

1. The metafiction novel often deals with _____.
- a. scientific process
 - b. geographical region
 - c. the process of the novel's composition
 - d. historical events only
2. The _____ novel is written in the form of letters.
- a. epistolary
 - b. regional
 - c. faction
 - d. historical
3. There was a migration of some people from _____ in England in the eighteenth century to work in industry.
- a. city to village
 - b. village to city
 - c. town to country
 - d. none of the above
4. The _____ novel is the "novel of education". It refers to that novel which follows the development and cultivation of a young protagonist from his childhood through adulthood until maturity.
- a. epistolary
 - b. faction
 - c. bildungsroman
 - d. metafiction
5. The date 1798 was the beginning of Romanticism. It was indicated by the publication of _____.
- a. *Robinson Crusoe*
 - b. *Lyrical Ballads*
 - c. *The School for Scandal*

6. **Napoleon Bonaparte** took power at the end of the _____
- American Revolution
 - Glorious Revolution
 - Industrial Revolution
 - French Revolution
7. A realistic novel usually presents _____ in everyday life
- supernatural people
 - imaginary creatures
 - ordinary people
 - unusual people
8. What was the day in which Crusoe saved the life of the native named him after it?
- Friday
 - Sunday
 - Tuesday
 - Thursday
9. In the eighteenth century, most novelists used simple language because the majority of their readers were _____
- poets
 - from France
 - well educated people, from the high class
 - simple people
10. The picaresque novel is _____.
- fantastic fiction
 - between fact and fiction
 - fiction about fiction
 - historical fiction

11. Ian Watt says that there was a "triple rise" appeared in the 18th century. These were rise of the middle class, rise of the novel, and rise of _____.

- a. industry
- b. poetry
- c. drama
- d. literacy

12. The flat character can be easily noticed and remembered by the readers because it is usually _____.

- a. changeable from one event to another
- b. constructed around a single quality
- c. constructed around so many qualities
- d. found against any action done by the hero

13. In the eighteenth century, _____ was one of the most popular themes in most of the novels.

- a. war
- b. disease
- c. individualism
- d. peace

14. 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.

15. The _____ character is the central character who conflicts in the novel and tries to find solutions for them.

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

16. An example of a science fiction novel is _____.
- A Tale of Two Cities* by Dickens
 - Pamela* By Richardson
 - The Time Machine* by H.G. Wells
 - Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship* by Goethe
17. In *Robinson Crusoe*, the cannibals' captive in the boat was _____.
- Defoe's father
 - Crusoe's brother
 - Crusoe's father
 - Friday's father
18. The novel grew due to the spread of _____ in the eighteenth century.
- poetry
 - war
 - drama
 - education
19. Crusoe became _____ when he found the print of a man's naked foot on shore of the island.
- happy
 - frightened
 - angry
 - relaxed
20. In *Robinson Crusoe*, Friday has a very important rank in literary tradition because he is the first "_____ character in the English novel."
- English
 - White
 - Non white
 - Spanish

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21. _____ was one of the main reasons behind the rise of the novel.
- a. The growing number of the middle class
 - b. The working of children
 - c. The growing number of poets
 - d. The growing number of the upper class

22. *Robinson Crusoe* is narrated through using _____.
- a. multiple narrators
 - b. an objective narrator
 - c. a first-person narrator
 - d. a third-person narrator

23. The relation between Robinson and Friday can be described as _____.
- a. a colonist and a slave
 - b. a colonist and another colonist
 - c. a colonist and a pirate

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... a colonist and a pirate
... none of the above

24. Setting is not so important for a _____
- a. poem
 - b. novel
 - c. short story
 - d. novella

25. The Glorious Revolution was called so because there was _____

- a. blood everywhere, many people were killed
- b. great army, large number of soldiers
- c. great fire, there was a great fire all over London.
- d. no bloodshed, somehow there was no killing at a la

26. In which stage of the plot is setting normally introduced?

- a. Exposition
- b. Complications
- c. Climax
- d. Resolution

27. The _____ is discovered by the reader, not stated directly by the novelist.

- a. overt theme
- b. explicit theme
- c. covert theme
- d. none of the above

28. Daniel Defoe was a _____ before writing *Robinson Crusoe*.

- a. dramatist
- b. scientist
- c. poet
- d. journalist

29. Crusoe went to Africa to buy _____.

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

30. *Robinson Crusoe* is an imitation of real life; it is based on a story; that of _____.

