

I- The Tell-Tale Heart

1. The narrator in "The Tell-Tale Heart" tries to convince the reader that he is _____.
 - a) sane
 - b) insane
 - c) kind-hearted
 - d) sensitive
2. The author of "The Tell-Tale Heart" is _____.
 - a) Mark Twain
 - b) Emily Dickinson
 - c) Edgar Allan Poe
 - d) Kate Chopin
3. "...because Death in approaching him had stalked with his black shadow before him and enveloped the victim." What kind of figure of speech is used here?
 - a) Irony
 - b) Personification
 - c) Oxymoron
 - d) Paradox
4. "I was never kinder to the old man than during the whole week before I killed him." There is an example of a figure of speech in this statement, What is it?
 - a) Metaphor
 - b) Simile
 - c) Symbol
 - d) Irony

II-Drama: "Trifles"

5. The writer of "Trifles" was born in _____ and died in _____.
 - a) 1876-1948
 - b) 1907-1940
 - c) 1867-1944
 - d) 1888-1940
6. How did Mr. John Wright die?
 - a) His friend Mr. Hale killed him
 - b) Of a rope around his neck
 - c) Mrs. Wright poisoned him
 - d) The county attorney Mr. Henderson shot him in the gun.

7. "He was also a hard man, like a raw wind that gets to the bone." What is the figure of speech used in this statement?
- Irony
 - Metaphor
 - Simile
 - Anaphora
8. What do Mrs. Hale and Mrs. Peters find in the pretty box?
- Scissors
 - Knitting needles
 - Preserves
 - A dead bird
9. What was Minnie Foster going to do with the quilt pieces?
- Knot them
 - Stitch them
 - Quilt them
 - Throw them away
10. In "*Trifles*", What does the **cage** symbolize?
- Mrs. Wright's spiritual sensation
 - Mr. Wright's oppression
 - Mrs. and Mr. Wright's happiness
 - Mrs. Wright's freedom

III- "*The story of an Hour*"

11. The "*The Story of an Hour*", was published in _____.
- December 1984
 - December 1884
 - December 1894
 - December 1888
12. "*the Story of an Hour*" was first published under the title _____.
- "*The Dream of an Hour*"
 - "*The Free American Woman*"
 - "*The Story of an Unlucky Woman*"
 - "*The Dream of a Woman*"
13. "*The Story of an Hour*" observes the classical unities of _____.
- Time, setting, and theme
 - Time and action
 - Time, place, and action
 - The extended metaphor
14. One of the major themes of "*The Story of an Hour*" is _____.
- Sensation
 - Death
 - Repression
 - True love

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15. In "The Story of an Hour", a good example of Paradox and Irony is _____.
- Knowing that Mrs. Mallard was afflicted with a heart trouble
 - The delicious breath of rain was in the air
 - the clouds that had met and piled
 - "of joy that kills."
16. "patches of blue sky..." symbolizes _____.
- Emergence of her new baby
 - Springtime
 - Emergence of her new life
 - Signs of expected rain

IV- The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn

17. Mark Twain was born in _____ and died in _____.
- 1835-1910
 - 1905-1957
 - 1830-1901
 - 1880-1910
18. In "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn", the protagonist is _____ while the antagonist is _____.
- Jim ,,,,,, the society and its rules
 - Huckleberry Finn,,,,, the society and its rules
 - Society and its rules,,,,, Huckleberry Finn
 - Huckleberry Finn,,,,, Tom Sawyer
19. What is point of view in "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" ?
- It's all conversational
 - First person point of view
 - Third person point of view
 - Second person point of view
20. "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" presents the experiences of a boy learns important values and lessons about life. This makes it fit a genre known as _____.
- Romantic novel
 - Renaissance novel
 - Bildungsroman novel
 - Modernistic novel
21. Thatcher is _____.
- A judge who looks out for Huck's welfare
 - Tom Sawyer's aunt
 - Tom Sawyer's mother
 - The widow's sister and owner of Jim

22. Mark Twain wrote "The Adventures of Huckleberry" _____.
- Between 1867 and 1880
 - Between 1876 and 1883
 - Between 1901 and 1907
 - Between 1860 and 1867
23. One of the themes of "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" is "Intuitive Wisdom" which means _____.
- Wisdom is a moral law
 - Wisdom comes from the heart
 - Wisdom is bound to traditions
 - Wisdom is in the head

V- Poetry

Read the following poem, and then answer the questions below.

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 labor, 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, and yet each
Feels shorter than the day
I first surmised the horses' heads
Were toward eternity.

