



مدخل إلى الأدب الأمريكي

اسئلة اختبارات سابقة لمقرر (مدخل إلى الأدب الأمريكي)

- تم إفراد اسئلة كل محاضرة بجدول منفصل -

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الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٦-١٤٣٧ هـ

نسخة غير محلولة

ملاحظات:

- الأسئلة التي تم حلها هي من اسئلة الفصل الثاني لعام ١٤٣٣-١٤٣٤ هـ حتى الفصل الأول لعام ١٤٣٦-١٤٣٧ هـ، من نفس الدكتور.
- قد تظن من الوهلة الأولى أنني قد أخطأت بتكرار بعض الأسئلة، لكن أن دقت أكثر سوف تلاحظ أن السؤال قد طرئ عليه تغيير أو الخيارات أو كلاهما معاً.
 - تم ترتيب الأسئلة المتشابهة بشكل متتابع؛ حتى نرى كيفية التلاعب بخيارات الأسئلة، وكذلك لتأكيد أن الإجابة التي اخترتها هي الصحيحة بمقارنتها بالأسئلة الشبيهة.
- تم اعتماد وضع كلمة مفتاحية للسؤال والإجابة الصحيحة.
- النجوم الثلاثة (***) تعني أن هذا الجزء مفقود سواء من عدم وضوحه بالتصوير أو لم يكن بحدود إطار التصوير.

Lecture 01

001. American literature began in its true sense in the _____.
- A. nineteenth century
 - B. eighteenth century
 - C. twentieth century
 - D. seventeenth century
002. When did American literature began in its true sense? _____.
- A. Nineteenth century
 - B. Eighteenth century
 - C. Twentieth century
 - D. Seventeenth century
003. American literary tradition began as linked to the broader tradition of _____.
- A. Spanish literature
 - B. French literature
 - C. English literature
 - D. German literature
004. _____ usually was regarded as the first American writer.
- A. William Bradford
 - B. Anne Bradstreet
 - C. Emily Dickenson
 - D. Captain John Smith
005. Who was usually regarded as the first American writer? _____.
- A. William Bradford
 - B. Anne Bradstreet
 - C. Emily Dickenson
 - D. Captain John Smith
006. _____ was the first American to gain an international reputation.
- A. Benjamin Franklin
 - B. Hemingway
 - C. Washington Irving
 - D. Emily Dickinson
007. Choose Irving's work from the following:
- A. A History of New York

Lecture 03

008. _____ are near perfect representations for Romanticism.
- A. Poe, Emerson, and Hawthorne



Lecture 04

009. _____ is a representative of realism.

- A. Theodore Dreiser
- B. Frank Norris
- C. Kate Chopin
- D. Emile Zola

010. Kate Chopin is a good representative of a literary movement called _____.

- A. Romanticism
- B. Naturalism
- C. realism
- D. classicism

011. _____ is a representative of realism.

- A. Theodore Dreiser
- B. Frank Norris
- C. Henry James
- D. Emile Zola

012. Henry James is a representative of _____.

- A. Realism
- B. Modernism
- C. Harlem Renaissance
- D. Emile Zola Movement

013. Henry James is a representative of _____.

- A. Harlem Renaissance
- B. Romanticism
- C. realism
- D. Emile Zola philosophy

014. _____ is a literary idea in art that attempts to depict and define what is true.

- A. Colonialism
- B. Realism
- C. Romanticism
- D. Post-modernism

015. _____ was an early 20th century idea in art, music and literature that showed through these different types of work, reflections of the time period.

- A. American realism

016. American realism was an early 20th century idea in _____ that showed through these different types of work, reflections of the time period.

- A. art, music and literature



017. Literature of the common-place, ordinary people—poor and middle class, recent and contemporary life, democratic function of literature, and local color are common themes and elements in _____.

- A. Harlem Renaissance
- B. Naturalism
- C. Modernism
- D. Realism

018. American Realism began as a reaction to and a rejection of _____.

- A. Romanticism
- B. Modernism
- C. Naturalism
- D. Harlem Renaissance

019. Which American movement began as a reaction to and a rejection of Romanticism?

- A. Naturalism
- B. Modernism
- C. Realism
- D. Harlem Renaissance

020. The _____ concerns himself with the here and now, centering his work in his own time, dealing with common-place everyday events and people.

