

ظهور الرواية
المحاضرة السابعة

1. The title of Robinson Crusoe and even the titles of its chapters are long because the writer wants to do the following EXCEPT:
 - a. Make the novel interesting to readers.
 - b. Prove that it is not “a novel” but just a history or some adventures.
 - c. Prove his ability to be very expressive.
 - d. Make sure the reader will buy the book using illustrations and explanations.
2. Defoe in Robinson Crusoe:
 - a. Is clearly involved.
 - b. Tried his best to distance himself from the narrative.
 - c. Was the narrative himself.
 - d. All false
3. The titles of chapters in novels of the 18th century:
 - a. Were very short.
 - b. Were not related to what is written in them.
 - c. Were long and contain a brief description of what the writer intends to say.
 - d. All false
4. Sentimentalism is a disadvantage of 18th century novels. The syllable (ism) in sentimentalism means:
 - a. It became a school or thought with followers.
 - b. It is a theory.
 - c. It is unnecessary.
 - d. All false
5. Sentimentalism is:
 - a. Not against verisimilitude
 - b. Against verisimilitude
 - c. A part of verisimilitude.
 - d. All false.
6. Robinson's parents crying early in the novel is:
 - a. An example of sentimentalism.
 - b. An example of verisimilitude.
 - c. An example of parents' disappointment.
 - d. All false

7. Repetition as a disadvantage in 18th century novels is because:

- a. The novel was published in journals and the writer had to remind readers every time of what has been said before.
- b. The writer wants to increase the pages of his novel to make more profit.
- c. The writer had no experience of novel-writing before and that is why he could not avoid repetition.
- d. A and C

8. Robinson Crusoe is full of redundancy. This means:

- a. It is full of fun
- b. It is full of irony
- c. It is full of repetition
- d. All false

9. When we talk about the issue of colonization, Robinson feels very important and the colonized nations are:

- a. Of the same class he belongs to.
- b. Lower than his class.
- c. Higher than his class.
- d. All false

10. The writer doesn't portray him as a slave, why?

- a. Because he represents England which was a colonizer.
- b. Because he doesn't like to discriminate.
- c. Because this will bring him troubles with slaves.
- d. All false.

11. Writers in 18th century contradicted themselves without noticing it. This is because of:

- a. Their lack of understanding life.
- b. No experience in novel-writing.
- c. Their interest in making profits instead of enjoying the reader.
- d. All false

12. A narrator who knows everything about characters and events is called:

- a. A writer.
- b. An omniscient
- c. A real participant.
- d. All false

13. In a novel which its writer is an omniscient:

- a. All characters and events are given to us from the point of view of that narrator.
- b. We are just told about them.
- c. Reader's right is detracted that he can't make free judgment.
- d. All true