

I. The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn

1. In "*The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn*", the protagonist is _____.
 - a) **Huckleberry Finn**
 - b) The society and its rules
 - c) Huckleberry father
 - d) Huckleberry Finn and Tom Sawyer

2. _____ is the person who looks out for Huck's welfare
 - a) Tom Sawyer
 - b) Jim
 - c) Widow Douglas
 - d) **Judge Thatcher**

3. Huckleberry Finn is a Missouri boy with _____.
 - a) high education
 - b) unlimited knowledge
 - c) knowledge about religion
 - d) **limited education**

4. What do Huck's comments about Moses reveal? Huck is _____.
 - a) practical
 - b) religious
 - c) **rebellious**
 - d) insightful

5. The Widow will not let Huck smoke but approve s of snuff since _____.
 - a) **she uses it herself**
 - b) she feels her efforts should be gradual
 - c) she is compassionate
 - d) she believes in giving him a little freedom

6. Huck feels _____ because widow and Miss Watson constantly attempt to improve his behavior
 - a) especially restful
 - b) that he should be highly educated
 - c) especially relaxed
 - d) **especially restless**

7. "Just after midnight Huck hears movement below the window and hears a "me-yow." sound, to which he responds with another "me-yow", Climbing out the window onto the shed , Huck finds _____ waiting for him in the yard "
 - a) Pap Fin
 - b) **Tom Sawyer**
 - c) Jim
 - d) Miss Waston

8. The name of the new band of robbers is _____
- Tom Sawyer Gang
 - Jim Gang
 - Huck's Gang
 - Missouri Boy's Gang
9. "All must sign _____, vowing, among other things, to kill the family of any member who reveals the gang's secrets "
- a contract on old and torn papers
 - a promise with red ink
 - an oath in blood
 - an oath in blood with Judge Thatcher
10. Tom , is a major character in this novel , displays some of the hypocrisy of _____
- a civilized society
 - an uncivilized society
 - an uneducated society
 - an American society

II. Trifles

11. The title "*Trifles*" refers to_ more than the items in the Wrights' home . It also refers to _____
- Men's view of women
 - women's view of men
 - John Wright's murder
 - The preserves
12. The time of this play is _____ during cold weather .
- the early eighteenth century
 - the late nineteenth century
 - the early twentieth century
 - the late twentieth century
13. _____ is a murder victim who lived with his wife in a farmhouse. He was said to be an upright but "hard" man .
- Minnie Foster Wright
 - John Wright
 - Mr. Hale
 - George Henderson
14. This play is _____ that probes the status of women in society and their intuitive grasp of reality.
- an American classic study
 - an educital study
 - a social and political study
 - a cultural and psychological study

15. Mr. Wright' s disturbed mental condition is symbolized in the _____
- broken cage
 - Unevenly Sewn Quilt Block**
 - bird
 - dead bird

III. General Questions

16. _____ concerns himself with the here and now, centering his work in his own time, dealing with common-place everyday events and people,
- A romanticist
 - A realist**
 - A naturalist
 - A Colonist
17. American literature has a relatively _____ history.
- short but colorful**
 - long and colorful
 - uninteresting and short
 - extensive and unusual
18. Key themes of _____ are survival , determinism , violence and taboo.
- Naturalism**
 - Romanticism
 - Colonial poetry
 - Harlem Renaissance
19. Alienation and marginality are some of the major theme of _____ .
- Modernism
 - Romanticism
 - Modernism
 - Harlem Renaissance**
20. _____ began as a reaction to and a rejection of Romanticism, with its emphasis on emotion, imagination, and the individual
- American Realism**
 - American Naturalism
 - American Colonial literature
 - American Modernism

21. American naturalist writers were particularly influenced by the French writers such as _____ and began to adapt the form to reflect American social , economic , and cultural conditions .
- Joseph Le Conte
 - De Carte
 - Guy De Maupassant
 - Emile Zola**
22. Walcutt says that the _____ novel offers “clinical, panoramic, slice-of-life” drama that is often a “chronicle of despair”
- Romantic
 - Realistic
 - Naturalistic**
 - Colonial
23. _____ broke from poetic tradition and brought a sense of individuality to the nation’s literature
- Scott Fitzgerald and Ernest Hemingway
 - John Dos Passos, and Mark Twain
 - William Faulkner and Toni Morrison
 - Walt Whitman and Emily Dickinson**
24. Destruction and Fragmentation are major themes of _____
- Modernism**
 - Romanticism
 - Naturalism
 - Colonial literature
25. Hawthorne , Emerson and Poe are clear representatives of _____
- Romanticism**
 - Naturalism
 - Modernism
 - Harlem Renaissance
26. _____ is considered as a preparatory introductions to American literature .
- Naturalism
 - Colonial period**
 - Romanticism
 - Harlem Renaissance
27. _____ is the uses of hints or clues to suggest what will happen later in literary work.
- Oxymoron
 - Foreshadowing**
 - Metaphor
 - Plot

