

7. The omniscient narrator knows _____
 → a. everything
 b. nothing
 c. something
 d. one thing
8. Crusoe didn't take his wife with him when he went back to the island because she was _____
 a. sick
 b. afraid of going to that island
 → c. dead
 d. Pregnant
9. When Crusoe feels of any danger or falls in trouble he asks for help from his _____
 a. wife
 → b. God
 c. slave
 d. brother
10. Robinson Crusoe is described as _____
 a. a historical
 b. a faction
 c. a metafiction
 → d. an action
11. When Crusoe begins to look for another secure place on the island to live in instead of his first one, he wants this place to be _____
 → a. near fresh water.
 b. near dangerous animals.
 c. far away from the sea.
 d. near other human beings.
12. Which narrator is free to judge and comment on the events?
 a. The objective
 b. The multiple-narrator
 → c. The omniscient narrator
 d. None of the above

13. On the island, Crusoe has put two conditions on the English Captain in order to free him from the captivity of the cannibals. One of these conditions is _____.

- a. Crusoe will take the captain's ship.
- b. Crusoe will be the captain of the ship.
- c. the captain will be in control of the island
- d. the captain will take him to England for free.

14. _____ novel tends to represent ordinary people in daily life activities and settings.

- a. A realistic
- b. An unrealistic
- c. A gothic
- d. A science fiction

15. The Glorious Revolution was called so because there was _____.

- a. blood everywhere, many people were killed
- b. a great army, large number of soldiers
- c. no bloodshed, somehow there was no killing at a large extent.
- d. a great fire all over London.

16. One of the positive effects of the Industrial Revolution was _____.

- a. air pollution
- b. spread of diseases
- c. mass production
- d. work of children

17. According to some critics, the plot in *Robinson Crusoe* is loose. That means it _____.

- a. is multiple, there are a lot of subplots
- b. is well-made
- c. is complicated
- d. does not have organic unity

18. The novel that is between fact and fiction is called _____.

- a. metafiction
- b. psychology
- c. ☒ fiction
- d. Bildungsroman

19. Most writers couldn't only depend on books they wrote in the 17th and early 18th centuries because _____.

- a. ☒ there was not enough money or even no money gained at all from writing.
- b. there was nobody who could read
- c. their books were written in French
- d. their books were very simple

20. Drama was subjected to censorship after the Licensing Act of 1737. As a result of that novels had been _____.

- a. weakened
- b. ☒ flourished
- c. forbidden
- d. decreased

21. Mathew Arnold called the 18th century the "age of prose" because many _____ were composed during this age.

- a. Poems
- b. ☒ novels
- c. comedies
- d. tragedies

22. The social novel in the 18th century was mainly a reaction to the abuses against the poor, who gained nothing from industrialization. This novel presented _____.

- a. ☒ people's problems in their lives
- b. scientific issues
- c. fantastic actions
- d. how to compose a novel, fiction about fiction

23. Crusoe wants to do anything to become rich. This is a kind of _____ theme because he is interested in wealth.

- a. religious
- b. scientific
- c. materialistic
- d. romantic

24. Crusoe wants to bring "order to disorder". This is clear in the relationship between Crusoe as a master and Friday as a native which can be also stated as a _____ theme.

- a. industrial
- b. colonial
- c. parental
- d. romantic

25. One of the main reasons behind the rise of the novel during the 18th century was the _____.

- a. political and social instability
- b. increasing number of dramatists
- c. increasing number of poets
- d. political and social stability

26. When Crusoe found the print of a man's naked foot on the island he took care of his _____.

- a. money
- b. boat
- c. goats
- d. mother

27. *Lyrical Ballads* was published in 1798. This date was an indication of the beginning of _____.

- a. Industrialism
- b. Restoration
- c. Realism
- d. Romanticism

28. A round character is also described as _____ character.

- a. static
- b. dynamic
- ☒ c. minor
- d. secondary

29. The novel that usually contains terrifying places, as graveyards the _____ novel.

- a. historical
- b. regional
- ☒ c. gothic
- d. romantic

30. *The Time Machine* by H.G. Wells is an example of _____ novel.

