

Rise of the Novel Exam

1435/1434/1433

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أعزائي .. جمعت أكثر من إختبار ، وعلامة (*) معناها ان السؤال ناقص بتصوير الأسئلة

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 mans 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 day which Crosss was_____who

a. Friday

b. Monday

c. Sunday

d. Tuesday

8. The omniscient narrator knows_____*

a. everything

b. nothing

c. something

d. one thing

9. 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

10. When Crusoe feels of any danger or falls in crowdle*****-----from his_____.

a. wife

b. God

c. slave

d. brother

11. Robinson Crusoe is described as _____*

a. a historical

b. a faction

c. a metafiction

d. an action

12. When Crusoe begins to look for another*

a. near fresh water

b. near dangerous animals

c. far away from sea.

d. near other human beings

13. Which narrator is free to judge and comment*

a. The objective

b. The multi-narrator

c. The Omniscient narrator

d. None of the above

14. On the Island, Crusoe has put two conditions on the English Captain in order to free him from the captivity of the cannibals. One of these conditions is_____.

- a. Crusoe will take the captain's ship.
- b. Crusoe will be the captain of the ship.
- c. the captain will be in control of the island.

d. the captain will take him to the England for free.

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

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

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

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

d. education

17. 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

18. The faction novel is_____.

a. fantastic fiction

b. between fact and fiction

c.fiction about fiction

d.historical fiction

19. A novel which is about vampires is called_____novel.

a.bildungsroman

b.faction

c.metafiction

d. gothic

20.The_____character faces in the novel and tries to find solutions for them.

b. Resolution stage

c.static

d.flat

OR

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

Protagonist .A

Antagonist .B

Static .C

flat .D

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

a.The ojective

b.The multiple narrator

c. The omniscient narrator

d. None of the above

22. The novelist leaves his characters face their fates by having_____narrator.

a. a multiple

b. an objective

c. an omniscient

d. a first-person

23. The_____novel is also described as a fantastic novel.

a. historical

b. faction

c. metafiction

d. science fiction

24. In the picaresque novel in the eighteenth century, the picaro mainly depend 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

25. 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

26. According to Crusoe the original sin means_____.

a.getting married

b. disobeying his parent

c.living alone

d.having a lot of money

27.The Omniscient narrator knows___about characters.

a.nothing

b.something

c. everything

d.one thing

28.The central character that faces conflicts all over the novel and tries to find solutions for them is called the_____character.

a.minor

b.static

c.flat

d. major

29.A flat character was called "humorous" in the 17th century. The flat character can be easily noticed and remembered by the readers because it is usually._____.

a. constructed around a single quality

b.changeable from one event to another

c.constructed around so many qualities

d.found against any action done by the hero

30.Crusoe has_____outlook towards humanity and life that makes him happy and satisfied.

a.a negative

b.a pessimistic

c.an optimistic

d.a dark

31.During the 18th century ,some people from the upper class were anti-novel because they thought that most novels_____.

a. had bad values

b. had degrading form of writing

c. were full of love stories

d. all of the above

32.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

33._____novel tends to represent ordinary people in daily life activities and settings.

a.An unrealistic

b. A realistic

c.A gothic

d.A scientific fiction

34.Robinson Crusoe is narrated through using _____.

a. multiple narrators

b.a first person narrator

c.an objective narrator

d.a third-person narrator

35. 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 (master & slave)

36. Settings is not so important for a_____.

a. poem

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

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. A round character is also described as_____character.

a. static

b. dynamic

- c. minor
- d. secondary

39. The novel that usually contains terrifying places, as graveyards the_____the novels.

a. historical

b.regional

c.gothic

d.romantic

40.The Time Machine by H.G Wells is an example of____novel.

a.realistic

b.gothic

c. science fiction

d.picaresque

41.In Robinson Crusoe, the reader feels so close to the narrator because_____.

a. he is only source of narrator and he has faced adventures

b. he talks about the adventures of other people

c. he has negative attitude towards life

d. he follows the advice of other people

42.In the picaresque novel in the eighteenth century,the mainly depends on____to achieve of his interest

a.writing great novels

b.trading,buying and selling thing

c.educating himself ,entering a school

d. travelling from one place to another

43.During his stay in Brazil,Crusoe became a_____.

a.lawyer

b.farmer

c.sailor

d.teacher

44.Crusoe wants to do anything to become rich .This is a kind of a_____ theme because he is interested in wealth.

a.religious

b.scientific

c.materialistic

d.realistic

45.Crusoe wants to bring "order to disorder". This is clear in the relationship between Crusoe as a master and Friday as a native which can be also stated as a _____ theme.

a.industrial

b.colonial

c.parental

d.romantic

46.One of the main reasons behind the rise of the novel during the 18th century was the_____.

a.political and social instability

b.increasing number of dramatist

c.increasing number of poets

d. political and social stability

47.When Crusoe found the print of a man's naked foot on the island he took care of his_____.

a.money

b.boat

c. goats

d.mother

48.Lyrical Ballads was published in 1798.This date was an indicate of the beginning of_____.

a.Industrialism

b.Restoration

c.Realism

d. Romanticism

49.The novel that is between fact and fiction is called_____.

