

- (1) The correspondence between the world presented in the novel and the real world of the reader is generally referred to as:
- A. Similitude
 - B. Correspondence
 - C. Verisimilitude
 - D. Equation
-
- (2) The novel emerged when authors fused these three elements:
- A. Adventure, Romance and similitude
 - B. Adventure, romance and history
 - C. Adventure, romance and Verisimilitude
 - D. Adventure, romance and first person narration
-
- (3) *Don Quixote and Robinson Crusoe* are considered:
- A. Precursors to the novel
 - B. Precursors to romance
 - C. Precursors to drama
 - D. Precursors to realism
-
- (4) The first novels were written in a style that was borrowed from:
- A. Poetry
 - B. Drama
 - C. Journalism
 - D. History
-
- (5) When the novel emerged, even rascals wrote novels and that genre became known as:
- A. The Epistolary novel
 - B. The gangster novel
 - C. The picaresque novel
 - D. The travel novel
-
- (6) In some novels, the story is told through an exchange of letters. These novels are called:
- A. The Epistolary novel ✓
 - B. The gangster novel
 - C. The picaresque novel
 - D. The travel novel
-
- Samuel Richardson and Henry Fielding were:
- A. Characters in a modern novel
 - B. Novel critics
 - C. First novelists
 - D. Forefathers of the English novel
-

- (15) Who published his first novel when he was 60?
- A. Henry Fielding
 - B. Walter Scott
 - C. Charles Dickens
 - D. Daniel Defoe ✓

(16) With time, a distinction developed between novels that served escapism and entertainment and novels that were:

- A. Meant to make money
- B. Intellectually, psychologically and aesthetically demanding ✓
- C. Hard to read
- D. Comical

(17) The influence of romance made novelists, until the end of the 19th century, choose to give their novels:

- A. A sad ending
- B. A funny and comical ending
- C. A religious ending
- D. A happy ending ✓

(18) What kind of novels are considered reliable historical documents of nineteenth-century society?

- A. Realist novels ✓
- B. Picaresque novels
- C. Epistolary novels
- D. Romantic novels

(19) Modernism in art and literature is famous for rejecting:

- A. First person narration and romance fiction
- B. Realism in art ✓
- C. Feminism
- D. Journalistic writing

(20) Which type of novels were written in the nineteenth century in opposition to the romantic novels of the time?

- A. Modernist novels
- B. Realist novels ✓
- C. Romantic realist novels
- D. Epistolary novels

(21) One of the most important things that modernism in art and literature stressed is the idea that:

- A. Realism is the best style for novel writing
- B. The "self" is an artificial social fiction ✓
- C. The "government" is an artificial social fiction
- D. The "literature" is an artificial social fiction

(22) ✓
A. Jan
B. He
C. Ge
D. Jo

(23)
A. T
B. T
C. I
D.

(24)
A
B
C
D

- (22) Which modern English novelist learnt to speak English at the age of 20?
 A. Jane Austin
 B. Henry James
 C. George Eliot
 D. Joseph Conrad ✓
-
- (23) Which character in *Heart of Darkness* represents the author?
 A. The director of companies
 B. The accountant
 C. Marlow ✓
 D. Kurtz
-
- (24) Which European king used bribes to the chieftains to acquire the land of the Congo?
 A. King George of England
 B. King Leopold of Belgium ✓
 C. King Juan Carlos of Spain
 D. King Louis XVI of France
-
- (25) What natural resources did Leopold and the Force Publique extract from the Congo?
 A. Rubber and Ivory ✓
 B. Oil and gas
 C. Diamond and gold
 D. Magnesium and Phosphate
-
- (26) Where did the profits from the colonization of the Congo go?
 A. Into the treasury of Belgium
 B. Into the treasury of the Congo
 C. Into the pocket of King Leopold ✓
 D. Into the pocket of Kurtz
-
- (27) Forced labor is when people are forced to work:
 A. In bad weather conditions
 B. In holidays in vacations
 C. In bad conditions and without pay ✓
 D. In bad conditions but with pay
-
- (28) King Leopold made it illegal to:
 A. Hire an African without pay
 B. Hire a European without pay
 C. Pay an African for work ✓
 D. To pay Europeans for work
-