- a. realistic
- b. gothic
- ☒ c. science fiction
- d. picaresque

31. In *Robinson Crusoe*, the reader feels so close to the narrator because _____.

- ☒ a. he is the only source of narration and he has faced adventures himself
- b. he talks about the adventures of other people
- c. he has negative attitude towards life
- d. he follows the advice of other people

32. In the picaresque novel in the eighteenth century, the plot mainly depends on _____ to achieve his interests

- a. writing great novels
- b. trading, buying and selling things
- c. educating himself, entering a school
- ☒ d. travelling from one place to another

33. During his stay in Brazil, Crusoe became a _____

- a. lawyer
- ☒ b. farmer
- c. sailor
- d. teacher

34. The central character that faces conflicts all over the novel and tries to find solutions for them is called the _____ character.

- a. minor
- b. static
- c. flat
- d. major

35. A flat character was called "humorous" in the 17th century. The flat character can be easily noticed and remembered by the readers because it is usually _____.

- a. constructed around a single quality
- b. changeable from one event to another
- c. constructed around so many qualities
- d. found against any action done by the hero

36. Crusoe has _____ outlook towards humanity and life that makes him happy and satisfied.

- a. a negative
- b. a pessimistic
- c. an optimistic
- d. a dark

37. During the 18th century, some people from the upper class were anti-novel because they thought that most novels _____.

- a. had bad values
- b. had degrading form of writing
- c. were full of love stories
- d. all of the above

38. In the eighteenth century, most of the novelists wrote about the _____ side of life in their society.

- a. external
- b. internal
- c. psychological
- d. philosophical

39. According to Crusoe the original sin means _____.

☒ a. getting married

☐ b. disobeying his parents

☐ c. living alone

☐ d. having a lot of money

40. In the 18th century, there were many purposes of the novelists that they wanted to achieve in their novels. _____

☒ a. Writing in verse rather than prose

☐ b. Entertaining their readers

☐ c. Delivering messages to the readers of what they wanted

☐ d. Helping less educated readers understand life better.

41. In most of the eighteenth century fiction, setting became _____.

☒ a. Imaginary, from outer space

☐ b. normal, such as houses of common people

☐ c. supernatural, such as castles and places

☐ d. none of the above

42. The covert theme in a novel is discovered by _____.

☒ a. through stating it by the novelist

☐ b. the major character

☐ c. the reader himself

☐ d. the flat character

43. The day which Crusoe saved the life of the native was _____ who became his companion on t

☒ a. Friday

☐ b. Monday

☐ c. Sunday

☐ d. Tuesday

49. Friday's father was one of the _____.

- a. English sailors
-  b. captives in the boat
- c. dead shipmen
- d. farmers in Brazil

50. The novelist leaves his characters face their fates by _____ narrator.

- a. a multiple
-  b. an objective
- c. an omniscient
- d. a first-person

44. The _____ novel is "fiction about fiction". This kind of the novel deals with the process of the composition of it.

- a. faction
- b. bildungsroman
- c. metafiction
- d. epistolary

45. _____ is one of the most popular themes in the eighteenth century novels.

- a. War and peace
- b. Individualism
- c. Death
- d. Watching TV

46. The epistolary novel is written in the form of _____

- a. poems
- b. letters
- c. essays
- d. facts

47. *Robinson Crusoe* is narrated through a first-person narrator. That narrator is _____.

- a. the Spaniard
- b. the Portuguese Captain
- c. Xury
- d. Crusoe

48. A novel which contains a lot of facts is called a _____ novel.

- a. bildungsroman
- b. gothic
- c. faction
- d. metafiction

ان أصبت فمن الله
وان اخطأت فمن نفسي والشيطان..

بالتوفيق للجميع
لاتنسوني من دعواتكم

DoDy Cool