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تجميع الاسئلة وتوزيعها حسب كل موضوع ادبي

The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn

1. In "The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn" , the protagonist is

- _____
- a) **Huckleberry Finn**
 - b) The society and its rules
 - c) Huckleberry father
 - d) Huckleberry Finn and Tom Sawyer

2. _____ is the person who looks out for Huck's welfare

- a) Tom Sawyer
- b) Jim
- c) Widow Douglas
- d) **Judge Thatcher**

3. Huckleberry Finn is a Missouri boy with _____.

- a) high education
- b) unlimited knowledge
- c) knowledge about religion
- d) **limited education**

4. What do Huck's comments about Moses reveal ?Huck is

_____.

- a) practical
- b) religious
- c) **rebellious**
- d) insightful

5. The Widow will not let Huck smoke but approve s of snuff since

_____.

- a) **she uses it herself**
- b) she feels her efforts should be gradual
- c) she is compassionate
- d) she believes in giving him a little freedom

6. Huck feels _____ because widow and Miss Watson constantly attempt to improve his behavior

- a) especially restful
- b) that he should be highly educated
- c) especially relaxed
- d) especially restless

7. “Just after midnight Huck hears movement below the window and hears a “me-yow.” sound, to which he responds with another “me-yow”, Climbing out the window onto the shed , Huck finds _____ waiting for him in the yard “

- a) Pap Fin
- b) Tom Sawyer
- c) Jim
- d) Miss Waston

8. The name of the new band of robbers is _____

- a) Tom Sawyer Gang
- b) Jim Gang
- c) Huck’s Gang
- d) Missouri Boy’s Gang

9. “All must sign _____, vowing, among other things, to kill the family of any member who reveals the gang’s secrets “

- a) a contract on old and torn papers
- b) a promise with red ink
- c) an oath in blood
- d) an oath in blood with Judge Thatcher

10. Tom , is a major character in this novel , displays some of the hypocrisy of _____

- a) a civilized society
- b) an uncivilized society
- c) an uneducated society
- d) an American society

Who is the writer of “*The Adventure of huckleberry Finn*” ?

- a) Mark Twain
- b) Emily Dickinson
- c) Edgar Allan Poe
- d) Kate Chopin

48. Who is the Protagonist in “*The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*”?

- _____.
- a) Jim and Judge Thatcher
 - b) Huckleberry Finn
 - c) The society and its rules

d) Tom Sawyer

49. Who is the antagonist in “*The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*”?

_____.

a) Jim and Judge Thatcher

b) Huckleberry Finn

c) The society and its rules

d) Tom Sawyer

50. The escaped slave who joins Huck is _____.

a) Widow Douglas

b) Tom Sawyer

c) Jim

d) Pap Finn

51. Kindly but straitlaced woman who takes Huck into her home _____

a) Pap Finn

b) The widow Douglas

c) Miss Watson

d) Aunt Polly

52. The widow’s sister and owner of Jim is _____

a) The widow Douglas

b) Miss Watson

c) Judge Thatcher

d) Huck Finn

53. What is point of view in “*The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*”?

a) It’s all conversational

b) First person point of view

c) Third person point of view

d) Second person point of view

54. One of the themes of the novel "*The Adventure Of Huckleberry Finn*" is

_____.

a) death

b) happiness

c) freedom

d) live

55. One of the themes of "*The Adventure Of Huckleberry Finn*" is "Intuitive Wisdom**"**

which means _____ .

a) wisdom is a moral law

b) wisdom comes from heart

c) wisdom is bound to traditions

d) wisdom is in the head

1. The protagonist in “The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn” is _____.

- a) Jim and Judge Thatcher
- b) The society and its rules
- c) **Huckleberry Finn**
- d) Tom Sawyer

2. The escaped slave who joins Huck is _____.

- a) Widow Douglas
- b) Tom Sawyer
- c) **Jim**
- d) Pap Finn

3. One of the themes of this novel is “the primacy of the moral law” means _____.

- a) wisdom is a moral law
- b) **the moral law supersedes government law**
- c) wisdom comes from the heart
- d) wisdom is bound to traditions and law

4. Who is the narrator of “The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn”?

_____.

- a) **Huckleberry Finn**
- b) Jim
- c) Mark Twain
- d) Tom Sawyer

5. The time of the actions of this novel is _____.

- a) sixteenth century
- b) eighteenth century
- c) sixteenth century
- d) **nineteenth century**

6. The novel contains elements of the _____.

- a) apprenticeship novel
- b) bildungsroman novel
- c) picaresque novel
- d) **a, b, and c**

7. With whom was Huck living at the beginning of the story? _____.

- a) Pap Finn
- b) **The widow Douglas**
- c) Miss Watson
- d) Aunt Polly

8. Who takes care of Huck and Tom’s money?

- a) Pap Finn
- b) Widow Douglas
- c) Judge Thatcher
- d) Tom Sawyer

9. who was called cry-baby?

