

1. Some consider him _____ to be the American author
 - a) Mark Twain
 - b) James Fenimore
 - c) Toni Morrision
 - d) **John Smith.**
2. Johen Smith wrote :
 - a) **The General Historie of Virginia**
 - b) Leatherstocking
 - c) The Lengend of Hollow
 - d) The Fall of the House of Usher
3. The First Widely read American author :
 - a) John Smith
 - b) **Benjamin Franklin**
 - c) Irving
 - d) Mark Twain
4. Washington Irving :
 - a) General Historie of Virginia
 - b) New England
 - c) **The Legend of the Sleepy Hollow**
 - d) Leatherstocking Tale
5. Most critics hold that the history of American literature can divided into
 - a) 7
 - b) 5
 - c) 8
 - d) **6**
6. Broke form poetic tradition and brought a sense of individuality :
 - a) Emily Dickinson and Mark Twain.
 - b) Emily Dickinson and John
 - c) John and Benjamin
 - d) **Emily Dickinson and Walt Whitman**
7. Wrote early romantic and nature-inspired poetry
 - a) Irving
 - b) Edger Allen
 - c) Diedrich
 - d) **Bryant**
8. In 1832 Poe began writing _____
 - a) Nove
 - b) **Short stories**
 - c) Humorous work
 - d) Fiction work

9. The Romantic _____ rationalism and religious
- accepted
 - rejected
 - ignored
 - approved
10. Wrote " The Sovereignty and Goodness of Good "
- John Winthrop
 - John Smith
 - Anne Bradstreet
 - Mary Rowlandson
11. _____ Story is categorized as an autobiography and captivity narrative.
- Anne
 - William Penn
 - Benjamin
 - Mary Rowlandson
12. _____ writers also used religion to show the religious tension between the Colonial settlers and Native Americans
- Puritan
 - None Puritan
 - Romantic
 - Realism
13. " Preparatory Mediations " wrote by _____.
- Anne
 - Pastor Edward
 - Mary Rowlandson
 - Johan Winthrop
14. In this period of time Books as cost came down _____
- Romantic Era
 - Realism Era.
 - colonial period
 - modernism period
15. The period saw an increase in female author and female readers
- Romantic Era
 - Realism Era.
 - colonial period
 - modernism period

16. _____ are near perfect representations for Romanticism
- Mary , William
 - John Smith , Anne
 - Bryant ,Diedrich
 - Poe, Emerson and Hawthorne**
17. " Self Reliance " _____ espouses the ideas of Transcendentalism
- Poe
 - Howthorne
 - May
 - Emerson**
18. " Give All to Love " wrote by _____
- Poe
 - Howthorne
 - May
 - Emerson**
19. " The Birtmark " _____ wrote by
- Poe
 - Howthorne**
 - May
 - Emerson
20. " The Raven " _____ wrote by
- Poe**
 - Howthorne
 - May
 - Emerson
21. Was the common thing for Romanticism writers .
- Individualistic**
 - freedom
 - Sense
 - multi
22. Wrote " Young Goodman Brown", "The Scarlet Letter", "House of Green Gable
- Edger
 - James Fenimore
 - Irving
 - Nathaniel Hawthorne**

