

American Literature
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6TH LECTURE ONE

1. One of the characteristics of Modernism is that it is marked by a strong and intentional break with.....

- a. Individualism
- b. Loyalty
- c. Society
- d. Tradition

2. This break includes a strongestablished religious, political, and social views.

- a. Movement toward
- b. Reaction against
- c. Belief
- d. Support for

3. One of the characteristics of Modernism is the belief that the world is created in the act of perceiving it; that is, the world is what.....

- Religion says it is
- History says it is
- We say it is
- Regimes say it is

4. One of the characteristics of Modernism is that there is no such thing as..... All things are relative.

- Holly
- Mysterious
- Imagined
- Absolute truth

5. One of the characteristics of Modernism is thatwith history or institutions.

- There is a connection
- No connection
- Society should react
- All false

6. Other characteristics of Modernism could be....

- Life is unordered
- Championship of the individual and celebration of inner strength
- Concerned with the sub-conscious
- All true

7. Known as "The Lost Generation" American writers of theBrought Modernism to the United States.

- 1900s
- 1910s
- 1920s
- 1950s

8. For writers like Hemingway and Fitzgerald, World War Ithe illusion that acting virtuously brought about good.

- Destroyed
- Confirmed
- Consolidated
- Increased

9.their British contemporaries, American Modernists rejected traditional institutions and forms.

- In contrary to
- Like
- Away from
- All false

10. Ernest Hemingway - The Sun Also Rises chronicles theof the Lost Generation.

- Meaningful life
- Meaningless life
- Sad life
- Happy life

11. Ernest Hemingway - Farewell to Arms narrates the tale of an ambulance driver searching forin WWI.

- Survival
- Retirement
- Revenge
- Meaning

12. F. Scott Fitzgerald - The Great Gatsby shows through its protagonist, Jay Gatsby, theof the American Dream.

- Legitimacy
- Importance
- Corruption
- Success

13. In the American literature, the elements of modernism are

- Thematic
- Formal
- Stylistic
- All true

14. During the First World War, the world witnessed the chaos and destruction of which modern man was.....

- Capable
- Incapable
- Aware
- Unaware

15. The modernist American literature produced during the time reflects such themes of destruction and chaos. But chaos and destruction are embraced, as they signal a..... of Western civilization's classical traditions.

- Success
- Survival
- Collapse
- Recreation

16. Modernist novels destroy conventions by reversing traditional norms, such asroles, notable in F. Scott Fitzgerald's "The Great Gatsby," for example.

- Gender
- Racial
- Ethical
- Both A and B

17. Modernist novels also destroy conventional forms ofby deliberately breaking rules of syntax and structure.

- Literature
- Traditions
- Vocabulary
- Language

18. William Faulkner's novel "The Sound and the Fury boldly rejects the rules of language where hewords and adopts a first-person narrative method.

- Refuses new
- Recalls very old
- Invents new
- All false

19. Related to the theme of destruction is the theme of.....

- Construction
- Reconstruction
- Fragmentation
- Argument

20. Fragmentation in modernist literature is thematic, as well as formal. Plot, characters, theme, images, and narrative form itself are

- Broken
- Connected
- Emphasized
- Vague

21. T.S. Eliot's "The Waste Land," depicts a modern waste land ofcities.

- Old
- New
- Unified
- Crumbled

22. The poem "The Waste Land," is fragmented, consisting of broken stanzas and sentences that resemble the culturalthrough, which the speaker (modern man) wades.

- Debris
- Detritus
- Both
- Neither

23. Modernist literature embraces fragmentation as a literary form, since it reinforces the fragmentation of reality and contradictsnotions of totality and wholeness.

- Hegelian
- Colonial
- British
- Universal

24. Modernist literature represents theof modernity through themes of cycle and rejuvenation.

- Concept
- Paradox
- Dominance
- All false

25. Importantly, there is rebirth and rejuvenation in ruin and modernist literature celebrates the endless cycle of destruction, as it ever.....to new forms and creations.

- Gives rise
- Gives decline
- Will never lead
- All false

26. Themes of loss, isolation and exile from society are particularly apparent in 's novels, the protagonists of which adopt rather nihilistic outlooks of the world because they have become so disenfranchised from the human community.

- T.S Eliot
- Ernest Hemingway
- Both
- Neither

27. Another element of modernist literature is the prevalent use ofpronouns.

- Relative
- Third person
- Personal
- Anonymous

28.becomes a matter of perspective. There is no longer an anonymous, omniscient third-person narrator, as there is no universal truth, according to the modernists.

- Power
- Authority
- Eligibility
- A and C

29. Many modernist novels reflect the multiplicities of truth and the diversities of reality that modernism celebrates by.....

- Using single narrator
- Using multiple narrators
- Centralizing the story around one person
- All false

30. Modernist novels did not treat lightly topics about social woes, war and poverty. John Steinbeck's "Grapes of Wrath" frankly depicts families plagued by economic hardship and strife,idyllic depictions of American life represented elsewhere in literature.

- Contradicting
- Emphasizing
- Encouraging
- Contributing to

31. Modernist novels also reflect a frank awareness of societal ills and of man's capacity for

- Tolerance
- Happiness
- Cruelty
- Curiosity

32. Ernest Hemingway's anti-heroic war tales depicted theof the battlefields, as he dealt frankly with the horrors of war.

- Bravery
- Honor
- Legitimacy
- Bloodiness

33. Faulkner, particularly in his most famous novel, "The Sound and the Fury," also shows how incomprehensibly cruel man can be, especially with regard todifferences.