- A. Romantic
- B. Realist
- C. Modernist
- D. Naturalist

Lecture 05

021. _____ 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

022. Which movement 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

023. A _____ depicts a character's actions as determined by environmental forces.

- A. realist
- B. modernist



- C. naturalist
- D. romantic

024. _____ is often associated with realism, which also seeks to accurately represent human existence.

- A. Romanticism
- B. Modernism
- C. Harlem Renaissance
- D. Naturalism

Lecture 06

025. _____ is marked by a strong and intentional break with tradition. This break includes a strong reaction against established religious, political and social views.

- A. Romanticism
- B. Realism
- C. Modernism
- D. Harlem Renaissance

026. 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

027. “There is no such thing as absolute truth. All things are relative.” This is one of the characteristics of _____.

- A. Romanticism
- B. Realism
- C. Modernism
- D. Harlem Renaissance

Lecture 07

028. The term “flowering of Negro literature” refers to _____.

- A. Realism Movement
- B. Harlem Renaissance
- C. American Renaissance
- D. Romanticism Movement

029. The notion “twoness” a divided awareness of one’s identity, is one of the features of _____.

- A. Realism
- B. Romanticism
- C. Harlem Renaissance
- D. Naturalism

030. The notion “twoness” is one of the features of _____.

- A. Realism



- B. Romanticism
- C. Harlem Renaissance
- D. Naturalism

031. In its references to the black American past and experience of slavery, poetry of the era often alluded to African American spirituals.

- A. Harlem Renaissance

Lecture 08: 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.



032. The author of this poem is Emily Dickinson born in _____ died in _____.

- A. 1830-1886
- B. 1886-1910
- C. 1840-1892
- D. 1901-1940

033. The rhyme scheme of the first stanza is _____.

- A. a b c b
- B. a a b b
- C. a b c c
- D. a b c d

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

- A. abcb defb
- B. aabb ccdd
- C. abcc defe
- D. abcd ddee

035. What is the rhyme scheme of the third stanza? _____.

- A. a b c b
- B. a a b b
- C. a b c c
- D. a b c d

036. In the last line, second stanza, civility means _____.

- A. consideration
- B. netting
- C. civilization
- D. gown

037. 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

038. In the last line, fifth stanza, mound in this context means _____.

- A. The speaker's grave
- B. A swelling of the ground
- C. A pile of destruction
- D. The speaker's marriage

039. In the last line, fifth stanza, house in this context means _____.

- A. The Speaker's tomb

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



- A. a swelling of the ground
- B. destruction
- C. the speaker's marriage
- D. everlasting

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

- A. consideration
- B. eternity
- C. civilization
- D. gown

042. In the fourth stanza, what does quivering mean?

- A. ***
- B. Forgetting
- C. Trembling
- D. ***

043. In the fourth stanza, what does tulle mean?

- A. Netting

044. This poem is a lyric on the theme of _____.

- A. Travelling
- B. Love
- C. Death
- D. War

045. What could be one of the good themes of this poem? _____.

- A. travelling
- B. love
- C. death
- D. war

046. The poem depicts the journey to _____.

- A. Immortality
- B. The grave
- C. Death
- D. Childhood

047. The general theme of the poem seems to be that _____.

- A. Death is not to be feared
- B. Life is comfortable
- C. Life is not pleasant when you get old
- D. Death is fearful

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

- A. Irony



- B. paradox
- C. personification
- D. anaphora

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

- A. irony
- B. paradox
- C. alliteration
- D. anaphora

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

- A. simile
- B. paradox
- C. irony
- D. alliteration

051. In the following stanza, there is an example of _____.

We passed the school, where children played
Their lessons scarcely done;
We passed the fields of gazing grain,
We passed the setting sun.