23. One of the anti-romantics.

- a) Poe
- b) Whashington
- c) Emily Dickinson
- d) Hawthorne

24. " Narrative of the Arthur Gordon Rym" , " A Tell Tale Heart " wrote by _____

- a) Edger Allen Poe
- b) Henry David Thoreau
- c) James Fenimore
- d) Irving

25. Is the father of American Literature , saw the country as a escape from city life and fought for copyright

- a) Anne
- b) Hawthorne
- c) Washington Irving
- d) James Fenimre

26. Was the father of Americans novel who wrote - The last of Mohicans

- a) Emily Dickison
- b) Hawthorne
- c) Edger
- d) James Fenimore

27. The inventor of the American short story .

- a) James fenimore cooper
- b) Henry David
- c) Edgar Allan Poe
- d) Emily

28. One of The bridge poets between American Romanticism and the 20th who wrote -Leave of Grass , Frankilin Evans

- a) Henery David
- b) Emily Dickinson
- c) Edgar
- d) Walt Whitman

29. One of The bridge poets between American Romanticism and the 20th who wrote " My versealive

- a) Henery David
- b) Emily Dickinson
- c) Edgar
- d) Walt whitman

30. He was a practical transcendentalist and wrote - Civil Disobedience

- a) Henry David
- b) Emily Dickinson
- c) Edgar
- d) Walt Whitman

31. Like all terms relating to literary movement, it is loose and somewhat equivocal

- a) Realism
- b) Romanticism
- c) naturalism
- d) modernism

32. American Began as reaction to and a rejection of Romanticism

- a) Realism
- b) Romanticism
- c) Naturalism
- d) colonial

33. The movement was centered in fiction particularly the novel

- a) Realism
- b) Naturalism
- c) modernism
- d) post-modernism

34. _____ is literary movement that became popular in late -nineteenth -century is often associated with literary realism

- a) Naturalism
- b) romanticism
- c) colonial period
- d) modernism

35. The term naturalism was initially coined by _____

- a) Anne
- b) John Smith
- c) Emile Zola
- d) Emily Dickinson

36. Viewed as a combination of realism and romanticism

- a) modernism
- b) post -modernism
- c) colonial period
- d) naturalism

37. _____ depicts a character's actions as determined by environment forces
- naturalism
 - realism
 - modernism
 - romanticism
38. Phrase " human beats " characters can be studied through their relationships to their surrounding, this phrase for
- Anee
 - Emerson
 - Poe
 - Emile Zola
39. The naturalistic novel usually contains _____ tensions
- 3
 - 4
 - 6
 - 2
40. The romantic vision of _____ " nature did betray the heart that loved her
- Walcutt
 - Emile
 - John
 - Wordsworth
41. _____ identifies survival, determinism , violence , and taboo as key them
- Stephen Crane
 - Emile Zola
 - Emily Dickinson
 - Walcutt
42. The Open Boat , is forewhich show the serenity of nature amid the struggles of the individual
- Walcutt
 - Stephen Crane
 - Emile
 - Norris
43. Life is un ordered _____.
- modernism
 - realism
 - naturalism
 - romanticism

44. Because I could Not Stop for Death wrote by _____

- a) Emily Dickinson
- b) Emile Zole
- c) Claude McKay
- d) Langstons Hughes

45. Emily Dickinson born and dead _____

- a) 1830- 1866
- b) 1830 - 1886
- c) 1803- 1896
- d) 1800- 1186

46. How many stanzas in the Because I could Not Stop for Death

- a) 8
- b) 6
- c) 3
- d) 4

47. The stanza which has _____ lines called a quatrain

- a) 4
- b) 8
- c) 6
- d) 3

48. The first published for Because I Could Not Stop for death

- a) 1895
- b) 1886
- c) 1830
- d) 1890

49. Who wrote Hope is Thing with Feathers

- a) Emily Dickinson
- b) Emile Zole
- c) Claude Limns
- d) langston

50. Who wrote The Negro Speaks of Revers

- a) Emily Dickinson
- b) Emile Zole
- c) Claude Limns
- d) Langston hughes

51. wrote - If we Must Die.