- Intelligence
- Racial
- Class
- B and C

7TH LECTURE

Harlem Renaissance

1. The Harlem Renaissance was amovement that spanned the 1920s.

- a. Political
- b. Cultural
- c. Ethical
- d. Religious

2. **At the time, it was known as the "New Negro Movement", named after the 1925by Alain Locke.**
 - a. Anthology
 - b. Biography
 - c. Memory
 - d. Movement

3. **Though it was centered in the Harlem neighborhood of....., many French-speaking black writers from African and Caribbean colonies who lived in Paris were also influenced by the Harlem Renaissance.**
 - a. Washington DC
 - b. New York City
 - c. New Mexico
 - d. Rome

4. **The Harlem Renaissance is unofficially recognized to have spanned from about 1919 until the early or mid.....**
 - a. 1930s
 - b. 1940s
 - c. 1950s
 - d. 1960s

5. **The zenith of this "flowering of Negro literature was placed between and 1929 (the year of the**
 - a. Great migration
 - b. Great salvation
 - c. Great depression
 - d. Great expectation

6. **Harlem Renaissance (HR) writers produced a sizable body of literature in genres which are....**
 - a. Poetry
 - b. Fiction
 - c. Drama and essay
 - d. All true

7. **The notion of "twoness" , a divided awareness of one's identity, was introduced by W.E.B. Du Bois, one of the founders of the National Association for the Advancement ofPeople (NAACP).and the author of the influential book The Souls of Black Folks (1903)**
 - a. Creative
 - b. Colored
 - c. Coward
 - d. Comedian

8. **Common themes of Harlem Renaissance include.....**
 - a. Alienation
 - b. Marginality
 - c. The use of folk material
 - d. All true

9. HR was more than just a literary movement. It included.....

- a. Racial consciousness
- b. Racial integration
- c. The explosion of music particularly jazz, spirituals and blues, painting, dramatic revues, and others
- d. All true

10. One of the novels of the Harlem Renaissance was.....which was written by Larsen, Nella

- a. There is Confusion, 1924
- b. American Style, 1933
- c. Not Without Laughter, 1930
- d. Quicksand, 1928

11. One of the novels of the Harlem Renaissance was.....which was written by Fauset, Jessie Redmon

- a. There is Confusion, 1924
- b. Home to Harlem, 1927
- c. Not Without Laughter, 1930
- d. Quicksand, 1928

12. One of the novels of the Harlem Renaissance was.....which was written by Hughes, Langston

- a. There is Confusion, 1924
- b. American Style, 1933
- c. Not Without Laughter, 1930
- d. Quicksand, 1928

13. One of the novels of the Harlem Renaissance was.....which was written by McKay, Claude

- a. There is Confusion, 1924
- b. Home to Harlem, 1927
- c. Not Without Laughter, 1930
- d. Quicksand, 1928

14. Harlem Renaissance Definition could be defined as ancultural movement of the 1920s and 1930s, centered in Harlem, that celebrated black traditions, the black voice, and black ways of life.

- a. African
- b. American
- c. Canadian
- d. African-American

15. One of the characteristics of Harlem Renaissance Poetry is Intent. This intent was toAfrican Americans through historical awareness and a popular culture that reflected self-awareness and self-worth in black Americans.

- a. Free
- b. Uplift
- c. Protect
- d. All false

16. All of this intent was expressed by the phraseintroduced by sociologist Alain LeRoy Locke in 1925.

- a. The Negro
- b. Negro up
- c. The new Negro
- d. The Black

17. Much of the poetry of the Harlem Renaissance is characterized as an examination of the historical place of the contemporary African American with regards to.....

- a. History
- b. Future
- c. Present
- d. Both A and B

18. Poetry of the Renaissance also addressed themes ofidentity and the American dream.

- a. African
- b. White
- c. American
- d. Universal

19. Much of the poetry of the Harlem Renaissance is characterized in both theme and content by the influence of traditionally "black" forms of.....

- a. Color
- b. Music
- c. Talk
- d. All false

20. The interplay between jazz musicians and the call-and-response structure ofsongs also impacted the structure of Renaissance poetry.

- a. Slave
- b. Poor
- c. Old
- d. Contemporary

21. In its references to the black American past and experience of slavery, poetry of the era oftento African American spirituals.

- a. Contradicted
- b. Anticipated
- c. Added
- d. Alluded

22. Harlem Renaissancetook poetic influence from disparate forms of cultural expression.

- a. Poetry
- b. Fiction
- c. Music
- d. Prose

8th Lecture

Samples of American Poetry Because I Could Not Stop for Death A Poem by Emily Dickinson (1830-1886)

*Because I could not stop for Death,
He kindly stopped for me;
The carriage held but just ourselves
And Immortality.*

*We slowly drove, he knew no haste,
And I had put away
My labour, and my leisure too,
For his civility.*

*We passed the school where children played,
Their lessons scarcely done;
We passed the fields of gazing grain,
We passed the setting sun.*

*Or rather, he passed us;
The dews grew quivering and chill,
For only gossamer my gown,
My tippet only tulle.*

*We paused before a house that seemed
A swelling of the ground;
The roof was scarcely visible,
The cornice but a mound.*

*Since then 'tis centuries; but each
Feels shorter than the day
I first surmised the horses' heads*

1. "Because I Could Not Stop for Death" is a lyric poem on the theme of.....
 - a. Schools
 - b. Death
 - c. Sickness
 - d. Letting go

2. The poem containsstanzas, each with four lines.
 - a. 4
 - b. 6
 - c. 8
 - d. 10

3. A four-line stanza is called a quatrain. The poem was first published inin Poems, Series 1, a collection of Miss Dickinson's poems.
- 1890
 - 1870
 - 1850
 - 1830
4. "Because I Could Not Stop for Death" reveals Emily Dickinson's..... of death.
- Calm refusal
 - Strong refusal
 - Hesitated acceptance
 - Calm acceptance
5. It is surprising that she presents the experience as being no more frightening than receiving acaller.
- Gentleman
 - Doctor
 - Student
 - All false
6. The journey to the grave begins in Stanza 1, when Death comes calling in a carriage in which Immortality is
- Not there
 - Also a passenger
 - A dead body
 - In another carriage
7. As the trip continues in Stanza 2, the carriage trundles along at an easy, unhurried pace, perhaps suggesting that death has arrived in the form of that takes its time to kill.
- Stranger
 - Disease
 - Serial killer
 - Soldier
8. Then, in Stanza 3, the author appears to review the stages of her life: childhood (the recess scene), maturity (the ripe, hence, "gazing" grain), and the descent into death (the setting sun)-as she passes to the other side. There, she experiences a chill because she is.....
- Afraid
 - Not warmly dressed
 - Starving
 - Extremely happy
9. Her description of the grave as her "house" indicates howshe feels about death.
- Sad
 - Curious
 - Comfortable
 - Tired

10. The overall theme of the poem seems to be that death is not to be feared since it is

.....

