

- * c) Miss Watson
- d) Jim

12. Because Huck's father _____, he runs away and teams with an
 d) escaped slave. Jim

- a) mistreats his sister
- b) abuses him
- c) wants to sell him as a slave
- d) drinks alcohol

13. "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

14. 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"

The novel celebrates the spirit of freedom and independence through _____
 Hescapees from oppression.

- T a) Huck and Jim
- J b) Tom Sawyer and Jim
- H c) Huck and Tom Sawyer
- J d) Huck, Jim, and Tom Sawyer

1. In the last line, first stanza, **Immortality** means _____
- a) consideration
b) eternity
c) civilization
d) gown
20. 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
21. 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
22. 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
23. "He kindly stopped for me;" In this line, there is an example of _____
- a) Irony
b) paradox
c) personification
d) anaphora
24. "We passed the fields of gazing grain." In this line, there is an example of _____
- a) simile
b) paradox
c) irony
d) alliteration
25. 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

And on the strangest sea,
Yet, never, in extremity,
It asked a crumb of me.

— 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

! What is the figure of speech in "*That perches in the soul,*"? _____.

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

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,*"
- "Ana" c) "*Hope is the thing with feathers*"_n
- "He" d) "*And sweetest in the gale is heard.*"

"And" We understand that hope is planning to stay when the poet says _____

- a) "*perches in the soul,*"
- b) "*sings the tune...*"
- c) "*asked the crumb of me.*"
- d) "*never stops at all.*"

30. The repetition of "And..." at the beginning of some lines in this poem is called _____.

- a) addition
- b) simile
- c) alliteration
- d) anaphora

IV- The Tell-Tale Heart

- 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
- "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 _____.
- is known to the readers
 - is made clear in many parts of the story
 - is not identified
 - 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.
- romantic genre
 - science fiction genre
 - humor genre
 - horror genre
37. How did the man kill the old man?
- By pulling the heavy bed over him.
 - By choking him with his hands.
 - By oppressing him with a pillow.
 - By beating him on the head.

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

d- General Question

. Kate Chopin is a good representative of a literary movement called __

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

b)3. American literature began in its true sense in the _____.

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

4. American literary tradition began as linked to the broader tradition of _

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

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

- a) Colonialism
- b) Realism

47. _____ 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

48. 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

49. The term "flowering of Negro literature" refers to _____.

- a) Realism Movement
- b) Harlem Renaissance
- c) American Renaissance
- d) Romanticism Movement

50. _____ usually was regarded as the first American writer.

- a) William Bradford
- b) Anne Bradstreet
- c) Emily Dickenson
- d) Captain John Smith

51. _____ was the first American to gain an international reputation.

- a) Benjamin Franklin
- b) Hemingway
- c) Washington Irving
- d) Emily Dickinson

"The story of an Hour"

"The Story of an Hour" is a short story centering on a young married woman of _____ of _____

- a) the early nineteenth century
- b) the late eighteenth century
- c) the late nineteenth century
- d) the early twentieth century

2. Brently Mallard 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 _____
d) 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 subplot
- d) a single character about a single theme

4. One of the major themes in "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

"of 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

5. 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

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 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.

17. The meter in this poem alternates between _____

- iambic pentameter
 - iambic pentameter
 - Trochaic pentameter
 - Trochaic pentameter
- a) iambic tetrameter and iambic trimeter.
 - b) iambic tetrameter and iambic pentameter.
 - c) Trochaic tetrameter and trochaic trimeter.
 - d) Trochaic tetrameter and trochaic pentameter.

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

- abcb
 - aabl
 - abc
 - abcd
- a) abcb defb
 - b) aabb cedd
 - c) abcc defe
 - d) abcd ddec

I- The Tell-Tale Heart

1. The narrator in "The Tell-Tale Heart" tries to convince the reader that he is _____.
- a) sane
 - b) insane
 - c) kind-hearted
 - d) sensitive
2. The author of "The Tell-Tale Heart" is _____.
- a) Mark Twain
 - b) Emily Dickinson
 - c) Edgar Allan Poe
 - d) Kate Chopin
3. "...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
4. "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

II-Drama: "Trifles"

5. The writer of "Trifles" was born in _____ and died in _____.
- a) 1876-1948
 - b) 1907-1940
 - c) 1867-1944
 - d) 1888-1940
6. 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.

