

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم  
المحاضرة الاولى الرواية الحديثة - د وصفي شقيرات  
[أسئلة مراجعة مجهود شخصي - الرواية الحديثة - وصفي شقيرات]

1) The Novel is

- **a picture of real life and manners, and of the time in which it is written.**

- a representation of real life

2) Verisimilitude

- **Refers to the illusion that the novel is a representation of real life.**

- the real world

3) a correspondence between the world presented in the novel and the real world of the

- **reader**

- writer

4) The novel emerged when authors----- with verisimilitude and heroes that were not supermen but ordinary people, often, insignificant nobodies

- romance only

- **fused adventure and romance**

5) Heroic Epics Gilgamesh, Homer's Iliad and Odyssey, Virgil's Aeneid, Beowulf, The Song of Roland Ancient Greek and Roman Romances and Novels An Ephesian Tale and Chaereas and Callirhoe, Petronius's Satyricon, Apuleius's The Golden Ass Oriental Tales A Thousand and One Nights Medieval European Romances: Arthurian tales culminating in Thomas Malory's Morte Darthur Elizabethan Prose Fiction: Gascoigne's The Adventure of Master F. J, Robert Greene's Pandosto: The Triumph of Time, Thomas Nashe's The Unfortunate Traveller, Deloney's Jack of Newbury Travel Adventures: Marco Polo, Ibn Batuta, More's Utopia, Swift's Gulliver's Travels, Voltaire's Candide Nouvelle: Boccaccio's Decameron, Marguerite de Navarre's Heptameron Moral Tales: Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, Johnson's Rasselas

- **Precursors to the Novel**

- modern the Novel

6) Don Quixote (Spain, 1605-15) by Miguel de Cervantes The Princess of Cleves (France, 1678) by Madame de Lafayette Robinson Crusoe (England, 1719), Moll Flanders (1722) and A Journal of the Plague Year (1722) by Daniel DeFoe Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded (England, 1740-1742) by Samuel Richardson Joseph Andrews

(England, 1742) and Tom Jones (1746) by Henry Fielding

- Precursors to the Novel

- **The First Novels**

7) First European novel: part I - 1605; part II - 1615

- **Don Quixote by Miguel de Cervantes (1547-1616)**

- The Princess of Cleves - Madame de Lafayette

8) The Restoration of the monarchy (1660) in England after the Puritan Commonwealth (1649-1660)----- an outpouring of secular literature

- turn off

- **encouraged**

9) Appearance of periodical literature: journals and newspapers Literary Criticism Character Sketches Political Discussion Philosophical Ideas Increased leisure time for middle class: Coffee House and Salon society Growing audience of literate women

- **The Rise of the English Novel**

- The Rise of the English poetry

10) England's First Professional Female Author

- Daniel Defoe

- **Aphra Behn 1640-1689 Novels**

11) Master of plain prose and powerful narrative

- **Daniel Defoe**

- Miguel de Cervantes

12) The name comes from the Spanish word picaresque: a rogue A usually autobiographical chronicle of a rascal's travels and adventures as s/he makes his/her way

- Epistolary Novels

- **Picaresque Novels**

13) Novels in which the narrative is told in letters by one or more of the characters

- **Epistolary Novels**

- Picaresque Novels

14) Pioneers of the English Novel

- Samuel Richardson 1689-1761

- Henry Fielding ( 1707-1754 )

- **all them**

15) Novels dominated by the customs, manners, conventional behavior and habits of a particular social class Often concerned with courtship and marriage Realistic and sometimes satiric Focus on domestic society rather than the larger world Other novelists of manners: Anthony Trollope, Edith Wharton, F. Scott Fitzgerald, Margaret Drabble

- Epistolary Novels

- **The Novel of Manners**

16) Novels characterized by magic, mystery and horror

- **Gothic Novels**

- The Novel of Manners

17) Frankenstein by Mary Shelley

- One of the most famous manners novels

- **One of the most famous gothic novels**

18) Novels in which the characters, and thus the readers, have a heightened emotional response to events and Connected to emerging Romantic movement

- **Novels of Sentiment**

- Gothic Novels

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم  
المحاضرة الثانية الرواية الحديثة - د وصفي شقيرات  
[أسئلة مراجعة - الرواية الحديثة - وصفي شقيرات]

1) Wuthering Heights plumbs the psychic unconscious in a search for wholeness, while Jane Eyre narrates the ----- quest for individuation