- a. An end for sorrows
- b. God's call
- c. A natural part of the endless cycle of nature
- d. Harmless

11. Her view of death may also reflect her

- a. Personality
- b. Religious belief
- c. Both
- d. Neither

12. Speaker, death, immortality, and children are of the poem.

- a. Themes
- b. Paradoxes
- c. Characters
- d. Settings

13. Thin wedding dress for the speaker's marriage to Death

- a. tulle
- b. gossamer my gown
- c. cornice
- d. tippet
- e.

14. Scarf for neck or shoulders.

- a. tulle
- b. gossamer my gown
- c. cornice
- d. tippet
- e.

15. Horizontal molding along the top of a wall.

- a. tulle
- b. gossamer my gown
- c. cornice
- d. tippet

16. Netting

- a. tulle
- b. gossamer my gown
- c. cornice
- d. tippet

17. (lines with eight syllables, or four feet). This is called.....

- a. Iambic tetrameter
- b. Iambic meter
- c. Eight tetrameter
- d. Six meter

18. (lines with six syllables, or three feet) This is called.....

- a. Eight tetrameter
- b. Iambic tetrameter
- c. Iambic meter
- d. Six meter
- e.

19. The meter alternates in this poem is.....

- a. Iambic tetrameter
- b. Iambic meter
- c. Alteration between both
- d. Neither

20. Because I could not stop for Death (line 1)
he *knew* *no* haste (line 5)

In the above lines we can find , in the bold letters,

- a. Rhythm
- b. Personification
- c. Metaphor
- d. Alliteration

21. *We passed the* school, where children strove
At recess, in the ring;
***We passed the* fields of gazing grain,**
***We passed the* setting sun. (lines 9-12)**

In the above mentioned lines, words printed in bold show there is.....

- a. Rhythm
- b. Personification
- c. Anaphora
- d. Alliteration

22. Since then 'tis centuries, and yet each
Feels shorter than the day
I first surmised the horses' heads (lines 21-23)

In the above mentioned lines, we can find.....

- a. Paradox
- b. Anaphora
- c. Metaphor
- d. Personification

23. *We passed the setting sun.*
Or rather, he passed us (lines 12-13)

In the above mentioned lines, we can see

- a. Metaphor
- b. Anaphora
- c. Paradox
- d. Personification

Hope is the Thing with Feathers
A Poem by Emily Dickinson (1830-1886)

***Hope is the thing with feathers
That perches in the soul,
And sings the tune without the words,
And never stops at all,***

***And sweetest in the gale is heard;
And sore must be the storm
That could abash the little bird
That kept so many warm.***

***I've heard it in the chillest land
And on the strangest sea;
Yet, never, in extremity,
It asked a crumb of me.***

24. In her poem, Emily Dickinson communicates that hope is likebecause of its free and independent spirit.

- a. A dear
- b. An air
- c. A bird
- d. A prophet

25. Hope is similar to a bird in its ability to bring

- a. Comfort
- b. Consolation
- c. Commitment
- d. A and B

26. Dickinson uses techniques such as extended metaphor and imagery to describethroughout her poem.

- a. A bird
- b. Hope
- c. Happiness
- d. Life

27. The poem is introduced with, "Hope is the thing with feathers." Dickinson's use of the word "thing" denotes that hope is.....

- a. Materialistic
- b. Realistic
- c. Something abstract and vague
- d. Something could be bought and sold

28. By identifying hope as a thing, Dickinson givesconcept characteristics of a concrete object.

- a. Intangible
- b. Tangible
- c. Fake
- d. All false

29. The opening line of this poem also sets up the extendedof comparing hope to a bird in the word “feathers.”

- a. Personification
- b. Anaphora
- c. Paradox
- d. Metaphor

30. Line two of Dickinson’s poem further broadens the metaphor by giving hope delicate and sweet characteristics in the word.....

- a. “Soul”
- b. “Perches.”
- c. “In”
- d. All false

31. Dickinson’s choice of the word also suggests that, like a bird, hope is.....

- a. Planning to stay
- b. Planning to fly
- c. Impossible
- d. A lie

32. The line “And sings the tune—without the words,” gives the reader a sense that hope is

- a. A song
- b. Immortal
- c. Mortal
- d. Universal

33. According to the poem, everyone may understand hope because.....

- a. It sings without words
- b. It is a part of our personalities
- c. It is a sense
- d. It is easy to understand

34. The closing line of the first stanza, “And never stops at all,” . In just one line, there are two negative words which highlight Dickinson’s message about.....

- a. The importance of hope
- b. Hope cannot be stopped or destroyed
- c. The negative sides of hope
- d. All false

35. The second stanza depicts hope’s continuous presence. “And sweetest in the gale is heard,” isbecause hope’s most comforting song is heard during a “gale,” a horrible windstorm.

- a. Ironic
- b. Direct
- c. True
- d. False

- 36. What is striking about the poem is its absolute....., both in structure and in the words the poem presents.**
- a. Complication
 - b. Frankness
 - c. Simplicity
 - d. All false
- 37. One of the messages of the poem seems to say that whatever life throws at the individual there is always the dove-like glimmer of hope that sits in all of us that is so strong that its voice can still be heard in the "gale" of stormy times. Everyone goes through stormy times in their life and no matter where you are on earth or from which "strangest sea" you inhabit but there is no need to.....**
- a. Resist
 - b. Refuse
 - c. Believe
 - d. Despair
- 38. There is a definitewithin the poem between hope on the one side as represented with the words like "warm," "Soul," "sweetest;" and in the pain of life as represented in words like "storm," "gales," "chillest."**
- a. Comparison
 - b. Contrast
 - c. Harmony
 - d. All false
- 39. The repetition of initial sounds in neighboring words is called.....**
- a. Alteration
 - b. Alliteration
 - c. Alination
 - d. Arbitration
- 40. The deliberate repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of several successive verses, clauses, or paragraphs. This is called.....**
- a. Anaphora
 - b. Alliteration
 - c. Both
 - d. Neither
- 41. The comparison of two UNLIKE things is called.....**
- a. Paradox
 - b. Irony
 - c. Metaphor
 - d. Anaphora
- 42. Metaphor is a figure of speech where two distinctly different things are comparedusing adverbs of comparison, 'as', 'like', etc.**
- a. By
 - b. Without
 - c. Through
 - d. All false