7. "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?
- Irony
 - Metaphor
 - Simile
 - Anaphora
8. What do Mrs. Hale and Mrs. Peters find in the pretty box?
- Scissors
 - Knitting needles
 - Preserves
 - A dead bird
9. What was Minnie Foster going to do with the quilt pieces?
- Knot them
 - Stitch them
 - Quilt them
 - Throw them away
10. In "Trifles", What does the cage symbolize?
- Mrs. Wright's spiritual sensation
 - Mr. Wright's oppression
 - Mrs. and Mr. Wright's happiness
 - Mrs. Wright's freedom

III- "The story of an Hour"

11. The "The Story of an Hour", was published in _____.
- December 1984
 - December 1884
 - December 1894
 - December 1888
12. "the Story of an Hour" was first published under the title _____.
- "The Dream of an Hour"
 - "The Free American Woman"
 - "The Story of an Unlucky Woman"
 - "The Dream of a Woman"
13. "The Story of an Hour" observes the classical unities of _____.
- Time, setting, and theme
 - Time and action
 - Time, place, and action
 - The extended metaphor
14. One of the major themes of "The Story of an Hour" is _____.
- Sensation
 - Death
 - Repression
 - True love

نموذج D

15. 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."

16. "patches of blue sky..." symbolizes _____.

- a) Emergence of her new baby
- b) Springtime
- c) Emergence of her new life
- d) Signs of expected rain

IV- The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn

17. Mark Twain was born in _____ and died in _____.

- a) 1835-1910
- b) 1905-1957
- c) 1830-1901
- d) 1880-1910

18. In "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn", the protagonist is _____ while the antagonist is _____.

- a) Jim ,,,,,,, the society and its rules
- b) Huckleberry Finn ,,,,,,, the society and its rules
- c) Society and its rules ,,,,,,, Huckleberry Finn
- d) Huckleberry Finn ,,,,,,, Tom Sawyer

19. 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

20. "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

21. 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

نموذج D

22. Mark Twain wrote "The Adventures of Huckleberry" _____.
- Between 1867 and 1880
 - Between 1876 and 1883
 - Between 1901 and 1907
 - Between 1860 and 1867
23. One of the themes of "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" is "Intuitive Wisdom" which means _____.
- Wisdom is a moral law
 - Wisdom comes from the heart
 - Wisdom is bound to traditions
 - Wisdom is in the head

V- 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.

نموذج D

الفصل الدراسي الأول 1435/1434 هـ

مادة اللغة العربية

died in _____.

24. The author of this poem is Emily Dickinson born in _____ died in _____.
- a) 1830-1886
 - b) 1886-1910
 - c) 1840-1892
 - d) 1901-1940
25. 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
26. In the last line, second stanza, civility means _____.
- a) consideration
 - b) netting
 - c) civilization
 - d) gown
27. 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
28. This poem is a lyric on the theme of _____.
- a) Travelling
 - b) Love
 - c) Death
 - d) War
29. The poem depicts the journey to _____.
- a) Immortality
 - b) The grave
 - c) Death
 - d) Childhood
30. 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
31. " We passed the fields of gazing grain," In this line, there is an example of _____.
- a) Irony
 - b) paradox
 - c) personification
 - d) anaphora
32. 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

✓
literation

Alliteration

33. What is the figure of speech in _____.

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

- ✓ Personification
- a) Metaphor
 - b) Alliteration
 - c) Irony
 - 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 chilliest land
And on the strangest sea;
Yet, never, in extremity,
It asked a crumb of me.