- a. Defoe's father
- b. Defoe's wife
- c. the Portuguese Captain
- d. the Scottish traveler

1436/1435
31. Robinson served as a _____ in North Africa.

- a. teacher
- b. slave
- c. lawyer
- d. journalist

32. According to some critics, the plot in *Robinson Crusoe* is _____, there isn't organic unity.

- a. loose
- b. multiple, there are a lot of plots
- c. well-made
- d. complicated

33. Crusoe prays to God when he is _____.

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

34. The political and social stability in the eighteenth century created a new class of readers who wanted to _____.

- a. reveal new experiences that were close to them.
- b. educate themselves.
- c. read long narratives.
- d. all of the above.

35. 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. the captain will take him to England for free.
- c. Crusoe will be the captain of the ship.
- d. the captain will be in control of the island

36. There were many positive effects of Industrial Revolution. One of these effects was _____.
- a. spread of printing and press
 - b. work of children
 - c. air pollution
 - d. spread of diseases
37. The setting helps Crusoe appreciate human relations because of his _____ during his stay on the isolated island.
- a. courage
 - b. wealth
 - c. loneliness
 - d. shelter
38. Defoe tries to break with "the earlier literary tradition of using timeless stories to mirror the unchanging moral varieties". This is clear in *Robinson Crusoe* because _____.
- a. Crusoe is interested in showing timeless narration.
 - b. Crusoe makes his calendar on the wooden cross.
 - c. Crusoe does not give dates to most of his actions.
 - d. there is a "lack of interest" in time.
39. 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
40. Crusoe didn't take his wife with him when he went back to the island because she was _____.
- a. dead
 - b. afraid of going to that island
 - c. sick
 - d. pregnant

41. After the appearance of some novels in the eighteenth century, some people thought that most novels were a degrading form of writing. These people were usually described as _____.
- a. poets
 - b. dramatists
 - c. anti-novel
 - d. novelists
42. *Robinson Crusoe* is a kind of narrative that is different from the previous kinds of literature. It is full of _____ descriptions.
- a. romantic
 - b. supernatural
 - c. imaginary
 - d. natural
43. *The Return of the Native* by Thomas Hardy is an example of _____ novel.
- a. gothic
 - b. regional
 - c. science fiction
 - d. letter
44. In *Crusoe's* voyage to buy slaves, his ship is wrecked and he is the only survivor who reaches an isolated island. He finds nobody on the island. This can be described as _____ of the plot.
- b. exposition stage
 - c. complications stage
 - d. resolution stage
 - e. climax stage
45. A _____ character doesn't change. He has the same qualities and personality whenever he appears in the novel.
- a. dynamic
 - b. static
 - c. round
 - d. major

46. The only source of narration in *Robinson Crusoe* is _____.
- a. Crusoe
 - b. the Spaniard
 - c. Xury
 - d. the Portuguese Captain
47. When Crusoe starts looking for another secure place on the island to live in instead of his first one, he wants this place to be _____.
- a. far away from the sea.
 - b. near fresh water.
 - c. near other human beings.
 - d. near dangerous animals.
48. One of the negative effects of the Industrial Revolution was _____.
- a. printing
 - b. air pollution
 - c. transportation
 - d. education
49. The length of a novel is usually _____ pages.
- a. less than twenty
 - b. between forty or fifty and a hundred
 - c. more than a thousand
 - d. more than a hundred
50. Some people from the _____ were against novels in the 18th century because they thought that these novels were written in a poor language.
- a. upper class
 - b. middle class
 - c. farmers
 - d. traders