- a) Emily Dickinson
- b) Emile Zole
- c) Claude Limns
- d) langston

52. Is the repetition of initial sounds in neighboring words such as - sweet smell of success

- a) Alliteration
- b) Anaphora
- c) Metaphor
- d) simile

53. The comparison of two UNLIKE things. without using adverb of comparison , as , like

- a) Alliteration
- b) Anaphora
- c) Metaphor
- d) simile

54. Who wrote The story of an Hour

- a) Kate Chopin
- b) Emily Dickinson
- c) Emile Zole
- d) Claude Limns

55. When The story of an Hour Published

- a) 1890 December 8
- b) 1851 December 9
- c) 1904 December 5
- d) 1894 December 6

مع التمنيات الطيبة بالتوفيق

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_____ .**
 - a) **19th century**
 - b) 18th century
 - c) 20th century
 - d) 17th century

6. _____ **are near perfect representations for Romanticism**
 - a) Washington Irving, William Cullen Bryant
 - b) Cooper, & Edgar Allan Poe
 - c) **Poe, Emerson, and Hawthorne**
 - d) Emily Dickinson & Henry David

7. _____ was idea in art, music and literature that showed through these different types of work, reflections of the time period.
- Faranc realism
 - American realism**
 - American romanticism
 - Italy realism
8. _____ describes a type of literature that attempts to apply scientific principles of objectivity and detachment to its study of human beings .
- Realism
 - Modernism
 - Naturalism**
 - Romanticism
9. _____ is marked by a strong and intentional break with tradition .This break includes a strong reaction against established religious, political, and social views.
- Romanticism
 - Realism
 - Modernism**
 - Harlem Renaissance
10. Harlem Renaissance was known as the _____.
- Realism Movement
 - New Negro Movement**
 - American Renaissance
 - Romanticism Movement
11. _____ In its references to the black American past and experience of slavery.
- Realism
 - Romanticism
 - Harlem Renaissance**
 - Naturalism
12. The notion “ twoness ” is one of the features of _____.
- Realism
 - Romanticism
 - Harlem Renaissance**
 - Naturalism

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 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 first stanza ? _____ .

- a) a b c b
- b) a a b b
- c) a b c c
- 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 absence
- c) 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 floor
- d) out roof

34. It is spring. Birds sing, and the trees burst with new life. It had been raining, _____
- but now appear sun clear
 - but now patches of birds appear
 - but now patches of blue sky appear
 - but now patches of blue stars appear
35. One of the themes of "The Story of an Hour" is _____.
- sensation
 - death
 - oppression
 - true love
36. The opening sentence of the story is _____.
- Flashback the ending
 - foreshadows the beginning
 - foreshadows the ending
 - open the ending
37. What is the story's point of view?
- First person
 - Third-person limited
 - Self conscious
 - Second person objective
38. "patches of blue sky..." symbolizes _____.
- Emergence of her new baby
 - Springtime
 - Emergence of her new life
 - Signs of expected rain
39. "Thing that was approaching to possess her" is an example of _____.
- Paradox/Personification
 - Metaphor/Personification
 - Alteration/irony
 - anaphora/simile
40. In "of joy that kills" at the end of "The Story of an Hour", is a good example of _____.
- metaphor and simile
 - paradox and hyperbole
 - anaphora and irony
 - paradox and irony

IV- The Tell Tale Heart

41. What is the narrator in "The Tell-Tale Heart" trying to do? He is trying to convince the reader that he is _____
- not mad
 - insane
 - kind-hearted
 - sensitive
42. One of the themes of "The Tell-Tale Heart" is _____
- Fear of discovery can bring about discovery
 - Death is not to be feared
 - Life is comfortable
 - Life is not pleasant when you get old
43. The point of view in "The Tell-Tale Heart"
- It's all conversational
 - First person point of view
 - Third person point of view
 - Second person point of view
44. The story "The Tell-Tale Heart" is told by _____.
- reliable narrator
 - unreliable narrator
 - a person
 - writer
45. "...because Death in approaching him had stalked with his black shadow before him and enveloped the victim." What kind of figure of speech that is used here?
- Irony
 - Personification
 - Oxymoron
 - Paradox
46. "So 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 an example of a figure of speech in this statement. What is it?
- Metaphor
 - Simile
 - Symbol
 - Irony

II. The Adventure of huckleberry Finn

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

54. One of the themes of the novel "*The Adventure Of Huckleberry Finn*" is _____

- a) death
- b) happiness
- c) freedom
- d) live

55. One of the themes of "*The Adventure Of Huckleberry Finn*" is " Intuitive Wisdom" which means _____ .

- a) wisdom is a moral law
- b) wisdom comes from heart
- c) wisdom is bound to traditions
- d) wisdom is in the head

V – Drama : "Trifles"

56. "Trifles" is a play by _____.