28. Hot ice , cold fire and sad joy are all good examples of _____ .
- smile
 - metaphor
 - personification
 - oxymoron**
29. _____ refer to time and place of a fictional work .
- point of view
 - Setting**
 - Plot
 - personification
30. A four-line stanza is called a _____
- Quatrain**
 - Couplet
 - Fourth stanza
 - Two by Two stanza
31. “ *If We Must Die* ” is a poem by _____ .
- Langston Hughes
 - Emily Dickinson
 - Claude McKay Limns**
 - Edgar Allen Poe
32. Romanticism may have never existed without _____
- The Age of Reason**
 - Realism
 - Naturalism
 - The Age of Harlem Renaissance
33. _____ reveals a kind of truth which at first seems contradictory. it is two opposing ideas.
- Paradox**
 - Alliteration
 - Anaphora
 - Oxymoron
34. “The evil within is worse than the evil without” . Is one of the themes of _____
- The Tell Tale Heart**
 - The adventures of Huckleberry Finn
 - The story of an Hour
 - Because I could Not Stop for Death

IV. Poetry

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

35. The author of this poem is _____

- a) Edgar Allan Poe
- b) **Emily Dickinson**
- c) Mark Twain
- d) Claude Limns

36. Which word in the poem represents “hope” ? _____.

- a) **Things**
- b) Soul
- c) Feathers
- d) Perches

37. “*And sweetest in the gale is heard*” is _____ - because hope’s most comforting song is heard during a “gale,”

- a) dramatic
- b) **ironic**
- c) humorous
- d) metaphoric

38. in the second line , first stanza “perches “ means _____ -

- a) **stay**
- b) windstorm
- c) hope
- d) hopeful message

39. “*Hope is the Thing with feathers*” What is the figure of speech in this statement ?

- a) **Metaphor**
- b) Irony
- c) Paradox
- d) Smile

40. What is the rhyme scheme of the last stanza?

- a) **a b bb**
- b) a a b b
- c) a b c c
- d) a b c d

41. Why hope is like a bird ? _____ -

- a) Because it is unlike a bird for being dependent
- b) Because it has feathers like a bird
- c) **Because its free and independent spirit**
- d) Because it brings discomfort and grief

V. The Story of an Hour

42. In “*The Story of an Hour*” , oppression is _____ -

- a) **a theme**
- b) the plot
- c) part of the setting
- d) an example of true love in the early 19 th century

43. “ When the Storm of grief had spent itself she went away to her room alone “ What is the figure of speech in this statement ?

- a) Smile
- b) **Metaphor**
- c) Paradox
- d) Irony

44. Who is the protagonist in “*The Story of an Hour*”? _____

- a) **Mrs. Louise Mallard**
- b) Mr. Brently Mallard
- c) Josephine : Mrs. Mallard’s sister
- d) Death

45. “*She did not stop to ask if it were or were not a monstrous joy that held her* “ What is an example of figure of speech in this statement ? _____

- a) Smile
- b) Paradox
- c) **Oxymoron**
- d) Symbol

46. Kate Chopin lived between the years of _____ and _____

- a) 1890 – 1930
- b) 1904 – 1940
- c) 1851 – 1904
- d) 1855 – 1894

47. What is the point of view in *The Story of an Hour*? _____ -

- a) first person omniscient
- b) Third person non- omniscient
- c) First person non- omniscient
- d) Third person omniscient

VI. The Tell – Tale Heart

48. “*The Tell – Tale Heart*” falls in the _____

- a) Romance genre
- b) Science fiction genre
- c) Drama genre
- d) Horror genre

49. “ as the beating of drum simulates the soldier into courage “ What is the figure of speech in this quote ?

- a) Oxymoron
- b) personification
- c) Metaphor
- d) Paradox

50. The narrator says “ After welcoming the police , he told them that shriek was his own ;”What does shriek mean ? _____

- a) Sanity
- b) scream
- c) idea
- d) knife

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