- **female**

- male

2) Novels that reconstruct a past age, often when two cultures are in conflict

- gothic novels

- **Historical Novels**

3) the father of the historical nove

- **Sir Walter Scott**

- Charlotte

4) Middle class Pragmatic Mimetic art Objective, but ethical Sometimes comic or satiric How can the individual live within and influence society? - Honore Balzac, Gustave Flaubert, George Eliot, William Dean Howells, Mark Twain, LeoTolstoy, George Sand

- **Realism**

- Naturalism

5) Middle/Lower class Scientific Investigative art Objective and amoral Often pessimistic, sometimes comic How does society/the environment impact individuals? Emile Zola, Fyodor Dostoevsky, Thomas Hardy, Stephen Crane, Theodore Dreiser

- **Naturalism**

- Realism

6) Social or Sociological novels deal with the nature, function and effect of the society which the characters inhabit – often for the purpose of effecting reform

- **Social Realism**

- Social function

7) Social issues came to the forefront with ----- in the Industrial Revolution and later in the Depression: Dickens' Hard Times, Gaskell's Mary Barton; Eliot's Middlemarch; Steinbeck's Grapes of Wrath

- the condition of all people
- **the condition of laborers**

8) Slavery and race issues arose in----- social novels: Harriet Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin, 20th c. novels by Richard Wright, Ralph Ellison, etc

- **American**
- German

9) By including varieties of poor people in all his novels,----- brought the problems of poverty to the attention of his readers

- Tom
- **Dickens**

10) -----aimed at arousing the conscience of his age. To his success in doing so, a Nonconformist preacher paid the following tribute

- **Dickens**
- Wiliam

11) Russia from 1850-1920 was a period of social-----

- , **political, and existential struggle**
- political

12) The novel in Russia embodied those struggles and conflicts in some of the greatest----- ever written

- novel
- **books**

13) The characters in the works search for meaning in an uncertain world, while the novelists who created them experiment with modes of artistic expression to represent the-----of their age.

- **troubled spirit**
- meaning

14) The Cossacks Anna Karenina War and Peace Resurrection

- **Leo Tolstoy (1828-1910)**
- Fyodor Dostoevsky (1821-1881)

15) The Gambler Crime and Punishment Notes from Underground The Brothers

## Karamazov

- Leo Tolstoy (1828-1910)

- **Fyodor Dostoevsky (1821-1881)**

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

المحاضرة الثالثة الرواية الحديثة - د وصفي شقيرات

[أسئلة مراجعة مجهود شخصي - الرواية الحديثة - وصفي شقيرات]

1) The development of the printing press: which enables mass production of reading material  
2. The emergence of a middle class (“middle station”) with the leisure to read

- **The emergence of the novel**

- The emergence of the studies

2) When the novel appeared in the -----th century, it was not considered a literary genre.

- 19th

- **18th**

3) was a literary merchant and he took advantage of an emerging market and an emerging reading public

- **Daniel Defoe**

- Samuel

4) Defoe did not write his first novel, Robinson Crusoe, until he was---- Until then, he was a journalist and a political pamphleteer, and his style was influenced by journalism

- **59**

- 45

5) The new economic realities produce a----- in England, people who used to be serfs working the lands of aristocrats can now be entrepreneurs, slave traders, adventurers, colonists in America. Their children can now be educated.

- high class

- **middle class**

6) In the 17th and 18th centuries, prose was still not recognized as a ----- form. Only Greek and Latin and English verse were considered “high culture.” English prose was what lower or middle class people read and wrote.

- economic

- **literary**

7) The economic wealth created in the 18th century a middle class that has a good income and leisure time. They cannot read Greek or Latin and formal literature, but they can read simple stories in-----

- **prose**
- poems

8) The first novels were published as serial stories in-----

- TV
- **newspapers**
- RADIO

9) The establishment of colonies, worldwide travel and international trade made people in England curious about the new lands they were traveling to. This is how stories began to be published in newspapers in prose about-----

- The Rise of the English poetry
- **travel adventures in exotic and far away land**

10) Printing-----the way literature produced and the way it circulated

- **affected**
- not affected

11) Literature was no more a public act, a performance where a poet delivers his poetry directly to the public or a play performed in front of an audience. Literature is now a----- that is read by a reader in the comfort of his/her home

- political books
- **a book**

12) Still, bookshops, coffeehouses, salons and reading rooms provided new gathering places where people discussed -----