43. Meter refers to the varying, nevertheless recognizable pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables that occur in regular units in the lines of a verse. Each regular unit is called

- a. A note
- b. A foot
- c. A unit
- d. All false

44. Paradox reveals a kind of truth which at first seems Two opposing ideas.

- a. Similar
- b. Contradictory
- c. Shocking
- d. Acceptable

45. Simile is the comparison of twothings using like or as.

- a. Similar
- b. Unlike
- c. Positive
- d. Negative

46. Stanza is agroup of lines in poetry.

- a. Complicated
- b. Simple
- c. Unified
- d. Scattered

47. One of the following DOESN'T apply to theme:

- a. Theme is the general idea or insight about life that a writer wishes to express.
- b. All of the elements of literary terms contribute to theme.
- c. A simple theme can often be stated in a single sentence.
- d. Theme is where and when the events happen

48. sweet smell of success, a dime a dozen, bigger and better, jump for joy. In this example we can find.....

- a. Anaphora
- b. Alliteration
- c. Metaphor
- d. Paradox

49. He is a horse. Thou art sunshine. In this example we can find.....

- a. Anaphora
- b. Alliteration
- c. Metaphor
- d. Paradox

50. Stone walls do not a prison make, Nor iron bars a cage. In this example we can find.....

- a. Personification
- b. Theme
- c. Metaphor
- d. Paradox

51. a smiling moon, a jovial sun. In this example we can find.....

- a. Anaphora
- b. Personification
- c. Metaphor
- d. Paradox

52. He eats like a horse. In this example we can find.....

- a. Anaphora
- b. Simile
- c. Metaphor
- d. Theme

53. "After reading (this book, poem, essay), I think the author wants me to understand....." In this example we can find.....

- a. Theme
- b. Alliteration
- c. Metaphor
- d. Paradox

9TH LECTURE

1. "The Story of an Hour" was written by Kate Chopin who lived in the

- a. First half of the 19th century.
- b. Second half of the 19th century.
- c. First half of the 20th century
- d. All false

2. "The Story of an Hour" is a centering on a young married woman of the late nineteenth century as she reacts to a report that her husband has died in a train accident.

- a. Play
- b. Novel
- c. Short story
- d. All false

3. "The Story of an Hour" was first published in December 6, 1894, under the title "....."

- a. The Dream of an Hour
- b. The Nightmare of an Hour
- c. The Hour's Dream
- d. All false

4. **The action takes place in a single hour inhome in the last decade of the nineteenth Century.**
- A British
 - An American
 - A village
 - A sad
5. **The story observes the classicalof time, place, and action.**
- Identities
 - Entities
 - Unities
 - Amenities
6. **These unities dictate that the events in a short story should take place:**
- In a single day
 - In a single location
 - As a part of a single story line with no subplots
 - All together
7. **.....classical writers, interpreting guidelines established by Aristotle for stage dramas, formulated the unities.**
- Italian
 - British
 - American
 - French
8. **Many playwrights and authors of short stories continued to use these unities.....**
- But many writers of other genres began to ignore them
 - And many writers of other genres continued using them as well
 - But now they have ignored them
 - All false
9. **One of the characters of this story iswho is Mrs. Mallard's husband.**
- Brently Mallard
 - Mrs. Louise Mallard
 - Josephine:
 - All false
10. **One of the characters of this story iswho is Mrs. Mallard's sister**
- Brently Mallard
 - Mrs. Louise Mallard
 - Josephine:
 - All false
11. **One of the characters of this story iswho is young, attractive woman who mourns the reported death of her husband but exults in the freedom she will enjoy in the years to come.**
- Brently Mallard
 - Mrs. Louise Mallard
 - Josephine:
 - All false

12. Josephine announces news of the tragedy of the death of Brently Mollard as gently as possible to his attractive wife because.....

- a. She doesn't like the news of death
- b. She has just lost her father
- c. She suffers from heart disease
- d. She will not believe her

13. Mrs. Mallard's reaction was.....

- a. Her feeling she became free and independent
- b. Breaking down crying fitfully
- c. B then A
- d. A then B

14. When Mrs. Mallard goes down, someone opens the door. It was....

- a. The physician
- b. Her husband
- c. Her father
- d. Her sister

15.later determine that Mrs. Mallard's death resulted from "joy that kills." Her weak heart could not withstand the happy shock of seeing her husband alive and whole.

- a. Her sister
- b. The friend
- c. The physicians
- d. The neighbors

16. One of the themes of the story is (.....). This could be concluded by knowing the situation of women in the 19th century.

- a. Love
- b. Freedom
- c. Oppression
- d. Loyalty

17. Louise Mallard appears to have been a weak-willed woman, one who probably repressed her desire to control her destiny. Consequently, during her marriage, she suffered constant stress that may well have caused or contributed to her "heart trouble," referred to in the first sentence of the story. This reflects the theme of.....