- a) Huck Finn
- b) Little Tommy Barnes
- c) Jim
- d) Tom Sawyer

10. To whom did Jim belong?

- a) The widow Douglas
- b) Miss Watson
- c) Judge Thatcher
- d) Huck Finn

1. The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn was first published in:

- a) 1884
- b) 1885
- c) 1774
- d) 1700

2. Huck Finn and Tom Sawyer each received _____ dollars when they found a stash of gold some robbers had hidden in the cave;

- a) 12000 dollars
- b) 3000 dollars
- c) 6000 dollars
- d) no money

3. Huck's Pap returns because he _____.

- a) wants Huck's money
- b) misses his son
- c) wants revenge on Judge Thatcher
- d) all of the above

4. Tom Sawyer has the other boys from a band of _____.

- a) beggars
- b) robbers
- c) seducers
- d) pirates

15. The novel celebrates the spirit of freedom and independence through _____, escapes from oppression.

- a) Huck and Jim
- b) Tom Sawyer and Jim
- c) Huck and Tom Sawyer
- d) Huck, Jim, and Tom Sawyer

16. "YOU don't know about me without you have read a book by the name of The Adventures of Tom Sawyer; but that ain't no matter." Who is the speaker?

- a) Mark Twain
- b) Huckleberry
- c) Tom's Aunt Polly
- d) Widow Douglas

VI. The Tell – Tale Heart

41. What is the narrator in “*The Tell-Tale Heart*” trying to do? He is trying to convince the reader that he is _____

- a) not mad
- b) insane
- c) kind-hearted
- d) sensitive

42. One of the themes of “*The Tell-Tale Heart*” is _____

- a) Fear of discovery can bring about discovery
- b) Death is not to be feared
- c) Life is comfortable
- d) Life is not pleasant when you get old

43. The point of view in “*The Tell-Tale Heart*” is _____

- a) It's all conversational
- b) First person point of view
- c) Third person point of view
- d) Second person point of view

44. The story “*The Tell-Tale Heart*” is told by _____.

- a) reliable narrator
- b) unreliable narrator
- c) a person
- d) writer

“...because Death in approaching him had stalked with his black shadow before him and enveloped the victim.” What kind of figure of speech that is used here?

- a) Irony
- b) Personification
- c) Oxymoron

d) Paradox

46. “So I opened it—you cannot imagine how stealthily, stealthily—until at length a single dim ray like the thread of the spider shot out from the crevice and fell upon the vulture eye.” There is an example of a figure of speech in this statement. What is it?

a) Metaphor

b) Simile

c) Symbol

d) Irony

23. What is the narrator in “*The Tell-Tale Heart*” trying to do? He is trying to convince the reader that he is _____

a) sane

b) insane

c) kind-hearted

d) sensitive

24. Who is the writer of “*The Tell-Tale Heart*” ?

a) Mark Twain

b) Emily Dickinson

c) Edgar Allan Poe

d) Kate Chopin

26. What is the figure of speech in this statement “*I was never kinder to the old man than during the whole week before I killed him.*”

a) Metaphor

b) Simile

c) Symbol

d) Irony

43. Fear of discovery can bring about discovery. Is one of the theme of _____ .

a) The Story of an Hour

b) Because I could Not Stop for Death

c) The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn

d) The Tell-Tale Heart

29. “I was never kinder to the old man than during the whole week before I killed him.” There is an example of a figure of speech in this statement. What is it?

