I- General Questions

1.	American literary tradition began as linked to the broader
	a) tradition of American literature
	b) tradition of French literature
	c) tradition of English literature
	d) tradition of colonial literature
2.	to be the first American author, when he wrote The General Historie of
	Virginia, New England, and the Summer Isles
	a) John Winthrop
	b) Nicholas Noyes
	c) Emily Dickenson
	d) Captain John Smith
3.	Choose Irving's work from the following?
	a) The last of the Mohicans
	b) The Fall of The House of Usher
	c) The Day of Doom
	d) A History of New York
4.	(The Legend of Sleepy Hollow) was the first American to gain an international
	reputation.
	a) Benjamin Franklin
	b) Hemingway
	c) Washington Irving
	d) Michael Wiggle worth
5.	American literature in its true sense did not begin until
	<u> </u>
	a) 19 th century
	a) 19 th century b) 18 th century
	 a) 19th century b) 18th century c) 20th century
	a) 19 th century b) 18 th century
6.	a) 19 th century b) 18 th century c) 20 th century d) 17 th century are near perfect representations for Romanticism
6.	a) 19 th century b) 18 th century c) 20 th century d) 17 th century are near perfect representations for Romanticism a) Washington Irving, William Cullen Bryant
6.	a) 19 th century b) 18 th century c) 20 th century d) 17 th century are near perfect representations for Romanticism a) Washington Irving, William Cullen Bryant b) Cooper, & Edgar Allan Poe
6.	a) 19 th century b) 18 th century c) 20 th century d) 17 th century are near perfect representations for Romanticism a) Washington Irving, William Cullen Bryant b) Cooper, & Edgar Allan Poe c) Poe, Emerson, and Hawthorne
6.	a) 19 th century b) 18 th century c) 20 th century d) 17 th century are near perfect representations for Romanticism a) Washington Irving, William Cullen Bryant b) Cooper, & Edgar Allan Poe

7.	was idea in art, music and literature that showed through these different types of							
	wor	k, reflections of the time period.						
	a)	Faranc realism						
	b)	American realism						
	c)	American romanticism						
	,	Italy realism						
O								
8.		describes a type of literature that attempts to apply scientific principles of						
	•	ctivity and detachment to its study of human beings.						
	,	Realism						
	,	Modernism						
		Naturalism						
	d)	Romanticism						
9.		is marked by a strong and intentional break with tradition .This break includes						
		ong reaction against established religious, political, and social views.						
		Romanticism						
	,	Realism						
	,	Modernism						
	d)	Harlem Renaissance						
10	Har	lem Renaissance was known as the						
		Realism Movement						
	,	New Negro Movement						
		American Renaissance						
	,	Romanticism Movement						
	u)	Romanticism Wovement						
11	•	In its references to the black American past and experience of slavery.						
	,	Realism						
	,	Romanticism						
	1	Harlem Renaissance						
	d)	Naturalism						
12	. The	notion "twoness" is one of the features of						
		Realism						
	,	Romanticism						
	,	Harlem Renaissance						
		Naturalism						

V - Poetry

Read	the	follov	wing	poem.	and	then	answer	the o	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 strove

At recess, in the ring;

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.

13. Because I Could Not Stop for Death is A Poem by...... (1830-1886)

- a) Mark Twain
- b) Henry James
- c) Emily Zola
- d) Emily Dickinson

14. "Because I Could Not Stop for Death" is a lyric poem on ______.

- a) theme of travelling
- b) theme of love
- c) theme of death
- d) theme of war

15. The journey to ______ begins in Stanza 1.

- a) immortality
- b) the grave
- c) death
- d) childhood

16. The theme of the poem seems to be that
a) death is not be feared
b) life is comfortable
c) life is not pleasant when you got old
d) death is fearful
17. house of A Poem Because I Could Not Stop for Death means
a) feared
b) Netting
c) Speaker's tomb
d) The speaker's marriage
18. Tulle of A Poem Because I Could Not Stop for Death means
a) feared
b) Netting
c) Speaker's tomb
d) The speaker's marriage
19. the rhyme scheme of the <u>first</u> stanza?
a) a b c b
b) a a b b
c) abcc
d) a b c d
20. Immortality is
a) a swelling of the ground
b) destruction
c) the speaker's marriage
d) A passenger in the carriage
21. "We passed the fields of gazing grain". In this line , there is an example of
a) irony
b) paradox
c) alliteration
d) anaphora
22. 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

23.	What	is	the	figure	of	speech	in		•
-----	------	----	-----	--------	----	--------	----	--	---

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

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

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.

