- a) Encouraged
- b) Intended
- c) Sacrificed
- d) All false

23. "All pieces and elements of the work of art combine together to produce a single effect or meaning." This definition refers to:

- a) Serialization.
- b) Organic unity.
- c) Literature unity
- d) All false

24. Robinson Crusoe:

- a) Have an organic unity.
- b) Doesn't have an organic unity.
- c) Talked about organic unity.
- d) All false

25. When we say that there are chapters and elements in Robinson Crusoe can be removed without harming the overall structure, we mean:

- a) It has an organic unity.
- b) It lacks organic unity.
- c) It is not successful at all.
- d) All false