- a) Susan Glaspell
- b) Emily Dickinson
- c) Amy Kaplan
- d) Benjamin Franklin

57. Mrs. 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
- b) Minnie Foster Wright
- c) Anne Foster
- d) Millie Peters

59. In "Trifles" 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

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 that 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) Wrs. 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?
 - a) Irony
 - b) Metaphor
 - c) Simile
 - d) 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 quit pieces?
- Knot them**
 - Stitch them
 - Quilt them
 - Throw them away
10. In "Trifles" What does the cage symbolizes ?
- Mrs. Wright's spiritual sensation
 - Mrs. 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 ,sitting, 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

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 Adventure 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 Adventure 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) the society and it is rules ,,,,,,,,,Huckleberry Finn
 - d) Huckleberry Finn ,,,,,,,Tom Sawyer
19. What is point of view in "The Adventure 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 Adventure Of Huckleberry Finn" presents the experiences of a boy learns important values and lessons about life. This marks 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

22. Mark Twain wrote "The Adventure Of Huckleberry Finn" _____ .
- Between 1867 and 1880
 - Between 1876 and 1883**
 - Between 1901 and 1907
 - Between 1860 and 1867

23. One of the themes of "The Adventure Of Huckleberry Finn" is "Intuitive Wisdom" which means _____ .
- Wisdom is a moral law
 - Wisdom comes from 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 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.

24. The author of this poem is Emily Dickinson born in _____ died in _____ .
- 1830-1886
 - 1886-1910
 - 1840-1892
 - 1901-1940
25. The rhyme scheme of the first stanza is _____ .
- abcb
 - aabb
 - abcc
 - abcd
26. In the last line ,second stanza, civility, means _____ .
- consideration
 - netting
 - civilization
 - gown
27. 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
28. This poem is a lyric on the theme of _____ .
- Travelling
 - Love
 - Death
 - War
29. The poem depicts the journey to _____ .
- Immortality
 - The grave
 - Death
 - Childhood
30. The general theme of the poem seems to be that _____ .
- Death is not be feared
 - Life is comfortable
 - Life is not pleasant when you got old
 - Death is fearful
31. "We passed the fields of gazing grain". In this line , there is an example of _____ .
- Irony
 - paradox
 - Personification
 - 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

33. What is the figure of speech in _____ .

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

- 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 sense that _____
- Hope is like words
 - Hope is universal**
 - Hope is not like words
 - Hope is a singing bird
37. In line two ,first stanza ,the word "*perches*" suggests that _____ .
- hope is planning to stay**
 - hope change over the years
 - hope has short presence
 - hope broadens your mind
38. The poem "*Hope is the Thing with Feathers*" was written by _____ .
- Mark Twain
 - Henry James
 - Emily Zola
 - Emily Dickinson**

VI- General Questions

39. _____ is a representative of realism.
- Theodore Dreiser
 - Frank Norris
 - Kate Chopin**
 - Emile Zola
40. American literature began in its true sense in the _____ .
- nineteenth century**
 - eighteenth century
 - twentieth century
 - seventeenth century
41. American literary tradition began as linked to the broader tradition of _____ .
- Spanish literature
 - French literature
 - English literature**
 - German literature
42. _____ is a literary idea in art that attempts to depict and define what is true
- Colonialism
 - Realism**
 - Romanticism
 - Post-modernism

