

I . “The Story of an Hour”

1. “*The Story of an Hour*” , is a short story centering on a young married women of _____
 - a) the early nineteenth century
 - b) the late eighteenth century
 - c) **the late nineteenth century**
 - d) the early twentieth century
2. 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
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 subplots**
 - d) a single character about a single theme
4. 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
5. “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**
6. 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

II - The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn

7. This Novel contains elements of the picaresque novel , which is type of fiction that presents
 - a) **the episodic adventures of a person as he travels from place to place**
 - b) elements if the apprenticeship novel
 - c) the experience of a boy as he learns important values and lessons about the life
 - d) a novel that does not fit neatly into a single genre

8. Who represents the antagonist in “The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn”?
- Jim and the outside societies
 - The society and its rules**
 - Huckleberry Finn
 - Tom Sawyer and his strange thoughts
9. The time of the actions of this novel took place in _____.
- the middle of the 19th Century, before the Civil War**
 - the middle of the 19th Century, after the Civil War
 - the middle of the 18th Century, before the Civil War
 - the late 19th Century, before the Civil War
10. Bildungsroman novel is a novel in which the protagonist boy _____.
- experiences romantic lessons
 - tries to escape his real life to a more imaginative one
 - learns important values and lessons about life**
 - lives a modern life with the romans
11. _____ Huck’s friend. He likes to stage mock adventures of the kind he reads about in books.
- Judge Thatcher
 - Tom Sawyer**
 - Miss Watson
 - Jim
12. Because Huck’s father _____, he runs away and teams with an escaped slave.
- mistreats his sister
 - abuses him**
 - wants to sell him as a slave
 - drinks alcohol
13. “*Wisdom comes from the heart*” refers to one of the following themes _____.
- wisdom is a moral law
 - intuitive Wisdom**
 - wisdom is bound to traditions
 - wisdom is in the head
14. Mark Twain learned to write this way from writers of _____ an American literary movement.
- “general color”
 - “naturalistic color”
 - “humorous color”
 - “local color”**

15. 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

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 labour, 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; but each
 Feels shorter than the day
 I first surmised the horses' heads
 Were toward eternity

17. The meter in this poem alternates between _____.
- iambic tetrameter and iambic trimeter.
 - iambic tetrameter and iambic pentameter.
 - Trochaic tetrameter and trochaic trimeter.
 - Trochaic tetrameter and trochaic pentameter
18. The rhyme scheme of the first and the second stanza is _____.
- abcb defb
 - aabb ccdd
 - abcc defe
 - abcd ddee
19. In the last line, first stanza, Immortality means _____.
- consideration
 - eternity
 - civilization
 - gown
20. In the last line, second stanza, civility in this context means _____.
- politeness
 - a swelling of the ground
 - destruction
 - the speaker's marriage
21. It is surprising that Dickinson presents the experience as being no more frightening than _____.
- travelling to another city
 - love
 - receiving a gentleman caller
 - war
22. The speaker is _____ who speaks from _____.
- a woman the grave
 - a man from a carriage
 - death the grave
 - a woman the carriage
23. "He kindly stopped for me;" In this line, there is an example of _____.
- Irony
 - paradox
 - personification
 - anaphora

24. “*We passed the fields of gazing grain,*” In this line, there is an example of _____.
- irony
 - paradox
 - alliteration**
 - anaphora

25. What is the figure of speech in _____.

We passed the setting sun.

Or rather, he passed us;

- Metaphor
- Personification**
- Irony
- 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

26. The poet communicates that hope is similar to a bird in _____.
- bringing discomfort and grief because it's like a dream
 - being dependent
 - having feathers
 - its ability to bring comfort and consolation**

27. What is the figure of speech in “*That perches in the soul,*”? _____ -
- Personification
 - simile
 - metaphor**
 - paradox

28. Which line gives the reader the sense that “hope is universal”? _____
- “It asked a crumb of me.”*
 - “And sings the tune—without the words,”*
 - “Hope is the thing with feathers”*
 - “And sweetest in the gale is heard”*
29. We understand that hope is planning to stay when the poet says _____.
- “perches in the soul,”*
 - “sings the tune...”*
 - “asked a crumb of me.”*
 - “never stops at all,”*
30. The repetition of “And...” at the beginning of some lines in this poem is called _____.
- addition
 - simile
 - alliteration
 - anaphora**

VI. The Tell – Tale Heart

31. The narrator in “The Tell-Tale Heart” tries to convince the reader that he is not _____.
- sane
 - insane**
 - kind-hearted
 - sensitive
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?
- Irony
 - Personification**
 - Oxymoron
 - 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?
- Metaphor
 - Simile
 - Symbol
 - Irony**
34. Why did the man kill the old man?
- For his gold
 - Because of his pale blue eye**
 - Because the old man wronged him
 - 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

VI- General Questions

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

- a) Romanticism
- b) Naturalism
- c) **realism**
- d) classicism

43. **American literature began in its true sense in the _____.**

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

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

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

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

- a) Colonialism
- b) **Realism**
- c) Romanticism
- d) Post-modernism

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

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