- A. simile
- B. paradox
- C. irony
- D. anaphora

052. What is the figure of speech in _____.

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

- A. Metaphor
- B. Alliteration
- C. Irony
- D. Simile

053. What is the figure of speech in _____.

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

- A. Anaphora
- B. Alliteration
- C. Irony
- D. Simile

054. 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

055. What is the figure of speech in _____.

Or rather, he passed us;

The dews grew quivering and chill,

- A. Metaphor
- B. Alliteration
- C. Personification
- D. Simile

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

- A. Irony
- B. paradox
- C. personification
- D. anaphora

057. 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.

058. 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

059. The speaker is _____ who speaks from _____.

- A. a woman the grave
- B. a man from a carriage
- C. death the grave
- D. a woman the carriage

060. Immortality is _____:

- A. a passenger in the carriage.



Read the following poem, and then answer the questions below.

Hope is the thing with feathers
That perches in the soul,
And sings the tune without the words,
And never stops at all,

And sweetest in the gale is heard;
And sore must be the storm
That could abash the little bird
That kept so many warm.

I've heard it in the chillest land
And on the strangest sea;
Yet, never, in extremity,
It asked a crumb of me.

061. The poet communicates that hope _____.

- A. brings discomfort and grief because it's like a dream
- B. is unlike a bird for being dependent
- C. has feathers like a bird
- D. is like a bird because its free and independent spirit

062. 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

063. What does hope mean to the poet?

- A. It brings discomfort and grief because it's like a dream
- B. It is unlike a bird for being dependent
- C. It has feathers like a bird
- D. It is like a bird because its free and independent spirit

064. The poet's use of the word "**thing**" indicates that **hope** is something _____.

- A. abstract and vague
- B. like an extended grieve
- C. inanimate
- D. concrete and clear

065. The word "**thing**" indicates that **hope** is something _____.

- A. abstract and vague
- B. like an extended grieve



- C. inanimate
- D. concrete and clear

066. Hope is something abstract and vague ***

- A. a thing
- B. an extended grieve
- C. a bird
- D. concrete and clear thing

067. The line “And sings the tune—without the words,” gives the reader a sense that _____.

- A. Hope is like words
- B. Hope is universal
- C. Hope is not like words
- D. Hope is a singing bird

068. What sense does “And sings the tune—without the words,” give the reader?

- A. Hope is like words
- B. Hope is universal
- C. Hope is not like words
- D. Hope is a singing bird

069. 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,”
- C. “Hope is the thing with feathers”
- D. “And sweetest in the gale is heard”

070. In line two, first stanza, the word “perches” suggests that _____.

- A. hope is planning to stay
- B. hope changes over the years
- C. hope has short presence
- D. hope broadens your mind

071. What does the word “Perches” in line two, first stanza suggest?

- A. hope is planning to stay
- B. hope changes over the years
- C. hope has short presence
- D. hope broadens your mind

072. We understand that hope is planning to stay when the poet says _____.

- A. “perches in the soul,”
- B. “sings the tune...”
- C. “asked a crumb of me.”
- D. “never stops at all,”

073. In line two, first stanza, the word “Perches” means



- A. settles
- B. ***
- C. dies
- D. passes on

074. In line one, second stanza, the word “gale” means

- A. a horrible windstorm

075. The poem “*Hope Is the Thing with Feathers*” was written by _____.

- A. Mark Twain
- B. Henry James
- C. Emily Zola
- D. Emily Dickinson

076. Who is the author of this poem “*Hope Is the Thing with Feathers*”?

- A. Mark Twain
- B. Henry James
- C. Emily Zola
- D. Emily Dickinson

077. In this line, “Hope is the thing with feathers” there is an example of _____.

- A. simile
- B. paradox
- C. metaphor
- D. anaphors

078. What is the figure of speech in “That perches in the soul,”?

- A. Personification
- B. simile
- C. metaphor
- D. paradox

079. The repetition of “And...” at the beginning of some lines in this poem is called _____.

- A. addition
- B. simile
- C. alliteration
- D. anaphora

080. “It is like a bird because its free and ...” What does it refer to? _____.

