

50. One of the following is not a symbol in *Heart of Darkness*:
- a. the flag
 - b. the river
 - c. darkness
 - d. the white sepulchre

43. In *Heart of Darkness*, The five old friends held together by "the sea," are yet meditative.

- crazy
- restless**
- illiterate
- common

44. Marlow notes that when the first came to England was a great, savage wilderness to them.

- a. Greeks
- Normans
- Anglo-Saxons
- d. **Romans**

45. At the Company's offices, Marlow finds two sinister women

- knitting black wool**
- typing some letters
- organizing some mess files
- talking together

46. In *Heart of Darkness*, Marlow claims that he had already known of violence, greed, and desire.

- a. 'evils'
- 'conspiracies'
- 'devils'**
- 'witches'

47. 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.

- The Company's accountant
- b. **The brickmaker**
- c. The Swede captain
- d. The general manager

48. Kurtz dies on the boat with the last words,

- a. **"The horror! The horror!"**
- b. "Exterminate all the brutes"
- c. "My Intended, my station, my career, my ideas"
- "I want—I want—something—something—to—to live with."

49. Throughout *Heart of Darkness*, the Africans are often described in terms.

- humanitarian
- zoological**
- religious
- metaphorical

36. In the 20th century, Modernist works by a number male writers tend to be
 a. misologist
 misopolemist
 misocapnist
 misogynistic
37. In 1874, Joseph Conrad joined both the and British Merchant Marines.
 German
 Polish
 French
 Belgian
38. One of the following novels is not written by Joseph Conrad:
 a. *Lord Jim*
The Return of the Native
Secret Agent
The Secret Sharer
39. became the king of Belgium in 1865.
 a. Leopold II
 * b. Phillip I
 Albert I
 Baudouin
40. The African Force Publique controlled the Congo Free State for the Belgian colonizers for
 a. 10 years
 b. 15 years
 23 years
 c. 32 years
41. Leon Rom kept a permanently in his station to intimidate the workers.
 a. rifle
 gallows
 * c. bomb
 d. tank
42. Leopold II was responsible for the deaths of between million people in the Congo State.
 a. 10-11
 b. 13-15
 c. 17-18
 d. 19-20

29. A ending is a typical feature of most of Charles D novels.
- a. religious
 - sad
 - happy
 - mischievous
30. The greatest merit of Samuel Richardson and Henry Fielding their deep sympathy for
- the common man
 - the Bourgeoisie
 - the courtiers
 - the martyrs
31. Realist writers became masters at psychological/sentimental characterization and dialogue that captures the idioms of
- a. literary speech
 - religious speech
 - regional speech
 - human speech
32. All of the following are typical characteristics of the realist novel except
- * a. The moral/ philosophical meaning of literary action
 - b. The advocacy of bourgeois rationality
 - Anti-linear flow of narrative
 - Rational, public, objective discourse
33. By the end of the 19th century, artists and novelists were all becoming unsatisfied with
- a. Surrealism
 - Realism
 - Imagism
 - d. Romanticism
34. According to Modernism, the values of the Bourgeoisie are
- fake and artificial
 - o. devoted and sincere
 - * c. deep and religious
 - d. valid for all times and ages
35. Most of the Modernist novels in the 20th century stress the idea of
- collectivism
 - romanticism
 - individualism
 - socialism

22. *Robinson Crusoe* was published in the year.....
a. 1719
b. 1722
c. 1660
d. 1687
23. is Defoe's lesser known sequel of *Robinson Crusoe*.
a. *The Farther Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*
b. *The Heroic Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*
c. *Meditations of Robinson Crusoe*
d. *Robinson Crusoe in the Island of Despair*
24. *Robinson Crusoe* is a true symbol of the British and the whole Anglo-Saxon spirit.
a. democracy
b. conquest
c. socialism
d. humanism
25. *Robinson Crusoe* is not a hero, but an everyman and a wanderer to become a, building a promised land on a desolate island.
a. writer
b. priest
c. pilgrim
d. educator
26. Crusoe's arrival on the island makes him feel.....
a. conscious of himself at all times
b. serious about committing suicide
c. desperate to revert to a brute existence
d. obsessed with the idea of scare
27. Both the growth of cities and the development of overseas readership in the colonies contributed to the development of English novel throughout the
a. Medieval Era
b. Elizabethan Era
c. Victorian Era
d. Jacobean Era
28. One of the characters in Mary Braddon's *The Doctor's Wife* (1864) described the novel: "A novel's a after a hard day's work, a sharp practical tussle with the real world."
a. vivid activity
b. boring job
c. marvelous achievement
d. splendid thing

