

"The story of an Hour"

"The Story of an Hour" is a short story centering on a young married woman of _____

- a) the early nineteenth century
- b) the late eighteenth century
- c) the late nineteenth century
- d) the early twentieth century

2. Brently Mallard died in _____, according to a report received at a newspaper office.

- a) a train accident
- b) a car accident
- c) an airplane crash
- d) the sea

3. "The Story of an Hour" observes the classical unities of time, place, and action which means that the events of the story should have _____

- a) no time, setting, and theme
- b) time, action and one subplot
- c) a single story line with no subplot
- d) a single character about a single theme

4. One of the major themes in "The Story of an Hour" is repression, which means that Louise Mallard _____

- a) repressed her happiness for later time
- b) expressed her freedom peacefully
- c) reserved her desire to control her destiny
- d) repressed her true love for her husband

"of joy that kills." stands as a good example of _____

- a) paradox and theme
- b) metaphor and simile
- c) the end of an oppressed woman
- d) Paradox and Irony

5. Emergence of Mrs. Mallard's new life is symbolized in _____

- a) emergence of her future
- b) springtime beautiful weather
- c) patches of blue sky
- d) signs of expected rain

Who represents the antagonist in "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn"?

- a) Jim and the outside societies
- b) the society and its rules
- c) Huckleberry Finn
- d) Tom Sawyer and his strange thoughts

The time of the actions in this novel took place in _____

- a) the middle of the 19th Century, before the Civil War.
- b) the middle of the 19th Century, after the Civil War.
- c) the middle of the 18th Century, before the Civil War.
- d) the late 19th Century, before the Civil War.

. Bildungsroman novel is a novel in which the protagonist boy _____.

- a) experiences romantic lessons.
- b) tries to escape his real life to a more imaginative one.
- c) learns important values and lessons about life.
- d) lives a modern life with the romans.

_____ Huck's friend. He likes to stage mock adventures of the kind he reads about in books.

- a) Judge Thatcher
- b) Tom Sawyer
- c) Miss Watson
- d) Jim

12. Because Huck's father _____, he runs away and teams with an escaped slave.

- a) mistreats his sister
- b) abuses him
- c) wants to sell him as a slave
- d) drinks alcohol

. "Wisdom comes from the heart" refers to one of the following themes _____

- a) wisdom is a moral law
- b) intuitive Wisdom
- c) wisdom is bound to traditions
- d) wisdom is in the head

14. Mark Twain learned to write this way from writers of _____ an American literary movement.

- a) "general color"
- b) "naturalistic color"
- c) "humorous color"
- d) "local color"

The novel celebrates the spirit of freedom and independence through _____ Hescapes from oppression.

- a) Huck and Jim

16. "YOU don't know about me without you have read a book by the name of The Adventures of Tom Sawyer; but that ain't no matter." Who is the speaker?

- a) Mark Twain
b) Huckleberry
c) Tom's Aunt Polly
d) Widow Douglas

III- 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.

17. The meter in this poem alternates between _____

- a) iambic tetrameter and iambic trimeter.
b) iambic tetrameter and iambic pentameter.
c) Trochaic tetrameter and trochaic trimeter.
d) Trochaic tetrameter and trochaic pentameter.

The rhyme scheme of the first and the second stanza is _____

- a) abcb defb
b) aabb cedd
c) abcc defe
d) abcd ddec

2. In the last line, first stanza, Immortality means _____

- a) consideration
- ☒ b) eternity
- c) civilization
- d) gown

مو موجودة نصا بالكتاب
دورت ع معناها وهو خلود
ETERNITY

3. In the last line, second stanza, civility in this context means _____

- ☒ a) politeness
- b) a swelling of the ground
- c) destruction
- d) the speaker's marriage

مو موجودة نصا بالكتاب
دورت ع معناها وهو الادب والأخلاق
POLITENESS

4. It is surprising that Dickinson presents the experience as being no more frightening than _____

- a) travelling to another city
- b) love
- ☒ c) receiving a gentleman caller
- d) war

5. The speaker is _____ who speaks from _____

- ☒ a) a woman the grave gr
- b) a man from a carriage
- c) death the grave
- d) a woman the carriage

