

1. Robinson served as a _____ in North Africa.

- a. slave
- b. merchant
- c. lawyer
- d. sailor

2. The day which Crusoe saved the life of the native was _____.

- a. Saturday
- b. Monday
- c. Friday
- d. Wednesday

3. According to some critics, the plot in *Robinson Crusoe* is _____.

- a. multiple, there are a lot of plots
- b. well-made
- c. complicated
- d. loose, there is no organic unity

4. Crusoe prays to God when he is _____.

- a. in North Africa
- b. at home with his family
- c. in trouble
- d. alone

5. When Crusoe found the print of a man's naked foot on the island, he took care of his _____.

- a. wife
- b. ship
- c. goats
- d. father

6. One of the negative effects of the Industrial Revolution was _____.

- a. printing
- b. air pollution
- c. transportation
- d. education

7. The length of a novel is _____ pages.

- a. less than twenty
- b. between forty or fifty and a hundred
- c. more than a hundred
- d. more than a thousand

8. Some people from the _____ were anti-novel in the 18th century because novels were written in a poor language.

- a. upper class
- b. middle class
- c. farmers
- d. traders

9. _____ was one of the main reasons behind the rise of the novel.

- a. The working of children
- b. The growing number of poets
- c. The growing number of the middle class
- d. The growing number of the upper class

10. The gothic novel usually contains _____.

- a. peaceful places, as hospitals.
- b. terrifying places, as graveyards.
- c. normal places, as schools
- d. imaginary places, from outer space.

11. The metafiction novel often deals with _____.

- a. scientific process
- b. geographical region
- c. the process of the novel's composition
- d. historical events only

12. The _____ novel is written in the form of letters.

- a. regional
- b. faction
- c. historical
- d. epistolary

النموذج B

25. The _____ character faces conflicts in the novel and tries to find solutions for them.

- a. protagonist
- b. antagonist
- c. static
- d. flat

26. Which narrator is free to judge and comment on characters and events?

- a. The objective
- b. The multiple narrator
- c. The omniscient narrator
- d. None of the above

27. The novelist leaves his characters face their fates by having _____ narrator.

- a. a multiple
- b. an objective
- c. an omniscient
- d. a first-person

28. The _____ novel is also described as a fantastic novel.

- a. historical
- b. faction
- c. metafiction
- d. science fiction

29. In the picaresque novel in the eighteenth century, the picaero mainly depends on _____ to achieve his interests.

- a. writing great novels
- b. trading, buying and selling things
- c. travelling from one place to another
- d. educating himself, entering a school

30. An example of science fiction novel is _____.

- a. *A Tale of Two Cities* by Dickens
- b. *Pamela* By Richardson
- c. *Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship* by Goethe
- d. *The Time Machine* by H.G. Wells

31. According to Crusoe the original sin means _____.

- a. getting married
- b. disobeying his parents
- c. living alone
- d. having a lot of money

32. The omniscient narrator knows _____ about characters.

- a. nothing
- b. something
- c. everything
- d. one thing

33. Crusoe has _____ outlook towards humanity and life that makes him happy and satisfied.

- a. a negative
- b. an optimistic
- c. a pessimistic
- d. a dark

34. The cannibals' captive in the boat was _____.

- a. Defoe's father
- b. Crusoe's brother
- c. Crusoe's father
- d. Friday's father

35. Crusoe didn't take his wife with him when he went back to the island because she was _____.

- a. sick
- b. afraid of going to that island
- c. dead
- d. pregnant

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

- a. all his life
- b. two years
- c. ten years
- d. twelve years

37. In the eighteenth century, most of the novelists wrote about the side of life in their society.

- a. external
- b. internal
- c. psychological
- d. philosophical

38. Which language was used by most of the novelists in the eighteenth century?

- a. The poetic language
- b. The difficult language
- c. The supernatural language
- d. Everyday life language

39. _____ novel tends to represent ordinary people in daily life activities and settings.

- a. An unrealistic
- b. A realistic
- c. A gothic
- d. A science fiction

40. *Robinson Crusoe* is narrated through using _____.