43. _____ describes a type of literature that attempts to apply scientific principles of objectivity and detachment to its study of human beings .
- Realism
 - Modernism
 - Naturalism**
 - Romanticism
44. Fear of discovery can bring about discovery. Is one of the theme of _____ .
- The Story of an Hour
 - Because I could Not Stop for Death
 - The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn
 - The Tell-Tale Heart**
45. The term "flowering of Negro literature" refers to _____ .
- Realism Movement
 - Harlem Renaissance**
 - American Renaissance
 - 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 _____ .
- Harlem Renaissance
 - Naturalism
 - Modernism
 - Realism**
47. _____ usually was 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. 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

مع التمنيات الطيبة بالتوفيق

I- "The Story of an Hour"

1. What was the first title of "*The story of an Hour*" ? _____ .
 - a) "*The Free American Woman*"
 - b) "*The Dream Of an hour*"
 - c) "*The story of an Unlucky Woman*"
 - d) "*The Dream of a Woman*"

2. 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

3. One of the major themes of "*The Story of an Hour*" is _____ .
 - a) sensation
 - b) death
 - c) oppression
 - d) true love

4. In "of joy that kills" at the end of "*The Story of an Hour*", is a good example of _____ .
 - a) metaphor and simile
 - b) paradox and hyperbole
 - c) anaphora and irony
 - d) paradox and irony

5. "patches of blue sky....." symbolizes _____ .
 - a) Emergence of her new baby
 - b) Emergence of her new life
 - c) Springtime
 - d) Signs of expected rain

II. The Adventure of huckleberry Finn

6. 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

7. Which one of the following literary works is a good example of a Bildungsroman story? _____
 - a) Trifles
 - b) The Tell Tale Heart
 - c) The story of an Hour
 - d) The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn

8. "He likes to stage mock adventures of the kind he reads about in books." Who is this character? _____ .

- a) Tom Sawyer
- b) Judge Thatcher
- c) Huckleberry Finn
- d) Jim, the escaped slave

9. One of the themes of "*The Adventure Of Huckleberry Finn*" is " Intuitive Wisdom" which means _____ .

- a) wisdom is a moral law
- b) wisdom comes from heart
- c) wisdom is bound to traditions
- d) 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 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.

10. What is the rhyme scheme of the third stanza ? _____ .
- a) a b c b
b) a a b b
c) a b c c
d) a b c d
11. In the last line ,first stanza, Immortality , means _____ .
- a) a swelling of the ground
b) destruction
c) the speaker's marriage
d) everlasting
12. What could be one of the good themes of this poem ? _____ .
- a) travelling
b) love
c) death
d) war
13. The poem depicts the journey to _____ .
- a) immortality
b) the grave
c) death
d) childhood
14. The general 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
15. "We passed the fields of gazing grain". In this line , there is an example of _____ .
- a) irony
b) paradox
c) alliteration
d) anaphora
16. 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

17. What is the figure of speech in _____ .

Or rather, he passed us;

The dew grew quivering and chill,

- a) Metaphor
- b) Alliteration
- 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.

18. 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

19. The word "*thing*" indicates that hope is something _____ .

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

20. 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

21. What does the word "*perches*" in first stanza suggest?

- a) hope is planning to stay
- b) hope change over the years
- c) hope has short presence
- d) hope broadens your mind

22. Who is the author of this poem "*Hope is the Thing with Feathers*" ?

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

IV- The Tell Tale Heart

23. What is the narrator in "The Tell-Tale Heart" trying to do? He is trying to convince the reader that he is _____

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

24. Who is the writer of "The Tell-Tale Heart" ?

- a) Mark Twain
- b) Emily Dickinson
- c) **Edgar Allan Poe**
- d) Kate Chopin

25. "...because Death in approaching him had stalked with his black shadow before him and enveloped the victim." What kind of figure of speech that is used here?