- **literature**
- football

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم  
المحاضرة الرابعة الرواية الحديثة - د وصفي شقيرات  
[أسئلة مراجعة - الرواية الحديثة - وصفي شقيرات]

1) Born in 1660 in London

- **Daniel Defoe**

- Daived

2) He witnessed----- of the greatest disasters of the seventeenth century: a recurrence of the plague and the Great Fire of London in 1666

- three

- **two**

3) He was an excellent student, but as a Presbyterian, he was forbidden to attend Oxford or Cambridge. He entered a dissenting-----called Morton's Academy

- **institution**

- school

4) He worked as a merchant, a poet, a journalist, a politician and even as a spy, and wrote around----- books and pamphlets

- 200

- **500**

5) Defoe published his first novel, -----, in 1719, when he was around 60 years old.

- **Robinson Crusoe**

- Moll Flanders

6) The novel attracted a large----- readership

- **middle-class**

- high class

7) Robinson Crusoe was based on the true story of a shipwrecked seaman named ----- and was passed off as history in the South Pacific Ocean

- Fernand

- **Alexander Selkirk**

8) Crusoe sets on a sea voyage in August 1651, against the wishes of his-----, who

want him to stay at home and pursue a career, possibly in law

- **parents**

- freinds

9) After a tumultuous journey that sees his ship wrecked in a storm, his lust for the sea remains so strong that he sets out to sea again. This journey too ends in disaster and Crusoe becomes the----- of a Moor (Muslims in Northwest Africa)

- manager

- **slave**

10) After----- years of slavery, he manages to escape and is rescued and befriended by the Captain of a Portuguese ship off the west coast of Africa. The ship is en route to Brazil. There, with the help of the captain, Crusoe becomes owner of a plantation

- three

- **two**

11) Years later, he joins an expedition to bring slaves from-----, but he is shipwrecked in a storm about forty miles out to sea on an island (which he calls the Island of Despair) on September 30, 1659.

- **Africa**

- Asia

12) He keeps a calendar by making marks in a ----- cross which he has built.

- golden

- **wooden**

13) He dreams of obtaining one or two servants by freeing some prisoners; when a prisoner manages to escape, Crusoe helps him, naming his new companion “-----” after the day of the week he appeared.

- **Friday**

- Sunday

14) After another party of natives arrives to partake in a cannibal feast, Crusoe and Friday manage to kill most of the natives and save two of the prisoners. One is Friday's father and the other is a Spaniard, who informs Crusoe that there are other Spaniards shipwrecked on the mainland. A plan is devised wherein the Spaniard would return with Friday's----- to the mainland and bring back the others, build a ship and sail to a Spanish port

- brother
- **father**

15) Crusoe departs for Lisbon to reclaim the profits of his estate in-----

- **Brazil**
- Africa

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم  
المحاضرة الخامسة الرواية الحديثة - د وصفي شقيرات  
[أسئلة مراجعة مجهود شخصي - الرواية الحديثة - وصفي شقيرات]

1) published on April 25, 1719

- **Robinson Crusoe**

- Heart of darkness

2) Defoe went on to write a lesser-known sequel, The Farther Adventures of-----

- Heart of darkness

- **Robinson Crusoe**

3) Robinson Crusoe is the true symbol of the----- conquest: The whole Anglo-Saxon spirit is in Crusoe.

- **British**

- American

4) The idealized master-servant relationship between Crusoe and -----

- **Friday**

- home

5) Robinson becomes closer to God, not through listening to sermons in a church but through spending time ----- amongst nature with only a Bible to read

- with

- **alone**

6) Crusoe represents the “-----.” Friday is the “savage” who can only be redeemed from his supposedly barbarous way of life through the assimilation into Crusoe's culture.

- **enlightened European**

- communication

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

المحاضرة السادسة الرواية الحديثة - د وصفي شقيرات

[أسئلة مراجعة مجهود شخصي - الرواية الحديثة - وصفي شقيرات]

1) In the 1850s it was still common to find people who----- their families from reading novels

- **forbid**

- allow

2) The audience for the novel grew enormously during the ---- century

- **19th**

- 18th

3) “A novel is a splendid thing after a hard day’s work, a sharp practical tussle with the real world” -----This is how one of the characters in Mary Braddon’s The Doctor’s Wife (1864) described th.

