

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
6th lecture The Rise of the Novel

1) Some critics see setting as

- **the place and time in which the events of the novel take place**
- the place and time in which the events of the novel take time
- the place in which the events of the novel take place

2) During the 18th century,

- there was a kind of supernatural setting such as huge castles and palaces
- **novelists employed a natural setting in their novels as the houses of common people,**
- 1+2 is correct

3) in the previous age,

- novelists employed a natural setting in their novels as the houses of common people,
- **there was a kind of supernatural setting such as huge castles and palaces**
- 1+2 is correct

4) which sentence is right

- Setting is very important for poems. But in novels, it is not that important
- Setting is very important for poems. and novels, it is also very important
- **-Setting is very important for novels. But in poems, it is not that important**

5) During the 18th century...novelists employed

- supernatural setting such as huge castles and palaces.
- **-a natural setting in their novels as the houses of common people**
- all is wrong

6) In previous Age ..novelists employed

- -a natural setting in their novels as the houses of common people
- **supernatural setting such as huge castles and palaces.**
- all is wrong

7) one is Not of The components of the setting in the novel

- The Physical place ,The social environment
- The time ,The weather.
- **- characters , the weather**

8) The components of the setting in the novel

- 2
- 3
- 4

9) The components of the setting in the novel

- place & time
- social environment & weather
- **1+2 correct**

10) The Physical place is The components of the setting in the novel..e.g

- **Location: city, country, at sea, on island..Etc.**
- such as Restoration, Edwardian, Victorian.
- such as religious practices, education and games.

11) The time in which the novel takes place. e.g

- Such as year, season, month, day, hour.
- Period of the time: such as Restoration, Edwardian, Victorian.
- **a +b correct**

12) These components make characters ----- differently when they move from one setting to another.

- **respond**
- unrespond
- Change

13) one of this is not the Purposes (Functions) of Using the setting

- **Setting is not used to give characters a place and time to make their actions**
- It is used to add more meaning to the characters and events
- In some novels, the setting is a character itself

14) If the setting is misleading in time and place, the reader feels

- more interested in the events of the novel and becomes careless about it
- more interested in the events of the novel and becomes care about it
- **less interested in the events of the novel and becomes careless about it**

15) setting can be classified into

- Realistic setting &Imagined setting

- **Detailed setting & Vague setting**

- 1+2 correct

16) Detailed setting meaning

- usually it exists in real life like (London, Paris...Etc) or it is very similar to real one.

- **A creative novelist adds a lot of details to his setting because it is very important as characters and other elements of his novel**

- Some novelists use a kind of unclear setting because they focus on other elements rather than setting.

17) Vague setting means

- **Some novelists use a kind of unclear setting because they focus on other elements rather than setting.**

- A creative novelist adds a lot of details to his setting because it is very important as characters and other elements of his novel

- usually it exists in real life like (London, Paris...Etc) or it is very similar to real one.

18) Realistic setting means

- Some novelists use a kind of unclear setting because they focus on other elements rather than setting.

- A creative novelist adds a lot of details to his setting because it is very important as characters and other elements of his novel

- **usually it exists in real life like (London, Paris...Etc) or it is very similar to real one.**

19) it doesn't exist in real life. It is from the novelist's imagination and creation

- Realistic setting

- **Imagined setting (unrealistic)**

- Vague setting

20) setting can be revealed through many things like

- **Clothes, Products, Building**

- time, place, weather

- 1+2 correct

21) According to the Oxford English Dictionary, theme

- an idea or concept that is very important to the novel.

- **is the subject of a piece of writing "**

- The deeper layer of meaning" beneath the events

22) Some critics see the theme as

- an idea or concept that is very important to the novel.
- **The deeper layer of meaning" beneath the events**
- is the subject of a piece of writing " .

23) One is Not of the Purposes or Functions of the Theme

- It enriches the reader's experience.
- It gives the novel a universal aspect.
- **It makes the novel authentic**

24) -----divides themes into

- **Jeremy Hawthorn**
- Boulton
- E.M Foster

25) Jeremy Hawthorn divides themes into

- The Covert (implicit) theme
- The Overt (explicit) theme
- **1+2 correct**

26) the reader discovers this kind of theme which can be either "consciously intended and indicated" by the novelist or discovered by the reader which perhaps the novelist himself was unaware of it.

- **-The Covert (implicit)**
- The Overt (explicit)
- 1+ 2 incorrect

27) the reader discovers this kind of theme from the actions of characters and other elements of the novel

- The Covert (implicit)
- **-The Overt (explicit)**
- 1+ 2 incorrect

28) which sentence is write

- An experienced novelist does state his theme directly from the beginning.
- **-An experienced novelist does not state his theme directly from the beginning.**
- An experienced novelist does not state his theme in directly from the beginning.

29) Examples of themes

- **Individualism, Justice, revenge, death, successes**
- Clothes , product , building
- 1+2 incorrect

30) a plot is

- an idea or concept that is very important to the novel.
- is the subject of a piece of writing "
- **"a story, selection of events arranged in time"**

31) According to E.M. Forester the plot requires

- Intelligence and comprehension to understand
- **Intelligence and Memory to understand**
- comprehension and Memory to understand

32) Types of the plot

- Arranged plot
- Unarranged plot
- **1+2**

33) Arranged plot means

- **traditional**
- modern
- action

34) Unarranged plot mean

- traditional
- **modern**
- action

35) a type of the traditional plot

- The exposition stage, The resolutions stage
- The complications stage, Climax ,
- **1+2**

36) a type of the traditional plot is

- 2
- 3

37) The exposition stage

- - where setting is described, the conflict or the action begins and the characters are introduced.

- the plot gets more complex and the characters try to find solution

- which is the highest point in the plot, the "peak". It is the turning point that changes the action of the plot.

38) The complications stage

- where setting is described, the conflict or the action begins and the characters are introduced.

- **-the plot gets more complex and the characters try to find solution**

- which is the highest point in the plot, the "peak". It is the turning point that changes the action of the plot.

39) which is the highest point in the plot, the "peak". It is the turning point that changes the action of the plot.

- **-The Climax**

- The complications stage

- The exposition stage

40) it happens at the end of the novel where the hero or some characters succeed, fail,

- The Climax

- The complications stage

- **The resolutions stage**