- a. Oppression
- b. Repression
- c. Marriage
- d. Divorce

18. The new, exciting life that Mrs. Mallard thinks is awaiting her. This was symbolized by....

- a. The stairs
- b. The train
- c. Spring time
- d. Heart disease

19. Emergence of her new life was symbolized by

- a. Patches of Blue Sky
- b. Clouds
- c. Stairs
- d. Spring time

20. Revealed in half-concealing (Paragraph 2) has a figure of speech which is

- a. Metaphor
- b. Paradox
- c. Personification
- d. Alliteration

21. Storm of grief (Paragraph 3) has a figure of speech which is

- a. Metaphor
- b. Paradox
- c. Personification
- d. Alliteration

22. Physical exhaustion that haunted her body (Paragraph 4) has a figure of speech which is

- a. Metaphor
- b. Paradox
- c. Personification
- d. A and C

23. Breath of rain (Paragraph 5) has a figure of speech which is

- a. Metaphor
- b. Paradox
- c. Personification
- d. Alliteration

24. Song which someone was singing (Paragraph 5) has a figure of speech which is

- a. Metaphor
- b. Paradox
- c. Personification
- d. Alliteration

25. Clouds that had met (Paragraph 6) has a figure of speech which is

- a. Metaphor
- b. Paradox
- c. Personification
- d. A and C

26. The sounds, the scents (Paragraph 9) has a figure of speech which is

- a. Metaphor
- b. Paradox
- c. Personification
- d. Alliteration

27. Thing that was approaching to possess her (Paragraph 10) has a figure of speech which is

- a. Metaphor
- b. Personification
- c. A and B
- d. Alliteration

28. Monstrous joy (Paragraph 12) has a figure of speech which is

- a. Oxymoron
- b. Metaphor
- c. Simile
- d. A and B

29. She carried herself unwittingly like a goddess of Victory (Paragraph 20) has a figure of speech which is

- a. Metaphor
- b. Personification
- c. A and B
- d. Simile

30. Joy that kills (Paragraph 23) has a figure of speech which is

- a. Metaphor
- b. Paradox
- c. Personification
- d. Alliteration

31. The phrase “ Joy that kills” is also....., since the doctors mistakenly believe that Mrs. Mallard was happy to see her husband

- a. Ironic
- b. Metaphor
- c. Symbolic
- d. Realistic

32. Not until Paragraph 16 does the reader learn the protagonist’s first name, Louise. Why the author delayed revealing her given name is open to speculation. It could be because.....

- a. She is not married anymore
- b. She regained her identity after the death of her husband
- c. She doesn’t like to be called by her first name
- d. All false

33. There isin Mrs. Mallard’s first name: Louise is the feminine form of the masculine Louis.

- a. A metaphor
- b. A surprise
- c. An irony
- d. A simile

34. The opening sentence of the storythe ending—or at least hints that Mrs. Mallard's heart condition will affect the outcome of the story.

- a. Predicts
- b. Tells
- c. Foreshadows
- d. Contradicts with

35. Without an early reference to her heart ailment, the ending would seem.....

- a. Logical
- b. Implausible
- c. Contrived
- d. B and C

36. The author of this story is Kate Chopin (1851-1904) is best known for her short stories (more than 100) and a novel, The Awakening. One of her recurring themes—the problems facing women in a society that repressed them—made her literary works in the late twentieth century and remain so these days.

- a. Poorly popular
- b. Challenging
- c. Highly popular
- d. Rarely noticed

37.is the use of hints or clues to suggest what will happen later in literature.

- a. Introduction
- b. Foreshadowing
- c. Flashback
- d. Both A and C

38. Oxymoron is a literary device in which two words that contradict each other in meaning are used together to form

- a. A metaphor
- b. A simile
- c. A paradox
- d. An end

39. The effect of the structure and relationship of the actions, events and characters in a fictional work. This is called....

- a. A plot
- b. Settings
- c. A story line
- d. All false

40. It is a narrative method which determines the manner in which and the position from where, a story is told. This is called.....

- a. Narration
- b. Point of View
- c. Critical thinking
- d. All false

41. The least common point of view takes place when it is from

- a. first person, using "I" or "we";
- b. third person ("he," "she," "it")
- c. Second person, "you,".
- d. All false

42. A type of point of view that limits the reader to one character's perspective.

- a. first person, using "I" or "we";
- b. third person ("he," "she," "it")
- c. Second person, "you,".
- d. All false

43. Third person's point of view allows you to create auniverse.

- a. Much richer
- b. More complicated
- c. Both
- d. Neither

10TH LECTURE

44." The Tell-Tale Heart" was written by Edgar Allan Poe who lived in the

- a. First half of the 19th century.
- b. Second half of the 19th century.
- c. First half of the 20th century
- d. All false

45. The narrator has been so nervous that he jumps at the slightest sound. He can hear all things on heaven and earth, he says, and some things in hell. But he maintains that he is not mad. To prove his sanity, he says, he will calmly tell the reader his story.

One day, he decided to take the life offor no other reason except that he had an eye resembling that of a vulture—"a pale blue eye with a film over it.

- a. An old man
- b. An old woman
- c. A young lady
- d. A young man

46." Over time, it became so unbearable to look upon it that the narrator had no other choice but to get rid of the old man. The way he went about the task, with such calculation and cunning, demonstrates that he is not....., the narrator says.

- a. Bad
- b. Mad
- c. Criminal
- d. All false

47. The narrator killed the old man.....

- a. By a knife
- b. By a piece of metal
- c. By throwing him to the floor and pulling the bed on top of him
- d. By electricity

- 48. At 4 a.m., just when he had finished his work, the narrator answered a knock at his front door. When he opened it, three policemen entered, saying a neighbor had reported hearing.....**
- A song
 - Gun shooting
 - A talk
 - A shriek
- 49. After welcoming the police, he told them the shriek was his own; he had cried out.....**
- Calling for help
 - Being happy to get an idea
 - During a dream
 - But he didn't give a reason for this cry
- 50. He also told them that the old man who lived in the house was.....**
- Away in the country
 - Dead one year ago
 - At the hospital
 - In the bar
- 51. Next, he took the police all over the house, inviting them to search everything thoroughly. After they entered the old man's chamber, the narrator pointed out that.....**
- The old man likes to live in mess
 - The old man likes everything to stay in order
 - The old man's possessions had not been disturbed
 - All false
- 52. In his swelling self-confidence, the narrator.....**
- Asked the policemen to leave soon
 - Brought in chairs and invited the policemen to rest
 - Told the policemen that he has nothing to hide
 - Offered the policemen cigarettes
- 53. The police appeared completely.....**
- Suspicious with the narrator's behavior
 - Angry to find nothing
 - Satisfied that nothing criminal had occurred in the house
 - Annoyed for being called at night
- 54. However, they continued to chat idly, staying much longer than the narrator had expected. By and by, he began to hear**
- A rhythmic ringing in his head
 - Someone's voice calling for rescue
 - Someone's laugh
 - All false