- play

- **novel**

4) Reading fiction is a way of relaxing or winding down----- for both men (working outside) and for women (doing housework

- **after a day of hard work**

- before a day of hard work

5) Novel writers were told in the -----1887 that the average reader of novels is not a critical person, that he/she cares little for art for art’s sake, and has no fixed ideas about the duties and responsibilities of an author: “all he asks is that he may be amused and interested without taxing his own brains.

- Sunday Review

- **Saturday Review**

6) In the final decades of the Victorian era, a firm division was established between the artist or serious novelist and the masses of -----

- **readers.**

- workers

7) Until the end of the 19th century, there were palpable demands on novel writers to make their novels have a----- ending

- sad

- **happy**

8) ----- is known to have changed the ending of some of his novels to please the reader with a happy ending.

- **Dickens**

- George Eliot

9) -----is know to have opposed the idea. She demanded that the readers should curb their desire for fiction to provide the exceptional and romantic (fairy tales) and learn rather of the importance of the ordinary, the everyday, the commonplace

- Dickens

- **George Eliot**

10) The issue of happy endings was essentially a question about the place of-----in the novel.

- **romance**

- idea

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

المحاضرة السابعة الرواية الحديثة - د وصفي شقيرات

[أسئلة مراجعة مجهود شخصي - الرواية الحديثة - وصفي شقيرات]

1) The foundations of early bourgeois realism were laid by -----

- Daniel Defoe
- Jonathan Swift
- **all them**

2) Gradually the readers' tastes----- . They wanted to find more and more of their own life reflected in literature, their everyday life of a bourgeois family with its joys and sorrows

- **changed**
- no changed

3) The greatest merit of these novelists lies in their ----- sympathy for the common man, the man in the street, who had become the central figure of the new bourgeois world

- surface
- **deep**

4) Realist writers sought to narrate their novels from an----- unbiased perspective that simply and clearly represented the factual elements of the story.

- **objective**
- subjective

5) The realists endeavored to accurately represent contemporary culture and people from all-----.

- **walks of life**
- specific aspects

6) realist writers often addressed themes of -----by contrasting the living conditions of the poor with those of the upper classes in urban as well as rural societies.

- economic
- **socioeconomic conflict**

7) Realist writers are widely celebrated for their mastery of objective,-----person narration.

- **third**

- second

8) Realism has exerted a profound and widespread impact on many aspects of 19th-century thought, including religion, philosophy, and psychology

- **20th**

- 19th

9) The linear flow of narrative ☐ The unity and coherence of plot and character and the cause and effect development The moral and philosophical meaning of literary action The advocacy of bourgeois rationality Rational, public, objective discourse The Realist novel of the nineteenth century was written in opposition to the Romance of medieval times Representation of “real life” experiences and characters versus ideal love, ideal moral codes ideal characters (nobility), and fixed social values

- Characteristics of the Romantic novel

- **Characteristics of the Realist Novel**

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم  
المحاضرة الثامنة - الرواية الحديثة - د وصفي شقيرات  
[أسئلة مراجعة مجهود شخصي - الرواية الحديثة - وصفي شقيرات]

1) By the end of the 19th century, artists and novelists were already becoming unsatisfied with-----.

- Naturalism
- **realism**

2) Rejection of Realism and Naturalism became -----.

- **common**
- limit

3) Realism stressed the role of art as a mirror of -----, the values of bourgeois society, and notions of progress

- **social reality**
- Modernism

4) Modernism questioned art's-----, questioned the coherence of that reality, the bourgeois values of society and the notions of progress and happiness

- capability to reflect individualism
- **capability to reflect reality**

5) Life and reality are ----- and it is an illusion to think that the novel or art in general can simply depict them like a mirror

- coherent and simple
- **not coherent or simple**

6) Bourgeois values and morality are-----

- deep
- **fake and superficial**

7) Modernist fiction Stressed ----

- Uses first person narrator, and he/she is often unreliable, reflecting the difficulty to represent reality
- Antibourgeois
- Oppositional relations between the individual and the social,
- Insufficiency of language

- Stresses a lack of causality
- Rejection of external, unitary, coherent appearance of realist conventions
- Crisis rather than coherent reality
- Attempts to represent multiple truths as reflected in consciousness and the psyche
- Reflects a sense of urban dislocation and alienation and Works by male writers tend to be misogynistic
- **all them**

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
المحاضرة التاسعة - الرواية الحديثة - د وصفي شقيرات  
[أسئلة مراجعة مجهود شخصي - الرواية الحديثة - وصفي شقيرات]

1) ..... born Józef Teodor Conrad Korzeniowski in

- Congo
- **Russian**

2) Heart of Darkness (1899, 1902 According to Conrad, it is based on-----

- **real events**
- fiction

3) Conrad is "-----" in the novella.