24. 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

25. The word "thing" indicates that hope is something _____.

- a) abstract and vague
- b) like an extended grieve
- c) inanimate
- d) concrete and clear

26. Dickinson's poem ______ by giving hope delicate and sweet characteristics in the word "perches"

- a) Further broadens the metaphor
- b) Because I Could Not Stop for Death
- c) Rip Van Winkle
- d) The Negro Speaks of Rivers

27. Choice of the word "perches" also suggests that, like a) a bird, hope is planning to stay b) a bird, hope change over the years c) a bird, hope has short presence d) a bird, hope broadens your mind
28. The second stanza depicts hope's
a) continuous presence
b) continuous absencec) hopeless
d) universal
29. In line one, second stanza, the word "gale" means
a) a horrible windstorm
b) a horrible universal
c) a wonderful rainstorm
d) a horrible ghost
30. What sense does the "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
I- "The Story of an Hour"
31. Who is the writer of "The Story of an Hour" (1851-1904)?
a) Mark Twain
b) Emily Dickinson
c) Edgar Allan Poe
d) Kate Chopin
32. What are the classical unities that "The story of an Hour" observes ?
a) time, place, and action
b) time, sitting, and theme
c) time and action
d) the extended metaphor
33. Mrs. Mallard breaks down, crying fitfully, then goes upstairs to a room to be alone. There she
sits down and gazes, sobbing.
a) out a window
b) out a door

c) in a floord) out roof

34.	It is	s spring. Birds sing, and the trees burst with new life. It had been raining,
	a)	but now appear sun clear
	b)	but now patches of birds appear
	c)	but now patches of blue sky appear
	d)	but now patches of blue stars appear
35.	One	e of the themes of "The Story of an Hour" is
	a)	sensation
	b)	death
	c)	oppression
		true love
36.	The	e opening sentence of the story is
	a)	Flashback the ending
	b)	foreshadows the beginning
		foreshadows the ending
	d)	open the ending
37.	Wh	at is the story's point of view?
	a)	First person
	b)	Third-person limited
	c)	Self conscious
	d)	Second person objective
38.	"pa	tches of blue sky" symbolizes
	a)	Emergence of her new baby
	b)	Springtime
	c)	Emergence of her new life
	d)	Signs of expected rain
39.	"Th	ning that was approaching to possess her" is an example of
	a)	Paradox/Personification
	b)	Metaphor/Personification

b) paradox and hyperbole c) anaphora and irony

c) Alteration/irony d) anaphora/simile

a) metaphor and simile

d) paradox and irony

40. In "of joy that kills" at the end of " The Story of an Hour", is a good example of _____.

41. What is the narrator in "The Tell-Tale Heart" trying to do? He is trying to convince the reader

IV- The Tell Tale Heart

	that	t he is
	a)	not mad
	b)	insane
	c)	kind-hearted
	d)	sensitive
42.	One	e of the themes of " <u>The Tell-Tale Heart</u> " is
	a)	Fear of discovery can bring about discovery
	b)	Death is not to be feared
	c)	Life is comfortable
	d)	Life is not pleasant when you get old
43.	The	e point of view in " <u>The Tell-Tale Heart</u> "
	a)	It's all conversational
	b)	First person point of view
	c)	Third person point of view
	d)	Second person point of view
44.	The	e story " <u>The Tell-Tale Heart</u> " is told by
	a)	reliable narrator
	b)	unreliable narrator
	c)	a person
	d)	writer
45.	"…	.,because Death in approaching him had stalked with his black shadow before him and
	enve	eloped the victim." What kind of figure of speech that is used here?
	a)	Irony
	b)	Personification
	c)	Oxymoron
	d)	Paradox
46.		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 a
	exa	mple of a figure of speech in this statement. What is it?
	a)	Metaphor
	b)	Simile
	c)	Symbol
	d)	Irony

II.	The	Adventure	of huc	kleberry	Finn
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47.	Who is the writer of "The Adventure of huckleberry Finn"?	
	a) Mark Twain	
	b) Emily Dickinson	
	c) Edgar Allan Poe	
	d) Kate Chopin	
48.	Who is the Protagonist in "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn"?	
	a) Jim and Judge Thatcher	
	b) Huckleberry Finn	
	c) The society and its rules	
	d) Tom Sawyer	
49.	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	
50.	The escaped slave who joins Huck is	
	a) Widow Douglas	
	b) Tom Sawyer	
	c) Jim	
	d) Pap Finn	
51.	Kindly but straitlaced woman who takes Huck into her home	
	a) Pap Finn	
	b) The widow Douglas	
	c) Miss Watson	
	d) Aunt Polly	
52.	The widow's sister and owner of Jim is	
	a) The widow Douglas	
	b) Miss Watson	
	c) Judge Thatcher	
	d) Huck Finn	
53.	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	

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	e of the themes of the novel The Adventure Of Huckleverry Finh is
,	death
	happiness
c)	freedom
d)	live
55. One	e of the themes of "The Adventure Of Huckleberry Finn" is " Intuitive Wisdom"
which n	neans
a)	wisdom is a moral law
b)	wisdom comes from heart
c)	wisdom is bound to traditions
d)	wisdom is in the head
$V - D_1$	rama : " <u>Trifles</u> "
56. "Tr	ifles" is a play by
a)	Susan Glaspell
b)	Emily Dickinson
c)	Amy Kaplan
d)	Benjamin Franklin
57. Mrs	s. Hale finds a box containing a piece of silk wrapped around
a)	Scissors
b)	Knitting needles
c)	Preserves
d)	A dead bird
58	: Wife of John Wright and his accused murderer .
a)	Miss Right
	Minnie Foster Wright
,	Anne Foster
d)	Millie Peters
59. In "	<u>Trifles</u> " What does the cage symbolizes?
a)	Mrs. Wright's spiritual sensation
b)	Mrs. John Wright's oppression
c)	Mrs. and Mr. Wright's happiness
d)	Mrs. Wright's freedom

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