34. 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

35. 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

36. 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

نموذج D

37. 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
38. The poem "*Hope Is the Thing with Feathers*" was written by _____.
- a) Mark Twain
 - b) Henry James
 - c) Emily Zola
 - d) Emily Dickinson

VI- General Question

39. _____ is a representative of realism.
- a) Theodore Dreiser
 - b) Frank Norris
 - c) Kate Chopin
 - d) Emile Zola
40. American literature began in its true sense in the _____.
- a) nineteenth century
 - b) eighteenth century
 - c) twentieth century
 - d) seventeenth century
41. American literary tradition began as linked to the broader tradition of _____.
- a) Spanish literature
 - b) French literature
 - c) English literature
 - d) German literature
42. _____ is a literary idea in art that attempts to depict and define what is true.
- a) Colonialism
 - b) Realism
 - c) Romanticism
 - d) Post-modernism
43. _____ 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
44. Fear of discovery can bring about discovery. Is one of the themes of _____.
- a) The Story of an Hour
 - b) Because I could Not Stop for Death
 - c) The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn
 - d) The Tell-Tale Heart

نموذج D

45. The term "flowering of Negro literature" refers to _____.
- a) Realism Movement
 - b) Harlem Renaissance
 - c) American Renaissance
 - d) Romanticism Movement
46. 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
47. _____ usually was regarded as the first American writer.
- a) William Bradford
 - b) Anne Bradstreet
 - c) Emily Dickenson
 - d) Captain John Smith
48. _____ was the first American to gain an international reputation.
- a) Benjamin Franklin
 - b) Hemingway
 - c) Washington Irving
 - d) Emily Dickinson
49. The notion of "twoness" a divided awareness of one's identity, is one of the features of _____.
- a) Realism
 - b) Romanticism
 - c) Harlem Renaissance
 - d) Naturalism
50. _____ 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

9. What is the story's point of view?
- First person
 - Third-person limited
 - Self conscious
 - Second person objective

موثقة
مأذنة

III- 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.

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

- a b c b
- a a b b
- a b c c
- a b c d

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

- The speaker's grave
- A swelling of the ground
- A pile of destruction
- The speaker's marriage

#دفعه الحزم
علوش

صفحة (3) من 8

11. The general theme of the poem seems to be that _____
- a) Youth is not to be feared
 - b) Life is comfortable
 - c) Life is not pleasant when you get old
 - d) Death is fearful
12. In the fourth stanza, what does "growing mean?"
- a) Fitting
 - b) Forgetting
 - c) Trembling
 - d) Growing
14. What is the figure of speech in
*We passed the setting sun,
 Or rather, he passed us.*
- a) Anaphora
 - b) Alliteration خطبت ألتبشنة
 - c) Irony مع إنه فيه اتلقونا برصو
 - 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 chilliest land
 And on the strangest sea,
 Yet, never, in extremity,
 It asked a crumb of me.*

15. 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
16. The poet's use of the word "thing" indicates that hope is something
- a) abstract and vague
 - b) like an extended grievance
 - c) inanimate
 - d) concrete and clear
17. The line "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

I- The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn

1. The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn was first published in:
 - a) 1884
 - b) 1885
 - c) 1774
 - d) 1700
2. Huck Finn and Tom Sawyer **each** received _____ dollars when they found robbers had hidden in the cave: **apiece**,
 - a) 12000 dollars
 - b) 3000 dollars
 - c) 6000 dollars
 - d) no money
3. 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
4. Tom Sawyer has the other boys form a band of _____.
 - a) beggars
 - b) robbers
 - c) seducers
 - d) pirates

II- "The story of an Hour"

5. 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" حظيت هذا مدي صدى ولا يس ما عجبتني الخبرات الثانية هههه
6. 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
7. 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 her.
 - c) He is a typical husband in the late 19th-century.
 - d) He is a true lover.
- 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

#دفعه الحزم
علوش

18. In the two first stanzas, the word "perches" means
- a) settles settles Perches
 - b) flutters
 - c) dies
 - d) passes on

19. According to the last line of the poem, Dickinson feels that hope
- a) is selfish 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 gives and ask for nothing in return