15. The term is now applied to a great variety of extended works of fiction written in prose.
a. novella
b. romance
c. **novel**
d. drama
16. Daniel Defoe desired to keep his language close to the speech of artisans and because they were the new economic and financial agents of England.
a. princes
b. **merchants**
c. knights
d. courtiers
17. Worldwide travels, the establishment of colonies in the Americas, and the international slave trade are all typical features of the century.
a. 20th
b. 19th
c. **18th**
d. 14th
18. In the 17th and 18th centuries, only Greek, Latin, and English was considered "high culture".
a. prose
b. drama
c. romance
d. **verse**
19. Because of his backgrounds, Daniel Defoe was forbidden to attend Oxford or Cambridge.
a. racial
b. **religious**
c. moral
d. social
20. *Robinson Crusoe* was based on the true story of a shipwrecked seaman named Alexander Selkirk and was passed off as history in
a. The Atlantic Ocean
b. The Indian Ocean
c. **The South Pacific Ocean**
d. The Arctic Ocean
21. Defoe died in London on April 24, 1731, of a fatal
a. tuberculosis
b. stroke
c. trachea
d. **lethargy**

8. Epistolary novels are highly motivated by.....

- a. Psychosocial Realism
- b. Cultural Materialism
- c. Magical Realism
- d. Modernism

9. Jane Austen is an early practitioner of a type of novel called.....

- a. the postcolonial novel
- b. the novel of formation
- c. the novel of manners
- d. the science fiction novel

10. All of the following novels are gothic ones except:

- a. *The Castle of Otranto*
- b. *The Mysteries of Udolpho*
- c. *Wieland*
- d. *Pride and Prejudice*

11. *Wuthering Heights* and *Jane Eyre* transcend sentiment into.....-making.

- a. plot
- b. character
- c. myth
- d. theme

12. Social realism novels came to the forefront with the condition of laborers in

- a. The French Revolution
- b. The Industrial Revolution
- c. The American Revolution
- d. The Scientific Revolution

13. By including varieties of poor people in all his novels, brought the problems of poverty to the attention of his readers.

- a. William Thackeray
- b. James Joyce
- c. Charles Dickens
- d. Ernest Hemingway

14. During the turbulent years (1850-1920) of the Russian Literature, writers and thinkers remained divided: some tried to incite revolution, while others the past as a time of harmonious order.

- a. romanticized
- b. document
- c. historicized
- d. realized

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1. refers to the illusion that the novel is a representation of life.
- Verisimilitude**
 - Anachronism
 - Dissimilarity
 - Euphemism
2. One of the following is a Medieval European romance:
- Arcadia
 - Morte Darthur**
 - Paradise Lost
 - Utopia
3. One of the following novels is written by Daniel Defoe:
- Moll Flanders**
 - Pamela
 - Ulysses
 - Gulliver's Travels
4. In her novel, *Princess of the Cleves*, Madame de Lafayette rec... of the 16th century..... nobility at the court of Henri II
- Belgian
 - American
 - British
 - French**
5. The Restoration of monarchy (1660) in England witnessed the following except:
- Literary Criticism
 - Character Sketches
 - Romantic Poetry**
 - Political Discussions
6. *The Fair Jilt* (1688), *Agnes de Castro* (1688), and *Oroonoko* (1688) are famous early novels written by.....
- Jonathan Swift
 - Henry Fielding
 - Samuel Richardson
 - Aphra Behn**
7. can be described as an autobiographical chronicle of his/her adventures as s/he makes his/her way through the world more than industry.
- The epistolary novel
 - The metafictional novel
 - The satirical novel
 - The picaresque novel**

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