- a) Irony
- b) **Personification**
- c) Oxymoron
- d) Paradox

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

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

V – Drama : "Trifles"

27. 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

28. “*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
29. What do Mrs. Hale and Mrs. Peters find in the pretty box ?
- Scissors
 - Knitting needles
 - Preserves
 - A dead bird**
30. What was Minnie Foster going to do with the quit pieces?
- Knot them**
 - Stitch them
 - Quilt them
 - Throw them away
31. In “*Trifles*” What does the cage symbolizes ?
- Mrs. Wright’s spiritual sensation
 - Mrs. Wright’s oppression**
 - Mrs. and Mr. Wright’s happiness
 - Mrs. Wright’s freedom

VI- General Questions

32. _____ is a representative of realism.
- Theodore Dreiser
 - Frank Norris
 - Henry James**
 - Emile Zola
33. American literature began in its true sense in the _____ .
- nineteenth century**
 - eighteenth century
 - twentieth century
 - seventeenth century
34. American literary tradition began as linked to the broader tradition of _____.
- Spanish literature
 - French literature
 - English literature**
 - German literature

35. _____ describes a type of literature that attempts to apply scientific principles of objectivity and detachment to its study of human beings .
- Realism
 - Modernism
 - Naturalism**
 - Romanticism
36. “There is no such thing as absolute truth. All things are relative.” This is one of the characteristics of _____.
- Romanticism
 - Realism
 - Modernism**
 - Harlem Renaissance
37. The notion of “twoness” a divided awareness of one’s identity , is one of the features of _____.
- Realism
 - Romanticism
 - Harlem Renaissance**
 - Naturalism
38. 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 _____ .
- Harlem Renaissance
 - Naturalism
 - Modernism
 - Realism**
39. _____ usually was regarded as the first American writer .
- William Bradford
 - Anne Bradstreet
 - Emily Dickenson
 - Captain John Smith**
40. _____ was the first American to gain an international reputation.
- Benjamin Franklin
 - Hemingway
 - Washington Irving**
 - Emily Dickinson

41. American Realism began as a reaction to and a rejection of _____.
- Romanticism
 - Modernism
 - Naturalism
 - Harlem Renaissance
42. 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
43. Fear of discovery can bring about discovery. Is one of the theme of _____ .
- The Story of an Hour
 - Because I could Not Stop for Death
 - The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn
 - The Tell-Tale Heart
44. The term "flowering of Negro literature" refers to _____ .
- Realism Movement
 - Harlem Renaissance
 - American Renaissance
 - Romanticism Movement
45. _____ is a literary idea in art that attempts to depict and define what is true
- Colonialism
 - Realism
 - Romanticism
 - Post-modernism
46. _____ is marked by a strong and intentional break with tradition .This break includes a strong reaction against established religious, political, and social views.
- Romanticism
 - Realism
 - Modernism
 - Harlem Renaissance

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**

مع التمنيات الطيبة بالتوفيق

I. *The Adventure 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 a stash of gold some robbers had hidden in the cave;**
 - 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 from 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"
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 scare his wife and kill her.
 - c) He is a typical husband in the late 19th-century.
 - d) He is a true lover.

8. 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

9. What is the story's point of view?

- a) First person
- b) Third-person limited
- c) Self conscious
- d) Second person objective

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 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

10. 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

11. 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

12. 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

13. In the fourth stanza, what does quivering 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
- 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

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 grieve
- c) inanimate
- d) concrete and clear

17. 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

18. In line two, first stanza, the word "Perches" means

- a) settles
- b) flusters
- c) dies
- d) passes on

19. According to the last line of the poem, Dickinson feels that hope

- a) is selfless 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

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
- d) Sight

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 killed him?

- 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 a murder
- d) The man shrieked "dissemble no more! I admit the deed!"**

V- Trifles

26. Where does the play primarily take place ?

- a) The detective's house
- b) The kitchen**
- c) The bedroom
- d) The police station

27. What do the men do as they first enter the room?

- a) Stand by the door
- b) Find a bake to eat
- c) Warm up at the stove**
- d) Sat down on the chairs

28. Why does Hale originally visit John Wright's farmhouse?

- a) He wants to install a telephone.**
- b) He wants to invite Hale to a party.
- c) He wants to ask Hale about the crops.
- d) He is bringing Hale some food.