a) Metaphor

b) Simile

- c) Symbol
- d) Irony

31. The writer of “The Tell-Tale Heart” lived from _____ to _____.

- a) 1809-1849
- b) 1818-1866
- c) 1809-1860
- d) 1830-1901

20. How was the man feeling at the opening of the story?

- a) Angry
- b) Nervous
- c) hungry
- d) sensitive

21. What sense was acute in the beginning of the story?

- a) Smell
- b) Love
- c) Hearing
- d) Sight

22. Why did the man kill the old man?

- a) For his gold
- b) Because of his pale blue eye
- c) Because the old man wronged him
- d) Because the old man was sane

23. How did the man kill the old man?

- a) By smothering him with a pillow
- b) By choking him with his hands
- c) By a piece of rope
- d) By pulling the heavy bed over him

24. Where did the man put the old man’s body parts after he killed him?

- a) Under the planks in the floor
- b) In the old man’s garden
- c) In the old man’s closet
- d) Under the bed

25. How did the police find out the man had killed the old man?

- a) A neighbor said he saw the man kill the old man
- b) The police found the body on their own as they ***
- c) The man acted as a murderer
- d) The man shrieked “dissemble no more! I admit the deed!”

34. “The evil within is worse than the evil without” . Is one of the themes of _____

- a) The Tell Tale Heart
- b) The adventures of Huckleberry Finn

- c) The story of an Hour
- d) Because I could Not Stop for Death

1. The narrator in “*The Tell-Tale Heart*” tries to convince the reader that he is _____

- a) sane
- b) insane
- c) kind-hearted
- d) sensitive

2. The author of “*The Tell-Tale Heart*” is _____ .

- a) Mark Twain
- b) Emily Dickinson
- c) Edgar Allan Poe
- d) Kate Chopin

3. “...because Death in approaching him had stalked with his black shadow before him and enveloped the victim.” What kind of figure of speech that is used here?

- a) Irony
- b) Personification
- c) Oxymoron
- d) Paradox

4. “I was never kinder to the old man than during the whole week before I killed him.” There is an example of a figure of speech in this statement.

What is it?

- a) Metaphor
- b) Simile
- c) Symbol
- d) Irony

48. “*The Tell – Tale Heart*” falls in the _____

- a) Romance genre
- b) Science fiction genre
- c) Drama genre
- d) Horror genre

49. “ as the beating of drum simulates the soldier into courage “ What is the figure of speech in this quote ?

- a) Oxymoron
- b) personification
- c) Metaphor
- d) Paradox

50. The narrator says “ After welcoming the police , he told them that shriek was his own ;”What does shriek mean ? _____

- a) Sanity

- b) scream
- c) idea
- d) knife

Trifles

5. The writer of "*Trifles*" was born in _____ and died in _____. a)
1876-1948

- b) 1907-1940
- c) 1867-1944
- d) 1888-1940

6. How did Mr. John Wright die?

- a) His friend Mr. Hale killed him
- b) Of a rope around his neck
- c) Wrs. Wright poisoned him
- d) The county attorney Mr. Henderson shot him in the gun

7. "*He was also a hard man, like a raw wind that gets to the bone.*" What is the figure of speech used in this statement?

- a) Irony
- b) Metaphor
- c) Simile
- d) Anaphora

8. What do Mrs. Hale and Mrs. Peters find in the pretty box ?

- a) Scissors b) Knitting needles
- c) Preserves
- d) A dead bird

9. What was Minnie Foster going to do with the quilt pieces? a) **Knot them**
b) Stitich them c) Quilt them d) Throw them away

10. In “Trifles” What does the cage symbolizes ?

- a) Wright’s spiritual sensation
- b) Mrs. Wright’s oppression**
- c) Mrs. and Mr. Wright’s happiness
- d) Mrs. Wright’s freedom

27. How did Mr. John Wright die?

- a) His friend Mr. Hale killed him
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29. What do Mrs. Hale and Mrs. Peters find in the pretty box ?

- a) Scissors
- b) Knitting needles
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- d) A dead bird**

28. “He was also a hard man, like a raw wind that gets to the bone.” What is the figure of speech used in this statement?

- a) Irony
- b) Metaphor**
- c) Simile
- d) Anaphora

30. What was Minnie Foster going to do with the quilt pieces?

- a) Knot them**

31. In “Trifles” What does the cage symbolizes ?

- a) Mrs. Wright’s spiritual sensation
- b) Mrs. Wright’s oppression**
- c) Mrs. and Mr. Wright’s happiness
- d) Mrs. Wright’s freedom

33. At the end of the play, Mrs. Wright _____?

- a) was arrested and put into the jail**
- b) wasn’t arrested at all
- c) Mrs. Wright poisoned herself to avoid arresting
- d) Mr. Henderson shot her in the gun.