- (36) The five men on the Nellie were held together by:
- A. The bond of colonization
 - B. The bond of war
 - C. The bond of family
 - D. The bond of the sea ✓
-
- (37) The first novels were published
- A. In book format
 - B. In manuscript format
 - C. As serial stories in newspapers ✓
 - D. In the form of letters
-
- (38) Whose novels straddle the border between journalism and fiction?
- A. Daniel Defoe ✓
 - B. Joseph Conrad
 - C. Henry Fielding
 - D. Charles Dickens
-
- (39) In what city did Robinson Crusoe become a slave?
- A. London
 - B. Sale ✓
 - C. Antigua
 - D. Lisbon
-
- (40) Who did Crusoe name "Friday"?
- A. A merchant he met in Brazil
 - B. A prisoner he helped to free from the cannibals ✓
 - C. A dog he adopted in the desert island
 - D. A cat he brought with him from the shipwreck
-
- (41) In the 1850s, reading and telling stories was still considered a sin in
- A. The Arab world
 - B. Africa
 - C. Europe ✓
 - D. Barbados
-
- (42) Which novelists sought to narrate their novels from an objective and unbiased perspective?
- A. Romance writers
 - B. Realist writers ✓
 - C. Adventure writers
 - D. Detective fiction writers
-

(29) Force Publique was the name that King Leopold gave to:

- A. His firefighters
- B. His bodyguards
- C. His nurses and doctors
- D. His mercenaries ✓

(30) Which character in *Heart of Darkness* is based on Leon Ron, the head of the Publique?

- A. Marlow
- B. Kurtz ✓
- C. The director
- D. The Russian clown

(31) *Heart of Darkness* begins on a yacht called:

- A. The Thames
- B. The Congo
- C. The Nellie ✓
- D. The Anchor

(32) Who is the unknown character on the Nellie in *Heart of Darkness*?

- A. The director of companies
- B. The narrator ✓
- C. The lawyer
- D. The author

(33) What did Marlow's aunt help him with?

- A. Get a job in Europe
- B. Get a job in Asia
- C. Get a job in Africa ✓
- D. Get a wife

(34) Who measured Marlow's skull after he signed his contracts?

- A. The secretary
- B. Kurtz
- C. The nurse
- D. The doctor ✓

(35) In *Heart of Darkness*, Marlow's mission is:

- A. To retrieve as much ivory as possible
- B. To retrieve a commander called Kurtz ✓
- C. To retrieve the wife of a commander
- D. To retrieve Africans from the Congo river

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نموذج A

(43) Defoe was a revolutionary in English literature because:

- A. He focused on the courtly and heroic and avoided everyday life conditions
- B. He focused on everyday life conditions and avoided the courtly and heroic
- C. He focused on travel stories and avoided love stories and romance ✓
- D. He focused on fiction and ignored historical and political writing

(44) The Saturday Review of 1887 told novel writers that the average reader of novels is not a critical person and that all he asks is that

- A. The price of the novels is cheap
- B. The characters look and talk like him
- C. He is amused and entertained without taxing his brain ✓
- D. He is taught how to think and reason

(45) Happy endings dominated the writing of novels because:

- A. Women like happy endings
- B. Romance was still popular in society ✓
- C. People learn more when there is a happy ending
- D. The writers insisted on it

(46) Who represents the enlightened European in Daniel Defoe's novel?

- A. The European explorer
- B. The European businessman
- C. The Enlightened European
- D. The young rich European

(47) What were Kurtz' last words?

- A. "I don't want to die!"
- B. "Exterminate all the brutes!"
- C. His fiancé's name
- D. "The horror, the horror" ✓

(48) In Heart of darkness, Kurtz represents:

- A. The force of good
- B. Equality and justice
- C. The archetypal bright European
- D. The archetypal evil genius ✓

Friday in *Robinson Crusoe* represents...

- A. a savage who can only be saved by accepting European values and culture ✓
- B. an enlightened European who discovers nature
- C. an enlightened savage who teaches Europeans how to survive in the jungle
- D. a savage who can't survive without the Europeans

- (50) In the nineteenth century, reading fiction became a way of
- A. Relaxing or winding down after a day of hard work ✓
 - B. Learning about other cultures
 - C. Improving one's grammar and writing skills
 - D. Making money

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