55. When the ringing grew even louder, the narrator

- a. Switched on the TV
- b. Pretended to complain about annoying neighbors
- c. Rose and began arguing with the officers about trivial matters, punctuating his conversation with wild hand movements.
- d. Asked the police if they heard something

56. Although the ringing went on louder and louder, the policemen seemed to hear nothing. The narrator decided that.....

- a. This sound is just an imagination
- b. They must have heard it but pretended the opposite
- c. Either
- d. Neither

57. Unable to endure the sound any longer, the narrator brought the whole business to a crashing climax by.....

- a. Running away
- b. Shooting the policemen
- c. Confessing the crime
- d. Asking the police to leave because he has to sleep

58. The settings of the story are.....

- a. The house where both the old man and narrator lives in the early 1840s
- b. The police department in the early 1840s
- c. The house where only the old man lives in the early 1840s
- d. None of the above mentioned

59. The action in the narrator's story takes place overdays.

- a. 6
- b. 7
- c. 8
- d. 9

60. The narrator is a deranged unnamed person who tries to convince the reader that he is

- a. Innocent
- b. Insane
- c. Sane
- d. Faithful

61. The narrator's gender is not identified, but Poe probably intended him to be

- a. A woman
- b. A man
- c. A male teenager
- d. All false

62. It is believed that Poe intended the narrator to be a man because.....

- a. Poe generally wrote from a male perspective
- b. Poe mentioned this in a speech one day
- c. Poe is known with his hatred towards women
- d. All false

63. The narrator of "A Tell-Tale Heart" exhibits male characteristics, including

- a. A more pronounced tendency than females to commit violent acts.
- b. Physical strength that would be unusual in a female
- c. The narrator performs a man's chore by bringing four chairs into the old man's bedroom, one for the narrator and three for the policemen. If the narrator were a woman, the policemen probably would have fetched the chairs. But they did not
- d. All of the above mentioned

64. The type of this work is a short story in thegenre that focuses on the psyche of the narrator.

- a. Action
- b. Horror
- c. Comedy
- d. Adventure

65. "The Tell-Tale Heart" was first published in the winter of 1843 in

- a. A book called "collection of horror stories"
- b. The Pioneer, a Boston magazine
- c. The Washington Post
- d. The New York Times

66. Themes of the story are.....

- a. A human being has a perverse, wicked side—another self—that can goad him into doing evil things that have no apparent motive.
- b. Fear of discovery can bring about discovery
- c. The evil within is worse than the evil without
- d. All of the above mentioned

67. Poe's other story, "The Black Cat" and this story have the same theme which is....

- a. A human being has a perverse, wicked side—another self—that can goad him into doing evil things that have no apparent motive.
- b. Fear of discovery can bring about discovery
- c. Both
- d. Neither

68. From the story we can conclude that the narrator killed the old man because.....

- a. The old man had wronged him
- b. The old man gave him insult
- c. The narrator is interested in the old man's gold
- d. The narrator was unable to look upon the old man's hideous eye

69. From time to time, Poe uses a succession of short sentences or word groups, creating a rhythm not unlike that of

- a. A watch
- b. A train
- c. A heartbeat
- d. None of the above mentioned

70. In the example: " I heard all things in the heaven and in the earth. I heard many things in hell", we can find.....

- a. Personification
- b. Anaphora
- c. Metaphor
- d. Alliteration

71. In the example: " Death in approaching him had stalked with his black shadow before him and enveloped the victim ", we can find.....

- a. Personification
- b. Anaphora
- c. Simile
- d. Alliteration

72. In the example: "So I opened it-you cannot imagine how stealthily, stealthily-until at length a single dim ray like the thread of the spider shot out from the crevice and fell upon the vulture eye. ", we can find.....

- a. Personification
- b. Anaphora
- c. Simile
- d. Alliteration

73. In the example: "Hearken! And observe how healthily, how calmly, I can tell you the whole story. ", we can find.....

- a. Personification
- b. Alliteration
- c. Anaphora
- d. Simile

74. In the sentence " I was never kinder to the old man than during the whole week before I killed him", we can find.....

- a. Metaphor
- b. Simile
- c. Irony
- d. Guilt

11TH LECTURE

1. The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn was written by Mark Twain who lived in the period.....

- a. (1835-1910)
- b. (1801-1870)
- c. (1850-1920)
- d. All false

2. The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn is a novel that does not fit neatly into a single genre. However, it does contain elements of the....., because it presents the experiences of a boy as he learns important values and lessons about life.

- a. Apprenticeship novel
- b. Bildungsroman
- c. Either
- d. Neither

3. It also contains elements of thenovel, a type of fiction that presents the episodic adventures (each a story in itself) of a person as he travels from place to place and meets a variety of other characters, some of them also travelers.
- Picaresque
 - Biography
 - Both
 - Neither
4. Mark Twain wrote *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* between 1876 and.....
- 1883
 - 1880
 - 1890
 - 1900
5. The action takes place in....., Missouri, and at various locations along the banks of the Mississippi River in Missouri, Arkansas, and Illinois.
- Cincinnati
 - St. Petersburg
 - St. George
 - All false
6. The time is the middle of theCentury, before the Civil War.
- 17th
 - 18th
 - 19th
 - 20th
7. The protagonist in *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* between is.....
- Jim
 - Huckleberry Finn
 - Society and its rules
 - All true
8. The Antoggoinst in *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* between is.....
- Jim
 - Huckleberry Finn
 - Society and its rules
 - All true
9. Pap Finn's racism is symptomatic of the racism that infectedin 19th century in America.
- Some states
 - Very few areas
 - Society as a whole
 - All false
10. The owner of Jim was.....
- Pap Finn
 - Widow Douglas
 - Miss Watson
 - Aunt Polly