34. What is the figure of speech used in this statement? “He was also a hard man, like a raw wind that gets to the bone.”

- a) Irony

- b) Metaphor
- c) Simile
- d) Anaphora

35. What Mrs. Hale and Mrs. Peters found _____

- a) Scissors
- b) Knitting needles
- c) Preserves
- d) A dead bird

36. "Trifles" as things which have no value and are insignificant, refer to _____.

- a) Knots on the quilt
- b) Observations of the women
- c) Conversations of the women
- d) The women's interest in quilting

37. The cage in "Trifles" symbolizes _____.

- a) Mrs. Wright's oppression
- b) Woman's oppression
- c) Mrs. and Mr. Wright's happiness
- d) Man's oppression

26. Where does the play primarily take place ?

- a) The detective's house
- b) The kitchen
- c) The bedroom
- d) The police station

27. What do the men do as they first enter the room?

- a) Stand by the door
- b) Find a bake to eat
- c) Warm up at the stove
- d) Sat down on the chairs

28. Why does Hale originally visit John Wright's farmhouse?

- a) He wants to install a telephone.
- b) He wants to invite Hale to a party.
- c) He wants to ask Hale about the crops.
- d) He is bringing Hale some food.

15. Mr. Wright's disturbed mental condition is symbolized in the _____

- a) broken cage
- b) Unevenly Sewn Quilt Block

- c) bird
- d) dead bird

11. The title “*Trifles*” refers to more than the items in the Wrights’ home . It also refers to _____

- a) Men’s view of women**
- b) women’s view of men
- c) John Wright’s murder
- d) The preserves

12. The time of this play is _____ during cold weather

- a) the early eighteenth century
- b) the late nineteenth century
- c) the early twentieth century**
- d) the late twentieth century

13. _____ is a murder victim who lived with his wife in a farmhouse. He was said to be an upright but "hard" man .

- a) Minnie Foster Wright
- b) John Wright**
- c) Mr. Hale
- d) George Henderson

14. This play is _____ that probes the status of women in society and their intuitive grasp of reality.

- a) an American classic study
- b) an educitanal study
- c) a social and political study
- d) a cultural and psychological study**

56. “*Trifles*” is a play by _____.

- a) Susan Glaspell**
- b) Emily Dickinson
- c) Amy Kaplan
- d) Benjamin Franklin

57. Mrs. Hale finds a box containing a piece of silk wrapped around _____.

- a) Scissors
- b) Knitting needles
- c) Preserves
- d) A dead bird**

58. _____ : Wife of John Wright and his accused murderer .

- a) Miss Right
- b) **Minnie Foster Wright**
- c) Anne Foster
- d) Millie Peters

59. In "*Trifles*" What does the cage symbolizes ?

- a) Mrs. Wright's spiritual sensation
- b) **Mrs. John Wright's oppression**
- c) Mrs. and Mr. Wright's happiness
- d) Mrs. Wright's freedom

III- "*The Story of an Hour*"

11. The "*The Story of an Hour*", was published in _____.

- a) December 1984 b) December 1884
- c) **December 1894**
- d) December 1888

12. "*The story of an Hour*" was first published under the title _____.

- a) **"*The Dream Of an hour*"**
- b) "*The Free American Woman*"
- c) "*The story of an Unlucky Woman*"
- d) "*The Dream of a Woman*"

13. "*The Story of an Hour*" observes the classical unities of _____.

- a) Time ,sitting, and theme
- b) Time and action
- c) **Time,place,and action**
- d) The extended metaphor

14. One of the major themes of "*The Story of an Hour*" is_____. a)

- Sensation b) Death c) **Repression** d) True love
- b) Stitch them
- c) Quilt them
- d) Throw them away

15. In "*The Story of an Hour*", a good example of Paradox and Irony is_____.

- a) knowing that Mrs. Mallard was afflicted with a heart trouble
- b) the delicious breath of rain was in the air
- c) the clouds that had met and piled
- d) "of joy that kills"

16. "patches of blue sky....." symbolizes _____. a) Emergence of her new baby b) Springtime c) Emergence of her new life d) Signs of expected rain