- A. A dream
- B. Happiness
- C. A wild bird
- D. Hope

081. What does Dickinson compare the bird to?

- A. Discomfort and grief because it’s like a dream



- B. Dependence
- C. Other birds with feathers
- D. Hope

082. According to the last line of the poem, Dickinson feels that hope

- A. is selfless for not sharing its crumbs with her
- B. is a bird that eats crumbs when it is hungry
- C. is like crumbs—small and unimportant
- D. gives and asks nothing in return

083. What is The rhyme scheme of the first two stanzas?

- A. abab cdcd
- B. abcb cdcd
- C. aabb ccdd
- D. abab abcd

084. The second stanza depicts hope's _____.

- A. continuous presence

Read the following poem, and then answer the questions below.

I've known rivers:
I've known rivers ancient as the world and older than the
flow of human blood in human veins.
My soul has grown deep like the rivers.
I bathed in the Euphrates when dawns were young.
I built my hut near the Congo and it lulled me to sleep.
I looked upon the Nile and raised the pyramids above it.
I heard the singing of the Mississippi when Abe Lincoln
went down to New Orleans, and I've seen its muddy
bosom turn all golden in the sunset.
I've known rivers:
Ancient, dusky rivers.
My soul has grown deep like the rivers.

085. What is the title of this poem?

- A. The Negro Speaks of Rivers
- B. The Rivers and the Negro
- C. The Negro Speaks of Freedom
- D. I've Known Rivers

086. "*My soul has grown deep like the rivers.*" in this line there is an example of _____.

- A. a metaphor
- B. a paradox
- C. an alliteration



D. a simile

087. What could be one of the good themes of this poem? _____.

- A. Wisdom and Experience
- B. Love of Nature
- C. Death
- D. War

088. In “*lulled me to sleep, leaving me easy prey*” there is an example of _____.

- A. simile
- B. metaphor
- C. alliteration
- D. paradox

089. In “*My soul has grown deep like the rivers.*” there is an example of _____.

- A. simile
- B. alliteration
- C. paradox
- D. anaphors

090. The repetition of “I...” at the beginning of some lines that are after each other is kind of _____.

- A. simile
- B. paradox
- C. irony
- D. anaphors

Lecture 09: The Story of an Hour

091. The “*The Story of an Hour*”, was published in _____.

- A. December 1984
- B. December 1884
- C. December 1894
- D. December 1888

092. The “*The Story of an Hour*”, was first published in _____.

- A. December 1894
- B. December 1899
- C. December 1888
- D. December 1943

093. “*the Story of an Hour*” was first published under the title _____.

- A. “*The Dream of an Hour*”
- B. “*The Free American Woman*”
- C. “*The Story of an Unlucky Woman*”
- D. “*The Dream of a Woman*”

094. What was the first title of “*the Story of an Hour*”? _____.



- A. "The Free American Woman"
- B. "The Dream of an Hour"
- C. "The Story of an Unlucky Woman"
- D. "The Dream of a Woman"

095. "The Story of an Hour" observes the classical unities of _____.

- A. Time, setting, and theme
- B. Time and action
- C. Time, place, and action
- D. The extended metaphor

096. What are the classical unities that "The Story of an Hour" observes? _____.

- A. Time, place, and action
- B. Time, setting, and theme
- C. Time and action
- D. The extended metaphor

097. "The Story of an Hour" observes the classical unities of time, setting, and action. These unities were first established by _____.

- A. Kate Chopin
- B. Aristotle
- C. French classical writers
- D. ***

098. "The Story of an Hour" observes the classical unities of time, setting, 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 subplots
- D. a single character about a single theme

099. One of the major themes of "The Story of an Hour" is _____.

- A. Sensation
- B. Death
- C. Repression
- D. True love

100. One of the major themes of "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

101. One of the major themes of "The Story of an Hour" is _____.

- A. sensation



- B. death
- C. oppression
- D. true love

102. Oppression is one of the major themes of *“The Story of an Hour”* that _____.

- A. the wife dominates her husband
- B. death comes ***time
- C. the husband dominates his wife
- D. Mrs. Mallard wasn’t a typical wife of her time

103. In *“The Story of an Hour”*, a good example of Paradox and Irony is _____.

- A. Knowing that Mrs. Mallard was afflicted with a heart trouble
- B. The delicious breath of rain was in the air
- C. the clouds that had met and piled
- D. “of joy that kills.”