23. "He kindly stopped for me;" In this line, there is an example of _____

- a) Irony
- b) paradox
- ☒ c) personification
- d) anaphora

ما حصلت لها للأسف ولكن التشخيص هو
اقرب شي والله أعلم

24. "We passed the fields of gazing grain," In this line, there is an example of _____

- a) simile
- b) paradox
- c) irony
- ☒ d) alliteration

25. What is the figure of speech in _____

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

- a) Metaphor
- ☒ b) Personification
- c) Irony
- d) Simile

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

قصيدة الامل لـ ايمللي ديكسون

→ The poet communicates that hope is similar to a bird in _____

- a) bringing discomfort and grief because it's like a dream
- b) being dependent
- c) having feathers
- d) its ability to bring comfort and consolation

→ What is the figure of speech in "*That perches in the soul*,"? _____

- a) Personification
- b) simile
- c) metaphor
- d) paradox

Which line gives the reader the sense that "hope is universal"? _____

- a) "*It asked a crumb of me.*"
- b) "*And sings the tune—without the words,*"
- "And" c) "*Hope is the thing with feathers*"
- "He" d) "*And sweetest in the gale is heard.*"

"And" We understand that hope is planning to stay when the poet says _____

- a) "*perches in the soul*,"
- b) "*sings the tune...*"
- c) "*asked the crumb of me.*"
- d) "*never stops at all,*"

30. The repetition of "And..." at the beginning of some lines in this poem is called _____.

- a) addition
- b) simile
- c) alliteration
- d) anaphora

IV- The Tell-Tale Heart

The narrator in "The Tell-Tale Heart" tries to convince the reader that he is not _____.

- a) sane
- b) insane
- c) kind-hearted
- d) sensitive

عكس الكتاب..

الكتاب.. ليثبت انه عاقل

الاختبار: ليثبت بانه ليس بمجنون

32. "...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

33. "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

34. Why did the man kill the old man?

- a) For his gold
- b) Because of his pale blue eye
- c) Because the old man wronged him
- d) Because he is rational

35. The narrator's gender _____.

- a) is known to the readers
- b) is made clear in many parts of the story
- c) is not identified
- d) is defined, and the story is narrated from a male perspective

36. This short story is in the _____ that focuses on the psyche of the narrator.

- a) romantic genre
- b) science fiction genre
- c) humor genre
- d) horror genre

37. How did the man kill the old man?

- a) By pulling the heavy bed over him.
- b) By choking him with his hands.
- c) By oppressing him with a pillow.
- d) By beating him on the head.

38. 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.

39. "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?

- a) Irony
- b) Metaphor
- ☒ c) Simile
- d) Anaphora

40. What do Mrs. Hale and Mrs. Peters find in the pretty box?

- a) Scissors
- b) Knitting needles
- c) Preserves
- ☒ d) A dead bird

41. In "*Trifles*", what does the cage symbolize?

- a) Mrs. Wright's spiritual sensation
- ☒ b) Mr. Wright's oppression
- c) Mrs. and Mr. Wright's happiness
- d) Mrs. Wright's freedom

d1- General Question

1. Kate Chopin is a good representative of a literary movement called ____

- a) Romanticism
- b) Naturalism
- ☒ c) realism
- aa) d) classicism

b)3. American literature began in its true sense in the _____.

- ☒ a) nineteenth century
- b) eighteenth century
- c) twentieth century
- d) seventeenth century

4. American literary tradition began as linked to the broader tradition of ____

- a) Spanish literature
- b) French literature
- ☒ c) English literature
- d) German literature

145. ____ is a literary idea in art that attempts to depict and define what is true.

- a) Colonialism
- ☒ b) Realism

46. _____ 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

47. Modernism is marked by _____.

- a) a strong association with romanticism
- b) the belief that says life is ordered
- c) a strong and intentional break with tradition
- d) the similarity to Harlem Renaissance

48. The term "flowering of Negro literature" refers to _____.

- a) Realism Movement
- b) Harlem Renaissance
- c) American Renaissance
- d) Romanticism Movement

49. _____ usually was regarded as the first American writer.

- a) William Bradford
- b) Anne Bradstreet
- c) Emily Dickenson
- d) Captain John Smith

50. _____ was the first American to gain an international reputation.

- a) Benjamin Franklin
- b) Hemingway
- c) Washington Irving
- d) Emily Dickinson