29. What does Hale observe about the relationship between John and Minnie Wright?

- a) What Minnie wants makes no difference to John.
- b) They never talk to each other.
- c) They love each other very much.
- d) They are too busy in their individual lives.

30. How does John Wright die?

- a) Gunshot wound
- b) Strangling by rope
- c) Axe blows
- d) Disease

31. Where do the men first investigate after leaving the kitchen?

- a) The windows
- b) The bedroom
- c) The barn
- d) The basement

32. Who discovered the murder of Mr. Wright?

- a) Lewis Hale, neighbor
- b) Mrs. Wright
- c) Mrs. Peters
- d) Attorney, George Henderson

33. What was Mrs. Wright's name before she was married?

- a) Miss Wright
- b) Minnie Foster
- c) Anne Foster
- d) Millie Peters

VI- General Question

34. Henry James is a representative of _____.

- a) Harlem Renaissance
- b) Romanticism
- c) realism
- d) Emile Zola philosophy

35. American literature began in its true sense in the _____.

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

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

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

37. _____ usually was regarded as the first American writer? _____.

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

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

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

39. The notion “twoness” a divided awareness of one’s identity, is one of the features of _____.

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

40. “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

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

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

42. _____ 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. 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
44. American Realism began as a reaction to and a rejection of _____.
- Romanticism**
 - Modernism
 - Naturalism
 - Harlem Renaissance
45. 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 _____.
- Harlem Renaissance
 - Naturalism
 - Modernism
 - Realism**
46. writers used a version of the scientific method to write their novels _____.
- Harlem Renaissance
 - Romantic
 - Naturalistic**
 - Realistic
47. one of the common themes and elements realism is
- ordinary speech in dialect -- use of vernacular**
 - love--sensation
 - ancient or old traditional life
 - business people ---people of high class
48. A _____ depicts a characters actions as determined by environmental forces .
- realist
 - modernist
 - naturalist**
 - romantic

49. _____ in Literature is not a chronological designation; rather it consists of literary work possessing certain loosely defined characteristics
- Harlem Renaissance
 - Naturalism
 - Modernism
 - Realism
50. _____ is often associated with realism, which also seeks to accurately represent human existence
- Romanticism
 - Modernism
 - Harlem renaissance
 - Naturalism
51. Modernist American literature produced during the time reflects such themes of.....
- destruction and chaos
 - love and emotion
 - loneliness and isolation
 - construction and order

مع التمنيات الطيبة بالتوفيق

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 _____.

- a) irony
- b) paradox
- c) alliteration
- d) anaphora

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

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 _____.

- 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

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

- a) Personification
- b) simile
- c) metaphor
- d) 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 _____.**
- Romanticism
 - Naturalism
 - realism**
 - classicism
43. **American literature began in its true sense in the _____.**
- nineteenth century**
 - eighteenth century
 - twentieth century
 - seventeenth century
44. **American literary tradition began as linked to the broader tradition of _____.**
- Spanish literature
 - French literature
 - English literature**
 - German literature
45. _____ **is a literary idea in art that attempts to depict and define what is true.**
- Colonialism
 - Realism**
 - Romanticism
 - Post-modernism
46. _____ **describes a type of literature that attempts to apply scientific principles of objectivity and detachment to its study of human beings.**
- Realism
 - Modernism
 - Naturalism**
 - Romanticism
47. **Modernism is marked by _____.**
- a strong association with romanticism
 - the belief that says life is ordered
 - a strong and intentional break with tradition**
 - the similarity to Harlem Renaissance
48. **The term “flowering of Negro literature” refers to _____.**
- Realism Movement
 - Harlem Renaissance**
 - American Renaissance
 - 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

مع التمنيات الطيبة بالتوفيق

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

مع التمنيات الطيبة بالتوفيق