104. *“of the joy that kills”* at the end of *“The Story of an Hour”* is a good example of _____.

- A. metaphor and simile
- B. paradox and hyperbole
- C. anaphora and irony
- D. paradox and irony

105. *“of the 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

106. *“patches of blue sky...”* symbolizes _____.

- A. Emergence of her new baby
- B. Springtime
- C. Emergence of her new life
- D. Signs of expected rain

107. 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

108. What might Mrs. Mallard’s ailment symbolize?

- A. her inability to see things as they are
- B. her inability to filter out less important things in life
- C. her unhappiness and troubling
- D. “The Dream of a Woman”



109. ***“The Story of an Hour”*** is a short story centering on _____.
- A. a married woman with her sister
 - B. a young married man
 - C. a young married woman
 - D. a train accident
110. ***“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
111. ***“Monstrous joy”*** is an example of _____.
- A. metaphor
 - B. paradox
 - C. oxymoron
 - D. alliteration
112. ***“Cloud that had met...”*** is an example of _____.
- A. alliteration
 - B. oxymoron
 - C. paradox
 - D. personification
113. ***“Thing that was approaching to possess her”*** is an example of _____.
- A. Metaphor/Personification
114. The opening sentence of the story ***“Knowing that Mrs. Mallard was afflicted with a heart trouble, great care was taken to break to her as gently as possible the news of her husband's death.”*** _____ the ending.
- A. foreshadowing
 - B. ***
 - C. ***
 - D. ***
115. **What is significant about the story’s setting?**
- A. The story is set in a time period that afforded women very few rights
 - B. It takes place in a large house
 - C. The story is set in a time period that gave women their rights.
 - D. The setting makes no difference
116. **How could we best characterize Brently Mallard?**
- A. He is an abusive husband who deserves to die in a train accident.
 - B. He is a dishonest man who set up the train wreck story so he could scare his wife and kill her.
 - C. He is a typical husband in the late 19th-century.
 - D. He is a true lover.



117. Who brought the news of Mr. Mallard's death?

- A. A friend of Mr. Mallard's
- B. Josephine
- C. Louise
- D. Mrs. Mallard's friend

118. What is the story's point of view?

- A. First person
- B. Third-person limited
- C. Self-conscious
- D. Second person objective

119. Brently Mallard has 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

120. Mrs. Mallard breaks down, crying fitfully, then goes upstairs to a room to be alone. There she sits down and gazes _____, sobbing. It is spring. Birds sing, and the trees burst with new life. It had been raining, but now patches of blue sky appear.

- A. out a window

121. In "The Story of an Hour", what does Louise stare at while locked in her room?

- A. At a closed window

122. Mrs. Mallard breaks down, crying fitfully, then goes upstairs to a room to be alone. There she sits down and gazes out a window, sobbing. It is spring. Birds sing, and the trees burst with new life. It had been raining, _____.

- A. but now patches of blue sky appear

Lecture 10: The Tell-Tale Heart

123. The narrator in "*The Tell-Tale Heart*" tries to convince the reader that he is _____.

- A. sane
- B. insane
- C. kind-hearted
- D. sensitive

124. 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

125. What is the narrator in "*The Tell-Tale Heart*" trying to do? He is trying to convince the reader that he is _____.

- A. sane
- B. insane
- C. kind-hearted



D. sensitive	
126. The author of " <u><i>The Tell-Tale Heart</i></u> " is _____	
A. Mark Twain	
B. Emily Dickinson	
C. Edgar Allan Poe	
D. Kate Chopin	
127. Who is the writer of " <u><i>The Tell-Tale Heart</i></u> "?	
A. Mark Twain	
B. Emily Dickinson	
C. Edgar Allan Poe	
D. Kate Chopin	
128. "...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	
129. What kind of figure of speech that is used in the following quotation? "...because Death in approaching him had stalked with his black shadow before him and enveloped the victim."	
A. Irony	
B. Personification	
C. Oxymoron	
D. Paradox	
130. "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	
131. What is the figure of speech in this statement "I was never kinder to the old man than during the whole week before I killed him."	
A. Metaphor	
B. Simile	
C. Symbol	
D. Irony	
132. The simile is the comparison _____.	
A. of the ray to the thread of the spider	



