

1. Robinson served as a _____ in North Africa

- A. slave
- B. merchant
- C. lawyer
- D. sailor

--

2. The day which Crusoe saved the life of native was _____

- A. Saturday
- B. Monday
- C. Friday
- D. Wednesday

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3. According to some critics, the plot in Robinson Crusoe is _____

- A. multiple, there are a lot of plots
- B. well-made
- C. complicated
- D. loose, there is no organic unity

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4. Crusoe prays to god when he is _____

- A. in North Africa
- B. at home with his family
- C. in trouble
- D. alone

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

- A. wife
- B. ship
- C. goats
- D. father

--

6. One of the negative effects of the Industrial Revolution was _____

- A. printing
- B. air pollution
- C. transportation
- D. education

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7. The length of a novel is _____ pages

- A. less than twenty
- B. between forty or fifty and a hundred
- C. more than a hundred
- D. more than a thousand

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8. Some people from the _____ were anti-novel in the 18th century because novels were written in poor language.

- A. upper class
- B. middle class
- C. farmer
- D. traders

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9. _____ was one of the main reasons behind the rise of the novel

- A. The working of children
- B. The growing number of poets
- C. The growing number of the middle class
- D. The growing number of the upper class

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10. The gothic novel usually contains _____

- A. peaceful places, as hospitals
- B. terrifying places, as graveyards
- C. normal places, as schools
- D. imaginary places, from outer space

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11. The metafiction novel often deals with _____

- A. scientific process
- B. geographical region
- C. the process of the novel's composition
- D. historical events only

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12. The _____ novel is written in the form of letters

- A. regional
- B. faction
- C. historical
- D. epistolary

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13. The novel grew due to the spread of _____ in the eighteenth century

- A. poetry
- B. war
- C. drama
- D. education

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14. Most of eighteenth century novelists used simple language because their readers were _____

- A. simple people, from the middle class
- B. poets
- C. from France
- D. educated people, from the high class

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15. The faction novel is _____

- A. fantastic fiction
- B. between fact and fiction
- C. fiction about fiction
- D. historical fiction

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16. A novel which is about vampires is called _____ novel

- A. bildungsroman
- B. faction
- C. metafiction
- D. gothic

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17. A flat character is often constructed around _____

- A. different qualities
- B. many different ideas
- C. single idea
- D. multiple roles in the novel

--

18. The _____ character faces conflicts in the novel and tries to find solutions for them

- A. protagonist
- B. antagonist
- C. static
- D. flat

--

19. Which narrator is free to judge and comment on characters and events?

- A. The objective
- B. The multiple narrator
- C. The omniscient narrator
- D. None of the above

--

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

- A. a multiple
- B. an objective
- C. an omniscient
- D. a first-person

--

21. The _____ novel is also described as fantastic novel

- A. historical
- B. faction
- C. metafiction
- D. science fiction

--

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

- A. writing great novels
- B. trading, buying and selling things
- C. travelling from one place to another
- D. educating himself, entering a school

--

23. An example of science fiction novel is _____

- A. A Tale of Two Cities by Dickens
- B. Pamela By Richardson
- C. Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship by Goethe
- D. The Time Machine by H.G. Wells

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24. According to Crusoe the original sin means _____

- A. getting married
- B. disobeying his parents
- C. living alone
- D. having a lot of money

--

25. The omniscient narrator knows _____ about characters

- A. nothing
- B. something
- C. everything
- D. one thing

--

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

- A. a negative
- B. an optimistic
- C. a pessimistic
- D. a dark

--

27. The cannibals' captive in the boat was _____

- A. Defoe's father
- B. Crusoe's brother
- C. Crusoe's father
- D. Friday's father

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28. 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

--

29. When Robinson finds the print of a man's naked foot on the island, he spends _____ in fear.

- A. all his life

- B. two years
- C. ten years
- D. twelve years

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30. 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

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31. Which language was used by most of novelists in the eighteenth century?

- A. The poetic language
- B. The difficult language
- C. The supernatural language
- D. Everyday life language

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

- A. An unrealistic
- B. A realistic
- C. A gothic
- D. A science fiction

--

33. Robinson Crusoe is narrated through using _____

- A. a. multiple narrators
- B. a first-person narrator
- C. an objective narrator
- D. a third-person narrator

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34. The relation between Robinson and Friday can be described as a relation between _____

- A. a colonist and another colonist
- B. a colonist and a pirate
- C. a colonist and a slave
- D. None of the above

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35. Setting is not so important for a _____

- A. poem
- B. novel
- C. short story
- D. novella

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36. 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

--

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

- A. War and peace
- B. Death
- C. Individualism
- D. Watching TV

--

38. In which stage of the plot is setting normally introduced

- A. Exposition
- B. Complications
- C. Climax
- D. Resolution

--

39. The _____ is discovered by the reader, not stated directly by the novelist.

- A. overt theme
- B. explicit theme
- C. covert theme
- D. none of the above

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40. Daniel Defoe was a _____ before writing Robinson Crusoe

- A. dramatist
- B. scientist
- C. poet
- D. journalist

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41. Crusoe went to Africa to buy _____

- A. wood
- B. slave
- C. sugar
- D. ships

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42. After a lot of thinking Crusoe decides he cannot kill the _____

- A. captain
- B. goats
- C. his father
- D. cannibals

--

43. Robinson Crusoe's name was after _____

- A. his father's family name
- B. his mother's family name
- C. the name of his city
- D. the name of the ship

--

1. Robinson Crusoe's name was after _____

- A. his father's family name
- B. his mother's family name
- C. the name of his city
- D. the name of the ship

--

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

- A. huge fish
- B. wrecked ship
- C. footprint
- D. lion

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3. The picaresque novel is usually about _____

- A. a poor young man and his adventures
- B. an artist and his life
- C. some people and their social life
- D. historical events

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

- A. the peak of the action
- B. the end of the hero's adventure
- C. the background of hero
- D. the solution for the hero's struggle

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5. The American Revolution was mainly set to _____

- A. to free North Africa from England
- B. to free France from England
- C. to free America from England
- D. to free India from England

--

6. _____ took power at the end of French Revolution

- A. Queen Anne
- B. Napoleon Bonaparte
- C. William of the Orange
- D. Charles II

--

7. The omniscient narrator knows _____ about characters

- 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 ask ... from his _____

- A. Wife
- B. God
- C. Slave
- D. Brother

--

10. Robinson Crusoe is described as _____ novel

- A. A historical
- B. A faction
- C. A metafiction
- D. An action

11. When Crusoe begins to look for another secure place instead of the 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 characters and 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 large extent
- D. a great fire all over London

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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 plot. 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

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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 France
- 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 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 a _____ 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 .It's called 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

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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
- 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 picaro 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 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 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. _____ not one of these purposes

- 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 discovery by _____

- A. through stating it by the novelists
- B. the major character
- C. the reader himself
- D. the flat character

--

43. The day which Crusoe saved the life of native was _____

- A. Friday
- B. Monday
- C. Saturday
- D. Tuesday

--

44. The _____ novel is (fiction about fiction) this kind of the novel deals with 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

--

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 having _____ narrator

- A. a multiple
- B. an objective
- C. an omniscient
- D. a first-person

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