

I. The Adventure of huckleberry Finn

1. **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

2. **The escaped slave who joins Huck is _____.**
 - a) Widow Douglas
 - b) Tom Sawyer
 - c) **Jim**
 - d) Pap Finn

3. **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

4. **Who is the narrator of “The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn”?** _____.
 - a) **Huckleberry Finn**
 - b) Jim
 - c) Mark Twain
 - d) Tom Sawyer

5. **The time of the actions of this novel is _____.**
 - a) sixteenth century
 - b) eighteenth century
 - c) sixteenth century
 - d) **nineteenth century**

6. **The novel contains elements of the _____.**
 - a) apprenticeship novel
 - b) bildungsroman novel
 - c) picaresque novel
 - d) **a, b, and c**

7. **With whom was Huck living at the beginning of the story?** _____.
 - a) Pap Finn
 - b) **The widow Douglas**
 - c) Miss Watson
 - d) Aunt Polly

8. Who takes care of Huck and Tom's money?

- a) Pap Finn
- b) Widow Douglas
- c) Judge Thatcher
- d) Tom Sawyer

9. who was called cry-baby?

- a) Huck Finn
- b) Little Tommy Barnes
- c) Jim
- d) Tom Sawyer

10. To whom did Jim belong?

- a) The widow Douglas
- b) Miss Watson
- c) Judge Thatcher
- d) Huck Finn

II- The Story of an Hour

11. The "The Story of an Hour", was first published in _____.

- a) December 1894
- b) December 1899
- c) December 1888
- d) December 1943

12. "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

13. 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

14. "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) Homer

15. "Monstrous joy" is an example of _____.

- a) metaphor
- b) paradox
- c) oxymoron
- d) alliteration

16. "Cloud that had met..." is an example of _____.

- a) alliteration
- b) oxymoron
- c) paradox
- d) personification

17. 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) oxymoron
- c) character
- d) plot

III – Poetry

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.

18. 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

19. “My soul has grown deep like the rivers.” in this line there is an example of _____.
- a metaphor
 - a paradox
 - an alliteration
 - a simile
20. What could be one of the good themes of this poem? _____.
- Wisdom and Experience
 - Love of Nature
 - Death
 - War
21. In “lulled me to sleep, leaving me easy prey” there is an example of _____.
- simile
 - metaphor
 - alliteration
 - paradox
22. . In “My soul has grown deep like the rivers.” there is an example of _____.
- simile
 - alliteration
 - paradox
 - anaphors
23. The repetition of “I...” at the beginning of some lines that are after each other is kind of _____.
- simile
 - paradox
 - irony
 - anaphors

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 chilliest land

And on the strangest sea;

Yet, never, in extremity,

It asked a crumb of me.

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

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

25. “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

26. Hope is something abstract and vague ***

- a) a thing
- b) an extended grieve
- c) a bird
- d) concrete and clear thing

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

- a) Hope is like words
- b) Hope is universal
- c) Hope is not like words
- d) Hope is a singing bird

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

- a) abab cdcd
- b) abcb cdcd
- c) aabb ccdd
- d) abab abcd

IV- The Tell Tale Heart

29. “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

30. in “The Tell-Tale Heart” the narrator is trying to convince the reader that he is _____

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

31. The writer of “The Tell-Tale Heart” lived from _____ to _____.
- 1809-1849
 - 1818-1866
 - 1809-1860
 - 1830-1901

32. 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.”
- Irony
 - Personification
 - Oxymoron
 - Paradox

V – Drama : "Trifles"

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

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

34. 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.”
- Irony
 - Metaphor
 - Simile
 - Anaphora

35. What Mrs. Hale and Mrs. Peters found _____

- Scissors
- Knitting needles
- Preserves
- A dead bird

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

- Knots on the quilt
- Observations of the women
- Conversations of the women
- The women's interest in quilting

37. The cage in “Trifles” symbolizes _____.

- Mrs. Wright's oppression
- Woman's oppression
- Mrs. and Mr. Wright's happiness
- Man's oppression

VI- General Questions

38. Henry James is a representative of _____.

- a) Realism
- b) Modernism
- c) Harlem Renaissance
- d) Emile Zola Movement

39. When did American literature began in its true sense?

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

40. American literary tradition began as linked to the broader tradition of _____.

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

41. 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

42. "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

43. The notion "twoness" is one of the features of _____.

- a) Realism
- b) Romanticism
- c) Harlem Renaissance
- d) Naturalism

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

- a) realist
- b) modernist
- c) naturalist
- d) romantic

45. The _____ concerns himself with the here and now, centering his work in his own time, dealing with common-place everyday events and people.
- Romantic
 - Realist**
 - Modernist
 - Naturalist
46. Who was usually regarded as the first American writer? _____.
- William Bradford
 - Anne Bradstreet
 - Emily Dickenson
 - Captain John Smith**
47. _____ was the first American to gain an international reputation.
- Benjamin Franklin
 - Hemingway
 - Washington Irving**
 - Emily Dickinson
48. Which American movement began as a reaction to and a rejection of Romanticism?
- Naturalism
 - Modernism
 - Realism**
 - Harlem Renaissance
49. _____ is often associated with realism, which also seeks to accurately represent human existence.
- Romanticism
 - Modernism
 - Harlem Renaissance
 - Naturalism**

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