133. “So I opened it—you cannot imagine how stealthily, stealthily—until at length a single dim ray like the thread of the spider shot out from the crevice and fell upon the vulture eye.” There is an example of a figure of speech in this statement. What is it?
- A. Simile
134. The writer of *“The Tell-Tale Heart”* lived from _____ to _____.
- A. 1809-1849
B. 1818-1866
C. 1809-1860
D. 1830-1901
135. How was the man feeling at the opening of the story?
- A. Angry
B. Nervous
C. hungry
D. sensitive
136. What sense was acute in the beginning of the story?
- A. Smell
B. Love
C. Hearing
D. Sight
137. 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 the old man was sane
138. 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
139. How did the man kill the old man?
- A. By smothering him with a pillow
B. By choking him with his hands
C. By a piece of rope
D. By pulling the heavy bed over him
140. 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.



149. Who is the antagonist in "*The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*"? _____.
- A. Jim and Judge Thatcher
 - B. Huckleberry Finn
 - C. The society and its rules
 - D. Tom Sawyer
150. Who represents the antagonist in "*The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*"? _____.
- A. Jim and the outside ***
 - B. The society and its rules
 - C. Huckleberry Finn
 - D. Tom Sawyer and his strange thoughts
151. The protagonist in "*The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*" is _____.
- A. Jim and Judge Thatcher
 - B. The society and its rules
 - C. Huckleberry Finn
 - D. Tom Sawyer
152. What is point of view in "*The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*"?
- A. It's all conversational
 - B. First person point of view
 - C. Third person point of view
 - D. Second person point of view
153. "*The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*" presents the experiences of a boy learns important values and lessons about life. This makes it fit a genre known as _____.
- A. Romantic novel
 - B. Renaissance novel
 - C. Bildungsroman novel
 - D. Modernistic novel
154. Bildungsroman novel is a novel in which the protagonist boy _____.
- A. *** 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
155. The novel contains elements of the _____.
- A. apprenticeship novel
 - B. bildungsroman novel
 - C. picaresque novel
 - D. a, b, and c
156. Which one of the following literary works is a good example of a Bildungsroman story? _____.
- A. Trifles



- B. The Tell Tale Heart
- C. The story of an Hour
- D. The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn

157. Thatcher is _____.

- A. A judge who looks out for Huck's welfare
- B. Tom Sawyer's aunt
- C. Tom Sawyer's mother
- D. The widow's sister and owner of Jim

158. Mark Twain wrote "*The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*" _____.

- A. Between 1867 and 1880
- B. Between 1876 and 1883
- C. Between 1901 and 1907
- D. Between 1860 and 1867

159. The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn was first published in:

- A. 1884
- B. 1885
- C. 1774
- D. 1700

160. The time of the actions of this novel is _____.

- A. sixteenth century
- B. eighteenth century
- C. sixteenth century
- D. nineteenth century

161. The time of the actions of 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

162. One of the themes of "*The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*" is "Intuitive Wisdom" which means _____.

- A. Wisdom is a moral law
- B. Wisdom comes from the heart
- C. Wisdom is bound to traditions
- D. Wisdom is in the head

163. "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



164. One of the themes of this novel is “the primacy of the moral law” means _____.
- A. wisdom is a moral law
 - B. the moral law supersedes government law
 - C. wisdom comes from the heart
 - D. wisdom is bound to traditions and law
165. One of the themes of this novel is _____.
- A. Freedom
166. “He likes to stage mock adventures of the kind he reads about in books.” Who is this character?
- A. Tom Sawyer
 - B. Judge Thatcher
 - C. Huckleberry Finn
 - D. Jim, the escaped slave
167. _____ 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
168. The escaped slave who joins Huck is _____.
- A. Widow Douglas
 - B. Tom Sawyer
 - C. Jim
 - D. Pap Finn
169. Who is the narrator of “*The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*”? _____.
- A. Huckleberry Finn
 - B. Jim
 - C. Mark Twain
 - D. Tom Sawyer
170. With whom was Huck living at the beginning of the story? _____.
- A. Pap Finn
 - B. The widow Douglas
 - C. Miss Watson
 - D. Aunt Polly
171. Who takes care of Huck and Tom’s money?
- A. Pap Finn
 - B. Widow Douglas
 - C. Judge Thatcher
 - D. Tom Sawyer
172. Who was called a cry-baby?