1. What was the first title of "*The story of an Hour*" ? _____.

- a) "*The Free American Woman*"
- b) "*The Dream Of an hour*"
- c) "*The story of an Unlucky Woman*"
- d) "*The Dream of a Woman*"

2. What are the classical unities that "*The story of an Hour*" observes ? _____.

- a) time, place, and action
- b) time, setting, and theme
- c) time and action
- d) the extended metaphor

3. One of the major themes of "*The Story of an Hour*" is _____.

- a) sensation
- b) death
- c) oppression
- d) true love

4. In "of joy that kills" at the end of "*The Story of an Hour*", is a good example of _____.

- a) metaphor and simile
- b) paradox and hyperbole
- c) anaphora and irony
- d) paradox and irony

5. "patches of blue sky....." symbolizes _____.

- a) Emergence of her new baby
- b) Emergence of her new life
- c) Springtime
- d) Signs of expected rain

1. **“The Story of an Hour”** , is a short story centering on a young married women of _____

- a) the early nineteenth century b) the late eighteenth century
- c) the late nineteenth century
- d) the early twentieth century

2. **Brently Mallard has died in _____, according to a report received at a newspaper office.**

- a) a train accident
- b) a car accident
- c) an airplane crash
- d) the sea

3. **“The Story of an Hour”** observes the classical unities of time, place, and action which means that the events of the story should have _____.

- a) no time, setting, and theme
- b) time, action and one subplot
- c) a single story line with no subplots
- d) a single character about a single theme

4. **One of the major themes of “The Story of an Hour” is repression, which means that Louise Mallard _____.**

- a) repressed her happiness for later time
- b) expressed her freedom peacefully
- c) reserved her desire to control her destiny
- d) repressed her true love for her husband

5. **“of the joy that kills”** stands as a good example of _____.

- a) paradox and theme
- b) metaphor and simile
- c) the end of an oppressed woman
- d) paradox and irony

6. **Emergence of Mrs. Mallard’s new life is symbolized in _____**

- a) emergence of her future
- b) springtime beautiful weather
- c) patches of blue sky
- d) signs of expected rain

42. In **“The Story of an Hour”** , oppression is _____ -

- a) a theme
- b) the plot
- c) part of the setting
- d) an example of true love in the early 19 th century

43. “ When the Storm of grief had spent itself she went away to her room alone “ What is the figure of speech in this statement ?

- a) Smile
- b) Metaphor
- c) Paradox
- d) Irony

44. Who is the protagonist in “*The Story of an Hour*”? _____

- a) Mrs. Louise Mallard
- b) Mr. Brently Mallard
- c) Josephine : Mrs. Mallard’s sister
- d) Death

45. “*She did not stop to ask if it were or were not a monstrous joy that held her* “ What is an example of figure of speech in this statement ?

- _____
- a) Smile
 - b) Paradox
 - c) Oxymoron
 - d) Symbol

46. Kate Chopin lived between the years of _____ and

- _____
- a) 1890 – 1930
 - b) 1904 – 1940
 - c) 1851 – 1904
 - d) 1855 – 1894

47. What is the point f view in The Story of an Hour? _____ -

- a) first person omniscient
- b) Third person non- omniscient
- c) First person non- omniscient
- d) Third person omniscient

54. Who wrote The story of an Hour

- a) Kate Chopin

- b) Emily Dickinson
- c) Emile Zole
- d) Claude Limns

55. When The story of an Hour Published

- a) 1890 December 8
- b) 1851 December 9
- c) 1904 December 5
- d) 1894 December

31. Who is the writer of “The Story of an Hour” (1851-1904)?

- a) Mark Twain
- b) Emily Dickinson
- c) Edgar Allan Poe
- d) Kate Chopin

32. What are the classical unities that “The story of an Hour” observes ?_____.

- a) time, place, and action
- b) time ,sitting, and theme
- c) time and action
- d) the extended metaphor

33. Mrs. Mallard breaks down, crying fitfully, then goes upstairs to a room to be alone. There she sits down and gazes _____, sobbing.

