1) Robinson Crusoe's name was after

- his father's family name

- **his mother's family name**

2) Crusoe was frightened because he saw a _____ on the shore of the isolated island

- wrecked ship

- **footprint**

3) The picaresque novel is usually about _____

- **a poor young man and his adventures**

- an artist and his life

4) At beginning of a novel such as Robinson Crusoe, _____ is introduced in the exposition stage

- the end of the hero's adventure

- **the background of hero**

5) The American Revolution was mainly set to _____

- to free France from England

- **to free America from England**

6) _____ took power at the end of French Revolution

- Queen Anne

- **Napoleon Bonaparte**

7) The omniscient narrator knows _____ about characters

- **everything**

- nothing

8) Crusoe didn't take his wife with him when he went back to the island because she was _____

- afraid of going to that island

- **dead**

9) When Crusoe feels of any danger or falls in trouble he ask … from his

- Wife
- **God**

10) Robinson Crusoe is described as _____ novel

- A metafaction
- **An action**

11) When Crusoe begins to look for another secure place instead of the first one, he wants this place to be _____

- **near fresh water**
- near dangerous animals

12) Which narrator is free to judge and comment on characters and events?

- **The omniscient narrator**
- The multiple narrator

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 _____

- the captain will be in control of the island
- **the captain will take him to England for free**

14) _____ novel tends to represent ordinary people in daily life activites and settings

- **A realistic**
- An unrealistic

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

- spread of diseases
- **no bloodshed, somehow there was no killing at large extent**

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

- is complicated
- **does not have organic unity**

17) The novel that is between fact and fiction is called _____

- psychology

- **fiction**

18) Most writers couldn't only depend on books they wrote in the 17th and early 18th centuries because _____
- **there was not enough money or even no money gained at all from writing**
- there was nobody who could read

19) Drama was subjected to censorship after the Licensing Act of 1737. As a result of that novels had been _____
- weakened
- **flourished**

20) Mathew Arnold called the 18th century " the age of prose " because many _____ were composed during this age
- poems
- **novels**

21) The social novel in the 18th century was mainly a reaction the abuses against the poor, who gained nothing from industrialization. This novel presented _____
- **people's problems in their lives**
- scientific issues

22) Crusoe wants to do anything to become rich. This is a kind of a_____ theme because he is interested in wealth.
- scientific
- **materialistic**

23) 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.
- industrial
- **colonial**

24) One of the main reasons behind the rise of the novel during the 18th century was the_____
- increasing number of poets
- **political and social stability**

25) When Crusoe found the print of a man's naked foot on the island, he took care of his _____

- boat
- **goats**

26) Lyrical Ballads was published in 1798. This date was an indication of the beginning of

- **Romanticism**
- Realism

27) A round character is also described as _____ character

- static
- **dynamic**

28) The novel that usually contains terrifying places, as graveyards .It's called the _____ novel

- regional
- **gothic**

29) The Time Machine by H.G. Wells is an example of _____ novel

- gothic
- **science fiction**

30) In Robinson Crusoe the reader feels so close to the narrator because _____

- **he is the only source of narration and he has faced adventures**
- he talks about the adventures of other people

31) In the picaresque novel in the eighteenth century, the picaro mainly depends on _____ to achieve his interests

- educating himself, entering a school
- **travelling from one place to another**

32) During his stay in Brazil, Crusoe became a _____

- lawyer
- **farmer**

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

- flat

- **major**

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

- **constructed around a single quality**

- changeable from one event to another

35) Crusoe has _____ outlook towards humanity and life that makes him happy and satisfied

- a pessimistic

- **an optimistic**

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

- had bad values

- had degrading form of writing

- were full of love stories

- **all of the above**

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

- **external**

- internal

38) According to Crusoe the original sin means _____

- getting married

- **disobeying his parents**

39) In the 18th century, there were many purposes of the novelists that they wanted to achieve in their novels. _____ not one of these purposes

- **Writing in verse rather than prose**

- Entertaining their readers

40) In most of the eighteenth century fiction, setting became _____

- imaginary, from outer space

- **normal, such as houses of common people**

41) The covert theme in a novel is discovery by _____

- the major character
- **the reader himself**

42) The day which Crusoe saved the life of native was _____

- **Friday**
- Monday

43) The _____ novel is (fiction about fiction) this kind of the novel deals with process of the composition of it

- bildungsroman
- **metafiction**

44) _____ is one of the most popular themes in the eighteenth century novels

- War and peace
- **Individualism**

45) The epistolary novel is written in the form of _____

- **letters**
- essays

46) Robinson Crusoe is narrated through a first-person narrator. That narrator is _____

- Xury
- **Crusoe**

47) A novel which contains a lot of facts is called a _____ novel

- gothic
- **faction**

48) Friday's father was one of the _____

- English sailors
- **captives in the boat**

49) The novelist leaves his characters face their fates by having _____ narrator

- **an objective**
- an omniscient