IV- The Tell-Tale Heart

20. How was the man feeling at the opening of the story?
- a) Angry
 - b) Nervous
 - c) hungry
 - d) sensitive
21. What sense was acute in the beginning of the story?
- a) Smell
 - b) Love
 - c) Hearing خوشنغا مه ااسي ماري ههغه
 - d) Sight به نكرت القيلام القصير كان يلم نفسه بوه صوت
22. 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
23. 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
24. Where did the man put the old man's body parts after he
- a) Under the planks in the floor
 - b) In the old man's garden
 - c) In the old man's closet
 - d) Under the bed
25. How did the police find out the man had killed the old man?
- a) A neighbor said he saw the man kill the old man
 - b) The police found the body on their own as they
 - c) The man acted as if he were mad
 - d) he shrieked "I admit the deed"

27. What do the men do as they first enter the room?
- Stand by the door
 - Find a bite to eat
 - Warm up at the stove
 - Sit down on the chairs
28. Why does Hale originally visit John Wright's farmhouse?
- He wants to install a telephone.
 - He wants to invite Hale to a party.
 - He wants to ask Hale about the crops.
 - He is bringing Hale some food.
29. What does Hale observe about the relationship between John and M
- What Minnie wants makes no difference to John.
 - They never talk to each other.
 - They love each other very much.
 - They are too busy in their individual lives.
30. How does John Wright die?
- Gunshot wound
 - Strangling by rope
 - Axe blows
 - Disease
31. Where do the men first investigate after leaving the kitchen?
- The windows
 - The bedroom
 - The barn بنتع السرية سو مائة
 - The basement
32. Who discovered the murder of Mr. Wright?
- Lewis Hale, neighbour
 - Mrs. Wright
 - Mrs. Peters
 - Attorney, George Henderson
33. What was Mrs. Wright's name before she was married?
- Miss Wright
 - Minnie Foster
 - Anne Foster
 - Millie Peters

VI- General Question

34. Henry James is a representative of _____
- Harlem Renaissance
 - Romanticism
 - realism
 - Emile Zola philo 1/1 y

سؤال 29
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سؤال 30

29. What is the rhyme scheme of the first two stanzas?
a) abab cdcd
b) abcb cdcd
c) aabb cddd
d) abab abcd

IV- The Tell-Tale Heart

30. "I was never kinder to the old man than during the whole week before I killed him." The figure of speech in this statement is _____.

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

31. 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

32. The writer of "*The Tell-Tale Heart*" lived from _____ to _____.

- a) 1809-1849
b) 1818-1866
c) 1809-1860
d) 1830-1901

33. 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

V- Drama: "Trifles"

34. 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.

35. 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

نموذج B

45. A _____ depicts a character's actions as determined by environmental forces.
- realist
 - modernist
 - naturalist
 - romantic
46. 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
47. Who was usually regarded as the first American writer? _____
- William Bradford
 - Anne Bradstreet
 - Emily Dickenson
 - Captain John Smith
48. _____ was the first American to gain an international reputation.
- Benjamin Franklin
 - Hemingway
 - Washington Irving
 - Emily Dickinson
49. Which American movement began as a reaction to and a rejection of Romanticism?
- Naturalism
 - Modernism
 - Realism
 - Harlem Renaissance
50. _____ is often associated with realism, which also seeks to accurately represent human existence.
- Romanticism
 - Modernism
 - Harlem Renaissance
 - Naturalism

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- a) _____
b) Knitting needles
c) Preserves
d) A dead bird
37. "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
38. 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

VI- General Question

39. Henry James is a representative of _____
a) Realism
b) Modernism
c) Harlem Renaissance
d) Emile Zola Movement
40. When did American literature begin in its true sense? _____
a) Nineteenth century
b) Eighteenth century
c) Twentieth century
d) Seventeenth century
41. American literary tradition began as linked to the broader tradition of _____
a) Spanish literature
b) French literature
c) English literature
d) German literature
42. 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
43. "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
44. The notion of "twoness" is one of the features of _____
a) Realism
b) Romanticism
c) Harlem Renaissance
d) Naturalism

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