11. Huckleberry Finn tells the story inpoint of view.

- a. First-person
- b. Second-person
- c. Third-person
- d. Unknown person

12. The use of patois bolsters theof the novel.

- a. Weakness
- b. Strength
- c. Unrealisticness
- d. Verisimilitude

12TH LECTURE

13. Themes of The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn are.....

- a. Freedom
- b. The Primacy of the Moral Law
- c. Intuitive Wisdom
- d. All true

14. Through the theme (Freedom), the novel celebrates the spirit of

- a. Christianity
- b. Freedom
- c. Independence
- d. B and C

15. The Primacy of the Moral Law theme is clear through.....

- a. The death of Huck's father
- b. The care the widow showed for Huck
- c. Tom's help to his friend
- d. Protecting the black slave Jim

16. Intuitive Wisdom theme means that though ignorant in many ways, the uneducated people, like Huck, exhibit a natural, intuitiveof the world.

- a. Misunderstanding
- b. Understanding
- c. Possession
- d. Unawareness

16. Another theme of this story is (A Child Shall Lead). It means that Huck is portrayed as a boy who had a better grasp ofthan the often corrupt civilization around him—a boy worth imitating for his virtues.

- a. Cleverness
- b. Morality
- c. Mortality
- d. Immorality

17. Another theme of this story is (Love of Money) which is root of all evil. This is clear through.....

- a. Pap Finn to gain custody of Huck
- b. The Duke and the King's scams
- c. Southerners' retaining the institution of slavery
- d. All but C is the most important one

18. The climax occurs when Tom and Huck.....

- a. Meet again
- b. Deceive the aunt
- c. Free Jim
- d. All false

19. Tom tells Huck that a provision in Miss Watson's will

- a. Has demanded that Huck should go back to the widow's house
- b. Has freed Jim
- c. Both
- d. Neither

20. The story is full of surprises, moving through manythat are little stories in themselves.

- a. Memories
- b. Flashbacks
- c. Episodes
- d. Dialogs

21. Twain learned to write this way from writers of ", " an American literary movement of the last half of the nineteenth century.

- a. Local color
- b. Moral writers
- c. Over slavery
- d. All false

22. Besides presenting narratives in a regional dialect, local-color writers, or "local colorists," attempted to portray life in the various sections ofAmerica.

- a. Free
- b. Burgeoning
- c. Betraying
- d. Unfair

13TH LECTURE

23. Trifles is a was written by Susan Glaspell (1876-1948)

- a. Short story
- b. Poem
- c. Play
- d. Series

24. An act is aof a play.

- a. Minor section
- b. Major section
- c. Summery
- d. Action

25. Acts are divided into varying numbers of shorter scenes. From ancient times to the nineteenth century plays were generally constructed of..... acts.

- a. 3
- b. 4
- c. 5
- d. 6

26. Modern works typically consist of one, two, or three acts. Examples of five-act plays include the works of.....

- a. Sophocles
- b. Shakespeare
- c. Both
- d. Neither

27. Characterization is the means by which writers present and reveal

- a. Character
- b. Acts
- c. Actions
- d. Settings

28. Although techniques of characterization are complex, writersreveal characters through their speech, dress, manner, and actions.

- a. In limited situations
- b. Rarely
- c. Hardly
- d. Typically

29. Climax is the turning point of the action in the plot of a play or story. The climax represents the point ofin the work.

- a. Mildest tension
- b. Greatest tension
- c. The end
- d. All false

30. Comedy is a type of drama in which the characters experienceof fortune, usually for the better. In comedy, things work out happily in the end.

- a. Reversals
- b. Consolidation
- c. Achievement
- d. All false

31. Comic drama may be either romantic--characterized by a tone of tolerance and geniality--or satiric. Satiric works offervision of human nature, one that ridicules human folly.

- a. A clear
- b. A vague
- c. A darker
- d. A brighter

32. Shaw's Arms and the Man is acomedy

- a. Romantic
- b. Satiric
- c. Both
- d. Neither

33. Chekhov's Marriage Proposal is acomedy.

- a. Satiric
- b. Romantic
- c. Both
- d. Neither

34. Conflict/Plot is the struggle found in fiction. Conflict/Plot may be internal or external and is best seen in.....

- a. Man in conflict with another Man
- b. Man in conflict in Nature
- c. Man in conflict with self
- d. All true

35.is the conversation of characters in a literary work. In fiction, it is typically enclosed within quotation marks.

- a. Talk
- b. Dialog
- c. Discussion
- d. All false

36. In plays, characters' speech is preceded by

- a. A voice
- b. Pronouns
- c. Their names
- d. All false

37. Hyperbole is

- a. Exaggeration
- b. Overstatement
- c. Understatement
- d. A or B

38. An implied discrepancy between what is said and what is meant. The use of words to convey the opposite of their literal meaning; a statement or situation where the meaning is contradicted by the appearance or presentation of the idea. This definition refers to.....

- a. Paradox
- b. Metaphor
- c. Irony
- d. All possible

39. There are three kinds of irony. One kind is called..... It is when an author says one thing and means something else.

- a. Irony of situation
- b. Verbal irony
- c. Faked irony
- d. Dramatic irony

40. There are three kinds of irony. One kind is called..... It is when an audience perceives something that a character in the literature does not know.

- a. Irony of situation
- b. Verbal irony
- c. Faked irony
- d. Dramatic irony

41. There are three kinds of irony. One kind is called..... It is a discrepancy between the expected result and actual results.