OR

A novel which contains a lot of facts is called a _____ novel .

a.metafiction

b.psychology

c. fiction

50.Most writers couldn't only depends on books they wrote in the 17th and early 18th centuries because_____.

a. there was not enough money or even no money gained at all from writing.

b.there was nobody who could read

c.thier books were written in French

d.thier books were very simple

51.Drama was subjected to censorship after the Licensing Act of 1737.As a result of that novels had been_____.

a.weakened

b. flourished

c.forbidden

d.decreased

52.Mathew Arnold called the 18th century the "age of prose"because many_____were composed during this age.

a.poems

b. novels

c.comedics

d.tragedics.

53.The social novel in the 18th century was mainly a reaction at the abuses against the poor, who gained nothing from industrialization. This novel presented_____.

a. people's problem in their lives.

b.scientific issues

c.fantastic actions

d.how to compose a novel, fiction about fiction.

54.The omniscient narrator knows_____*

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b.nothing

c.something

d.one thing

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a.sick

b.afraid of going to that island

c.dead

d.Pregnant

56.When Crusoe feels of any danger or fall in*****from his_____.

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b.God

c.slave

d.brother

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c. far away from the sea.

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61._____novel tends to represent ordinary people in daily life activities and settings.

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- c. A gothic
- d. A science fiction

62.The Glorious Revolution was called so because there was_____.

- a.blood everywhere,many people were killed
- b.a great army,large number of soldiers

c.no bloodshed , somehow there was no killing at a large extent.

- d.a great fire all over London.

63.One of the positive effects of the industrial Revolution was_____.

- a.air pollution
- b.spread of diseases

c. mass production

- d.work of children

64.According to some critics,the plot in Robinson Crusoe is look that means it_____.

- a.is multiple,there are a lot of subplots
- b.is well-made
- c.is complicated

d. does not have organic unity

65.Robinson Crusoe's name was after_____.

- A.The name of his city
- b.his father family name

c.his mother's family name

- d.the name of the ship

67. Crusoe was frightened because he saw a *

a. huge fish

b. wrecked ship

c. footprint

d. lion

68. The picaresque novel is usually about _____.

a. a poor young man and his adventures

b. an artist and his life

c. some people and their social life

d. historical events

69. At the beginning of a novel such as Robinson Crusoe, _____ is introduced in the exposition stage.

a. to peak of the action

b. the end of the hero's adventure

c. the background of the hero

d. the solution for the hero's struggle

70. The American Revolution was mainly set to _____.

A. To free North Africa from England

b. to free France from England

c. to free America from England

d. to free India from England

71. _____ took power at the end of the French Revolution

a. Queen Ann

b. Napoleon Bonaparte

c. William of the Orange

d.Charles II

72.The cannibal's captive in the boat was_____.

a.Defoe's father

b.Crusoe's brother

c.Crusoe's father

d. Friday's father

73.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.twelveyears

74.Crusoe went to Africa to buy_____.

a.wood

b. slaves

c.sugar

d.ships

75.After a lot of thinking, Crusoe decides he cannot kill the_____.

a.captain

b.goats

c.his father

d. cannibals

76.Robinson Crusoe's name was after_____.

Ahis father family name

b. his mother's family name

c.the name of his city

d.the name of the ship

77.In most of the eighteenth century fiction setting became_____.

a.imaginary from outer space

b.normal such as houses of common people

c.supernatural such as castles and places

d. none of the above

78._____is one of the most popular themes in the eighteenth century novels.

a.War and peace

b.Death

c. Individualism

d.Watching TV

79.In which stage of the plot setting normally introduced?

a. Exposition

b.Complications

c.Climax

d.Resolution

80.The _____is discovered by the reader, not stated directly by the novelist.

a. covert theme

b. explicit theme

d.none of the above

81.Daniel Defoe was a___before wrting Robinson Crusoe.

a.Dramatist

b.scientist

c.poet

D. Journalist

82.The length of a novel is _____pages.

a.less than twenty

b.between fourty or fifty and a hundred

c.more than a hundred

d.more than a thousand

83.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

84._____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.

85.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.

86.The metafiction novel often deals with_____.

a.scientific process

b.geographical region

c. the process of the novel's composition

d. historical events only

87.The_____novel is written in the form of letters.

a. regional

b. faction

c. historical

d. epistolary

88. Robinson crusoe is narrated through a first-person narrator . That narrator is _____

A. The Spaniard

B. The Portuguese Captain.

C. Xury .

D. Crusoe .

89. The epistolary novel is written in the form of _____

A. Poems

B. letters

C. essays

D. Facts

90. The _____ novel is (fiction about fiction) this kind of the novel deals with process of the composition of it

A. faction

B. bildungsroman

C. metafiction

D. epistolary

91. In the 18th century , there were many purposes of the novelists that they wanted to achieve in their novels. _____ not one of these purposes.

A. Writing in verse rather than prose

B. Entertaining their readers

C. Delivering messages to the readers of what they wanted

D. Helping less educated readers understand life better.

92. A flat character is often constructed around _____

A. different qualities

B. many different ideas

C. single idea

D. multiple roles in the novel

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