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24. The author of this poem is Emily Dickinson born in _____ died in _____.
- a) 1830-1886
 - b) 1886-1910
 - c) 1840-1892
 - d) 1901-1940
25. The rhyme scheme of the first stanza is _____.
- a) a b c b
 - b) a a b b
 - c) a b c c
 - d) a b c d
26. In the last line, second stanza, civility means _____.
- a) consideration
 - b) netting
 - c) civilization
 - d) gown
27. In the last line, fifth stanza, mound in this context means _____.
- a) The speaker's grave
 - b) A swelling of the ground
 - c) A pile of destruction
 - d) The speaker's marriage
28. This poem is a lyric on the theme of _____.
- a) Travelling
 - b) Love
 - c) Death
 - d) War
29. The poem depicts the journey to _____.
- a) Immortality
 - b) The grave
 - c) Death
 - d) Childhood
30. The general theme of the poem seems to be that _____.
- a) Death is not to be feared
 - b) Life is comfortable
 - c) Life is not pleasant when you get old
 - d) Death is fearful
31. " We passed the fields of gazing grain," In this line, there is an example of _____.
- a) Irony
 - b) paradox
 - c) personification
 - d) anaphora
32. In the following stanza, there is an example of _____.
- We passed the school, where children played
Their lessons scarcely done;
We passed the fields of gazing grain,
We passed the setting sun.*
- a) simile
 - b) paradox
 - c) irony
 - d) anaphora

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Alliteration

Alliteration

33. What is the figure of speech in _____.

*We passed the setting sun.
Or rather, he passed us;*

Personification

- a) Metaphor
- b) Alliteration
- c) Irony
- d) Simile

Read the following poem, and then answer the questions below.

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 chilliest land
And on the strangest sea;
Yet, never, in extremity,
It asked a crumb of me.

34. The poet communicates that hope _____.

- a) brings discomfort and grief because it's like a dream
- b) is unlike a bird for being dependent
- c) has feathers like a bird
- d) is like a bird because its free and independent spirit

35. The poet's use of the word "**thing**" indicates that **hope** is something _____.

- a) abstract and vague
- b) like an extended griever
- c) inanimate
- d) concrete and clear

36. The line "*And sings the tune—without the words,*" gives the reader a sense that _____

- a) Hope is like words
- b) Hope is universal
- c) Hope is not like words
- d) Hope is a singing bird

37. In line two, first stanza, the word "perches" suggests that _____.
- a) hope is planning to stay
 - b) hope changes over the years
 - c) hope has short presence
 - d) hope broadens your mind
38. The poem "*Hope Is the Thing with Feathers*" was written by _____.
- a) Mark Twain
 - b) Henry James
 - c) Emily Zola
 - d) Emily Dickinson

VI- General Question

39. _____ is a representative of realism.
- a) Theodore Dreiser
 - b) Frank Norris
 - c) Kate Chopin
 - d) Emile Zola
40. American literature began in its true sense in the _____.
- a) nineteenth century
 - b) eighteenth century
 - c) twentieth century
 - d) seventeenth century
41. American literary tradition began as linked to the broader tradition of _____.
- a) Spanish literature
 - b) French literature
 - c) English literature
 - d) German literature
42. _____ is a literary idea in art that attempts to depict and define what is true.
- a) Colonialism
 - b) Realism
 - c) Romanticism
 - d) Post-modernism
43. _____ describes a type of literature that attempts to apply scientific principles of objectivity and detachment to its study of human beings.
- a) Realism
 - b) Modernism
 - c) Naturalism
 - d) Romanticism
44. Fear of discovery can bring about discovery. Is one of the themes of _____.
- a) The Story of an Hour
 - b) Because I could Not Stop for Death
 - c) The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn
 - d) The Tell-Tale Heart

45. The term "flowering of Negro literature" refers to _____.
- a) Realism Movement
 - b) Harlem Renaissance
 - c) American Renaissance
 - d) Romanticism Movement
46. Literature of the common-place, ordinary people—poor and middle class, recent and contemporary life, democratic function of literature, and local color are common themes and elements in _____.
- a) Harlem Renaissance
 - b) Naturalism
 - c) Modernism
 - d) Realism
47. _____ usually was regarded as the first American writer.
- a) William Bradford
 - b) Anne Bradstreet
 - c) Emily Dickenson
 - d) Captain John Smith
48. _____ was the first American to gain an international reputation.
- a) Benjamin Franklin
 - b) Hemingway
 - c) Washington Irving
 - d) Emily Dickinson
49. The notion of "twoness" a divided awareness of one's identity, is one of the features of _____.
- a) Realism
 - b) Romanticism
 - c) Harlem Renaissance
 - d) Naturalism
50. _____ is marked by a strong and intentional break with tradition. This break includes a strong reaction against established religious, political, and social views.
- a) Romanticism
 - b) Realism
 - c) Modernism
 - d) Harlem Renaissance