- "**Marlow**"
- leopold

4) Conrad, born in Russia of Polish parents, did not learn to speak English until he was in his late----- ,

- 40s
- **20s**

5) Heart of Darkness is set in the Congo at the time of the----- colonization

- **Belgian**
- British

6) Africa was the ----- continent to be overtaken by Europeans.

- first
- **last**

7) Millions of ----- were killed and maimed or worked to death

- **Africans**
- Britain

8) There was----- for the native inhabitants.

- **no regard**
- regard

9) became king of Belgium in 1865

- Leopold
- **Leopold II**

10) In 1876 [Leopold] organized a ----- holding company disguised as an international scientific and philanthropic association.

- public
- **private**

11) In 1879, under the auspices of the holding company, he hired the famous explorer ----- to establish a colony in the Congo region”

- **Henry Morton Stanley**
- Mike ROBINSON

12) ☐ It belonged to the man, not to the country of Belgium. It was therefore called a "----- colony."

- Condy
- **crown**

13) Profits from the area went into his own pocket, not into the treasury of-----.

- **Belgium.**
- British

14) The Belgian Congo under Leopold’s rule became an example of how----- colonial rule can be.

- **terrible**
- comfort

15) The native people were treated as----- and atrocities were committed against them

- human
- **commodities,**

16) Stanley cut a deal with----- and got economic control.

- **the chiefs of the native tribes**
- the forced labor

17) Leopold ordered ----- to purchase as much land as

possible and to acquire power among the chiefs from the mouth of the Congo River as far into the interior as possible

- the chiefs
- **Stanley**

18) Stanley gained control by offering the chiefs -----

- **bribes**
- i phone 6

19) Leopold declared a----- on rubber and ivory

- **monopoly**
- nomopoly

20) Leopold set up a mercenary force called----- 19,000 members, most of them Africans. They controlled Congo Free State for Leopold for 23 years between 1885 and 1908, and helped him extract rubber and ivory from the area

- the labor
- **the Force Publique**

21) They made the natives work for them but did not pay them--it was illegal to pay an African for his work. This is called -----r.”

- “ **forced labo**
- the Force Publique

22) The head of the Force Publique was -----, a ruthless and cruel man who decorated his yard with a fence featuring human skulls on posts and a garden with human skulls of dead natives

- **Leon Rom**
- martin

23) who decorated his yard with a fence featuring human skulls on posts and a garden with human skulls of dead natives

- leopled
- **Leon Rom**

24) Rom kept a----- permanently erected in his station to intimidate the workers

- **gallows**
- skulls

25) The character Kurtz in the novella is based on-----

- Marlow
- **Leon Rom**

26) The women and children were separated from the men and held hostage until the men brought in their -----

- quota of rubber only
- **quota of rubber or ivory.**

27) If a worker didn't meet his quota, sometimes the Force Publique would motivate him by----- the hand or foot of one of his children

- **cutting off**
- cooking off

28) The Men wore-----on a string around their necks. An accountant kept track of how much ivory or rubber each worker brought in

- a numbered gold disk
- **a numbered metal disk**

29) Leopold claimed that his goal was-----

- **ultimately humanitarian**
- not ultimately humanitarian

30) In 1908, Leopold, realizing that his reign in the Congo had come to an end, had all the archives of the Belgian government ----- . The fire burned for eight days and nights

- **burned to destroy the evidence of the atrocities**
- did not burned evidence

31) Leopold II was responsible for the deaths of between -----people in the Belgian Congo.

- three million
- **ten and eleven million**

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
المحاضرة العاشرة الرواية الحديثة - د وصفي شقيرات  
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1) The novel begins on a yacht called the---

- **Nellie**

- Bellie

2) Five men relax on the deck of the----

- Car

- **ship**

3) After he hears that he has gotten the job, Marlow travels across the English Channel to a city that reminds him of a “whited sepulchre” (probably Brussels) to ----- his employment contract at the Company’s office.