- A. Huck Finn
- B. Little Tommy Barnes
- C. Jim
- D. Tom Sawyer

173. To whom did Jim belong?

- A. The widow Douglas
- B. Miss Watson
- C. Judge Thatcher
- D. Huck Finn

174. Huck Finn and Tom Sawyer each received _____ dollars when they found a stash of gold some robbers had hidden in the cave;

- A. 12000 dollars
- B. 3000 dollars
- C. 6000 dollars
- D. no money

175. Huck's Pap returns because he _____.

- A. wants Huck's money
- B. misses his son
- C. wants revenge on Judge Thatcher
- D. all of the above

176. Tom Sawyer has the other boys from a band of _____.

- A. beggars
- B. robbers
- C. seducers
- D. pirates

177. 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

178. 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"

179. The novel celebrates the spirit of freedom and independence through _____, escapees from oppression.

- A. Huck and Jim
- B. Tom Sawyer and Jim



- C. Huck and Tom Sawyer
- D. Huck, Jim, and Tom Sawyer

180. "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

Lecture 13+14: Trifles

181. The writer of "*Trifles*" was born in _____ and died in _____

- A. 1876-1948
- B. 1907-1940
- C. 1867-1944
- D. 1888-1940

182. "Trifles" is a play by _____.

- A. Susan Glaspell

183. 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.

184. How does John Wright die?

- A. Gunshot wound
- B. Strangling by rope
- C. Axe blows
- D. Disease

185. "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

186. What is the figure of speech used in this statement? "He was also a hard man, like a raw wind that gets to the bone."

- A. Irony
- B. Metaphor
- C. Simile
- D. Anaphora

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

- A. Scissors



- B. Knitting needles
- C. Preserves
- D. A dead bird

188. What was Minnie Foster going to do with the quilt pieces?

- A. Knot them
- B. Stitch them
- C. Quilt them
- D. Throw them away

189. 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

190. The cage in “Trifles” symbolizes _____.

- A. Mrs. Wright’s oppression
- B. Woman’s oppression
- C. Mrs. and Mr. Wright’s happiness
- D. Man’s oppression

191. At the end of the play, Mrs. Wright _____?

- A. was arrested and put into the jail
- B. wasn’t arrested at all
- C. Mrs. Wright poisoned herself to avoid arresting
- D. Mr. Henderson shot her in the gun.

192. “Trifles” as things which have no value and are insignificant, refer to _____.

- A. Knots on the quilt
- B. Observations of the women
- C. Conversations of the women
- D. The women’s interest in quilting

193. What do the men do as they first enter the room?

- A. Stand by the door
- B. Find a *** to eat
- C. Warm up at the stove
- D. Sat down on the chairs

194. Why does Hale originally visit John Wright’s farmhouse?

- A. He wants to install a telephone.
- B. He wants to invite Hale to a party.
- C. He wants to ask Hale about the crops.
- D. He is bringing Hale some food.



195. What does Hale observe about the relationship between John and Minnie Wright?

- A. What Minnie wants makes no difference to John.
- B. They never talk to each other.
- C. They love each other very much.
- D. They are too busy in their individual lives.

196. Where do the men first investigate after leaving the kitchen?

- A. The windows
- B. The bedroom
- C. The barn
- D. The basement

197. Who discovered the murder of Mr. Wright?

- A. Lewis Hale, neighbor
- B. Mrs. Wright
- C. Mrs. Peters
- D. Attorney, George Henderson

198. What was Mrs. Wright's name before she was married?

- A. Miss Wright
- B. Minnie Foster
- C. Anne Foster
- D. Millie Peters

199. Who killed Mr. John Wright?

- A. His wife Mrs. Minnie.

200. How many children did the Fosters have?

- A. None.

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