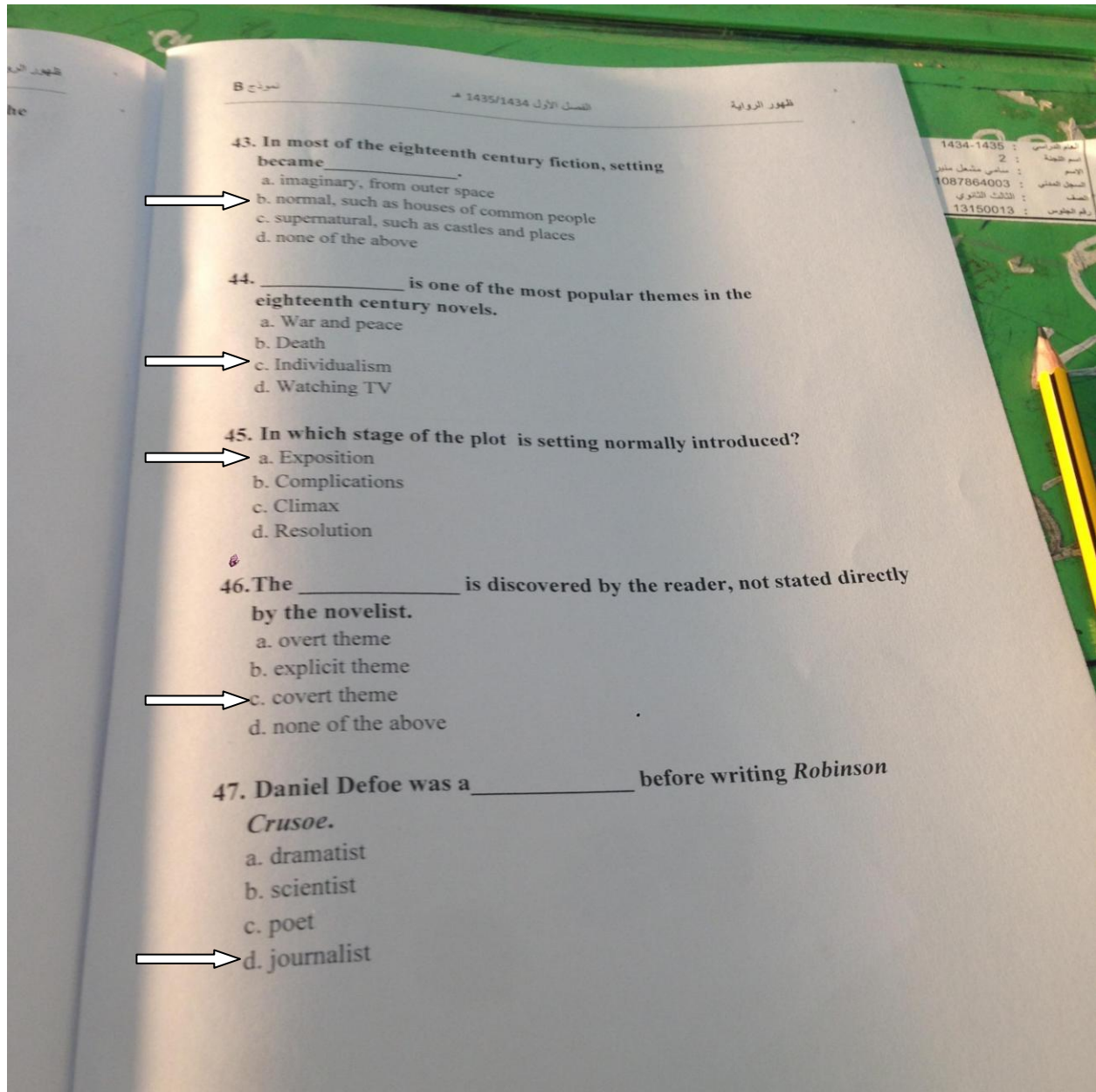
- a. multiple narrators
- b. a first-person narrator
- c. an objective narrator
- d. a third-person narrator

41. The relation between Robinson and Friday can be described as a relation between _____.

- a. a colonist and another colonist
- b. a colonist and a pirate
- c. a colonist and a slave
- d. None of the above

42. Setting is not so important for a _____.

- a. poem
- b. novel
- c. short story
- d. novella



نموذج B

48. Crusoe went to Africa to buy _____.

- a. wood
- b. slaves
- c. sugar
- d. ships

49. After a lot of thinking, Crusoe decides he cannot kill the _____.

- a. captain
- b. goats
- c. his father
- d. cannibals

50. Robinson Crusoe's name was after _____.

- a. his father's family name
- b. his mother's family name
- c. the name of his city
- d. the name of the ship

19. The novel grew due to the spread of _____ in the eighteenth century.

- a. poetry
- b. war
- c. drama
- d. education

20. Most of the eighteenth century novelists used simple language because their readers were _____.

- a. simple people, from the middle class
- b. poets
- c. from France
- d. educated people, from the high class

21. The faction novel is _____.

- a. fantastic fiction
- b. between fact and fiction
- c. fiction about fiction
- d. historical fiction

22. A novel which is about vampires is called _____ novel.

- a. bildungsroman
- b. faction
- c. metafiction
- d. gothic

A flat character is often constructed around _____.

- a. different qualities
- b. many different ideas
- c. single idea
- d. multiple roles in the novel

A _____ character is also described as _____ character.