- a. Irony of situation
- b. Verbal irony
- c. Faked irony
- d. Dramatic irony

42. A speech by a single character without another character's response is called....

- a. Soliloquy
- b. Monologue
- c. Lougue
- d. Analog

43. A speech in a play that is meant to be heard by the audience but not by other characters on the stage.

- a. Soliloquy
- b. Monologue
- c. Lougue
- d. Analog

44. If there are no other characters present, the soliloquy represents the character

- a. Thinking aloud
- b. Happiness
- c. Sadness
- d. Disturbance

45. Hamlet's "To be or not to be" speech is an example of.....

- a. Monologue
- b. Dialogue
- c. Soliloquy
- d. Soliloquy as thinking aloud

46. Scene is a subdivision of an Act of a drama, consisting of continuous action taking place at a single time and in a single location. The beginnings and endings of scenes may be indicated by

- a. Clearing the stage of actors and props
- b. The entrances and exits of important characters
- c. Either
- d. Neither

47. The first act of William Shakespeare's Winter's Tale is comprised ofscenes.

- a. Two
- b. Three
- c. Four
- d. Five

48. Tragedy is a type of drama in which the characters experience reversals of fortune, usually for the.....

- a. Better
- b. Worse
- c. Good ending
- d. All false

49. In tragedy,await many of the characters, especially the hero. Examples include Shakespeare's Othello and Hamlet; Sophocles' Antigone and Oedipus the King, and Arthur Miller's Death of a Salesman.

- a. Catastrophe
- b. Suffering
- c. Both
- d. Neither

14TH LECTURE

50. The time of the play (Trifles) is the early century during cold weather.

- a. 18th
- b. 19th
- c. 20th
- d. Unknown

51. The action takes place in the kitchen of a farmhouse in the American.....

- a. North East
- b. North West
- c. West
- d. Midwest

52. The character John Wright is the murder victim who lived with his wife in a.....

- a. Hotel
- b. Villa
- c. Palace
- d. Farmhouse

53. Minnie Foster Wright is the wife of John Wright and his..... She is being held in the county jail. The dialogue in the play suggests that her husband, though honest and clean-living, was a taskmaster and a miser who made life miserable for his wife.

- a. Slave
- b. Nurse
- c. Servant
- d. Accused murderer

54. Mr. Hale is a man who tells the sheriff and the county attorney that he stopped at the Wright place on his way to town with a wagonload of potatoes. With him was his helper Harry. Hale planned to ask John Wright to share with him the cost of

.....

- a. Electricity
- b. A party telephone line
- c. An election campaign
- d. All false

55. Mrs. Hale is the wife of Mr. Hale. While the sheriff and the county attorney search the Wright property for evidence, Mrs. Hale and the sheriff's wife discover clues to the murder among trivial items they find in

- a. The garden
- b. The garage
- c. The kitchen
- d. The guestroom

56. Trifles is a one-act play centering on two women who discover murder clues that county officials regard as trivial. But the play is not a murder mystery. Rather, it is.....

- a. A cultural and psychological study that probes the status of women in society and their intuitive grasp of reality.
- b. A record of police success in murder issues at that time
- c. A history of the Midwest at that time
- d. All false

57. Glaspell wrote the play in 1916 for the Provincetown Players, a Massachusetts acting group that she and her husband, George Cram Cook, founded inin 1915.

- a. Minnesota
- b. Manhattan
- c. Michigan
- d. Massachusetts

58. The title refers to.....

- a. The items in the Wright home that Peters, Henderson, and Hale regard as irrelevant and Mrs. Peters and Mrs. Hale regard as significant
- b. The men's view of the women as trifles and their observations as unimportant
- c. The murder victim regarded the bird as an annoying trifle. To Mrs. Wright, it was apparently one of her few sources of joy
- d. All true

59. Theoccurs when the two women discover the dead bird, enabling them to envision the events leading up to the murder of John Wright.

- a. Raising action
- b. Salvation
- c. Climax
- d. All false

60. The bird symbolizes

- a. Mrs. Wright
- b. Mrs. Wright's spirit
- c. Mr. Wright
- d. The sheriff

61. The cage symbolizes: John Wright'sof his wife and her spirit.

- a. Oppression
- b. Love
- c. Addiction
- d. Misunderstanding

62. The stove fire appears to represent

- e. John and Minnie Wright's marriage
- f. Their love to each other
- g. The jealousy in the town
- h. All false

61. The resulting freezing temperatures crack the jars of preserves, apparently representing Minnie'swell being.

- a. Mental
- b. Mode
- c. Behavior
- d. All false

62. Unevenly Sewn Quilt Block symbolizes Mrs. Wright'smental condition.

- a. Balanced
- b. Disturbed
- c. Peaceful
- d. Quiet

63. Rope symbolizes Minnie Wright'sof male power.

- a. Right
- b. Legitimacy
- c. Usurpation
- d. Fact

64. Strangulation is a man's method of killing. In her rebellion against her domineering husband, Minnie musters the strength to murder like a man, thus perversely asserting her.....

- a. Revenge
- b. Right
- c. Equality
- d. Justice

65. Casting Off Male Oppression is one of the themes of this play. It reflects the situation of women in the society at the time of the play. Women at that time

- a. Were already enjoying equality
- b. Were still suffering inequality
- c. Were criticizing the idea of equality
- d. All possible

66. Glaspell's play presents one radical woman rebel, Mrs. Wright, who goes to the extreme to free herself of male domination. It also presents two quiet rebels, Mrs. Hale and Mrs. Peters, who

- a. Side with Mrs. Wright
- b. Withhold evidence that the sheriff and the county attorney need to establish a motive for Mrs. Wright's alleged crime
- c. Both
- d. Neither

67. Women's Intuition is another theme of the play. Women's intuition demonstrates its power in this play when Mrs. Hale and Mrs. Peters discover household items, which the men regard as trifles, that lead to the establishment of a motive for Mrs. Wright's crime. The implication here is that.....

- a. Women possess abilities that can complement and augment those of men.
- b. A society that limits women's use of their talents is the poorer for doing so.
- c. Women are not to be trusted in such cases.
- d. A and B

68. Sheriff Peters and County Attorney George Henderson pride themselves on their powers of detection and logical reasoning. But it is the two women, Mrs. Peters and Mrs. Hale, who discover the clues and establish a motive amid seemingly innocuous items in the Wright home. The trifles with which the men say the women concern themselves turn out to be the key evidence that the men are looking for. The story ends withexchange between Henderson and Mrs. Hale.

- a. A fair
- b. A silly
- c. An unfair
- d. An ironic