- **sign**

- song

4) At the Company’s offices, Marlow finds ----- women there knitting black wool, one of whom admits him to a waiting room, where he looks at a map of Africa color-coded by colonial power

- **two sinister**

- two sister

5) Marlow signs his contract, and goes to be checked by a doctor. The doctor takes measurements of his-----, remarking that he unfortunately doesn’t get to see those men who make it back from Africa ll

- weight

- **skull**

6) Marlow then stops to say goodbye to his -----

- **aunt,**

- sister

7) ----- takes Marlow along the coast of Africa, stopping periodically to land soldiers and customs house officers. Marlow finds his idleness vexing, and the trip seems vaguely nightmarish to him. At one point, they come across a French man-of-war (a ship) shelling an apparently uninhabited forest along the coast.

- The British steamer
- **The French steamer**

8) Marlow spends----- days here waiting for a caravan to the next station

- **ten**
- two

9) After----- days they arrive at the dilapidated Central Station.

- **15**
- 20

10) It takes Marlow---- months to repair his ship.

- four
- **three**

11) The----- tells Marlow that Kurtz is a prodigy, sent as a special emissary of Western ideals by the Company's directors and bound for quick advancement.

- **brickmaker**
- seaman

12) Marlow realizes the brickmaker had planned on being\_\_\_\_\_

- manager
- **assistant manager**

13) Marlow gives up on ever receiving the----- he needs to repair his ship, and turns to wondering disinterestedly about Kurtz and his ideals.

- **rivets**
- hammer

1) While Marlow is waiting for his ship to be repaired, he overhears one night the ----- complaining about Kurtz and discussing how to get rid of him. He hears them say that Kurtz was very ill and they hope he would just die.

- **manager and his uncle**

- seaman

2) Marlow then leaves on a----- trip up the river to Inner Station where Kurtz is

- three month

- **two-month**

3) Marlow and his companions find a---- with a stack of firewood and a note that says, "Wood for you. Hurry up.

- **hut**

- hunter

4) Inside the hut, Marlow finds ----- on seamanship with notes in the margin in what looks like code.

- food

- **a battered old book**

5) Marlow frightens the attackers away ----- repeatedly, and they give up the attack and make a prolonged cry of fear and despair. Marlow thinks that Kurtz is now dead as well, and he feels a terrible disappointment at the thought

- **by sounding the steam whistle**

- sounds them

6) The Russian tells Marlow that the steamer was attacked because the natives do not want----- to leave. The Russian also offers yet another enigmatic picture of Kurtz

- **Kurtz**

- the steamer

7) ----- begs Marlow to take Kurtz away quickly. He tells Marlow that Kurtz is a great man, that he nursed Kurtz through two illnesses but sometimes would not see him for long periods of time, during which Kurtz was out raiding the countryside for ivory with

a native tribe he had gotten to follow him.

- manager

- **The Russian trader**

8) The steamer departs the next day at noon, and the natives appear on the shore to watch it go. Kurtz watches through the----- as the natives make cries and sad chants. Marlow sounds the whistle as he sees the pilgrims get out their rifles, and the crowd scatters. Only the woman remains standing on the shore.

- **window**

- door

9) As Marlow approaches, Kurtz seems to be receiving some profound knowledge or vision, and the look on his face forces Marlow to stop and stare. Kurtz cries out—“-----”—and Marlow flees, not wanting to watch the man die

- nothing

- **The horror! The horror!**

10) Perhaps the central theme in Heart of Darkness is-----

- **colonialism and imperialism**

- through interaction and discourse.

11) Unlike the other Europeans, Kurtz does not claim to be in Africa to “help” the Africans. He is frank about fact that he is there to-----y

- help the native

- **steal and plunder ivory**

12) However, for Marlow as much as for Kurtz or for the Company, Africans in the novel are mostly -----: Marlow refers to his helmsman as a piece of machinery, and Kurtz’s African mistress is at best a piece of statuary.

- **objects**

- complete

13) African are also often described in -----

- **zoological terms**

- zoo terms

14) Marlow appears in several of Conrad’s other works. He is a -----

character who anticipates the figures of high modernism while also reflecting his Victorian predecessors

- easy
- **complicated**

15) Kurtz provides Marlow with a set of----- that Marlow can use to evaluate himself and the Company's men.

- **paradoxes**
- high modernism

16) Darkness: The word is part of the book's title. But it is----- to say exactly what it means, because it is used extensively. Almost everything in the book is cloaked in darkness

- **difficult**
- easy