- a) out a window
- b) out a door
- c) in a floor
- d) out roof

41. What is the narrator in “The Tell-Tale Heart” trying to do? He is trying to convince the reader that he is _____

- a) not mad
- b) insane
- c) kind-hearted
- d) sensitive

42. One of the themes of “The Tell-Tale Heart “ is _____

- a) Fear of discovery can bring about discovery
- b) Death is not to be feared
- c) Life is comfortable
- d) Life is not pleasant when you get old

43. The point of view in “The Tell-Tale Heart “

- a) It's all conversational
- b) First person point of view**
- c) Third person point of view
- d) Second person point of view

44. The story “*The Tell-Tale Heart* “ is told by _____.

- a) reliable narrator
- b) unreliable narrator**
- c) a person
- d) writer

45. “...because Death in approaching him had stalked with his black shadow before him and enveloped the victim.” What kind of figure of speech that is used here?

- a) Irony
- b) Personification**
- c) Oxymoron
- d) Paradox

46. “So I opened it—you cannot imagine how stealthily, stealthily—until at length a single dim ray like the thread of the spider shot out from the crevice and fell upon the vulture eye.” There is an example of a figure of speech in this statement. What is it?

- a) Metaphor
- b) Simile**
- c) Symbol
- d) Irony

V – Poetry

Read the following poem, and then answer the questions below.

Because I could not stop for Death ,
 He kindly stopped for me ;
 The carriage held but just ourselves
 And **Immortality** .
 We slowly drove, he knew no haste ,
 And I had put away
 My labor, and my leisure too ,
 For his civility.
 We passed the school, where children strove
 At recess, in the ring ;
 We passed the fields of gazing grain ,
 We passed the setting sun .
 Or rather, he passed us ;
 The dews grew quivering and chill ,
 For only gossamer my gown ,
 My tippet only tulle .
 We paused before a house that seemed
 A swelling of the ground ;
 The roof was scarcely visible ,
 The cornice but a mound .
 Since then 'tis centuries and yet each ,
 Feels shorter than the day
 I first surmised the horses' heads
 Were toward eternity.

24. “We passed the fields of gazing grain,” In this line, there is an example of _____.

- a) irony
- b) paradox
- c) alliteration**
- d) anaphora

25. What is the figure of speech in _____

We passed the setting sun

. Or rather, he passed us;

- a) Metaphor
- b) Personification**
- c) Irony
- d) Simile

10. What is the rhyme scheme of the third stanza ? _____ .

- a) a b c b**
- b) a a b b
- c) a b c c

d) a b c d

11. In the last line, fifth stanza, mound in this context means _____.

- a) The speaker's grave
- b) A swelling of the ground
- c) A pile of destruction
- d) The speaker's marriage

11. In the last line ,first stanza, Immortality , means _____ .

- a) a swelling of the ground
- b) destruction
- c) the speaker's marriage
- d) everlasting

12. What could be one of the good themes of this poem ? _____ .

- a) travelling
- b) love
- c) death
- d) war

13. The poem depicts the journey to _____ .

- a) immortality
- b) the grave
- c) death
- d) childhood

14. The general theme of the poem seems to be that _____ .

- a) death is not be feared
- b) life is comfortable
- c) life is not pleasant when you got old
- d) death is fearful

15. "We passed the fields of gazing grain". In this line , there is an example of _____ .

- a) irony
- b) paradox
- c) alliteration
- d) anaphora

16. In the following stanza , there is an example of _____ .

*We passed the school where children played,
Their lessons scarcely done;
We passed the fields of gazing grain,
We passed the setting sun*

- a) simile

- b) paradox
- c) Irony
- d) **anaphora**

17. What is the figure of speech in _____ .

Or rather, he passed us;

The dew grew quivering and chill,

- a) Metaphor
- b) Alliteration
- c) **Personification**
- d) Simile

13. In the fourth stanza, what does quivering mean?

- a) Fitting
- b) Forgetting
- c) **Trembling**
- d) Growing

17. The meter in this poem alternates between _____ .

- a) **iambic tetrameter and iambic trimeter.**
- b) iambic tetrameter and iambic pentameter.
- c) Trochaic tetrameter and trochaic trimeter.
- d) Trochaic tetrameter and trochaic pentameter

18. The rhyme scheme of the first and the second stanza is _____ .

- a) **abcb defb**
- b) aabb ccdd
- c) abcc defe
- d) abcd ddee

19. In the last line, first stanza, Immortality means _____ .

- a) consideration
- b) **eternity**
- c) civilization
- d) gown

20. In the last line, second stanza, civility in this context means _____ .

- a) **politeness**
- b) a swelling of the ground
- c) destruction
- d) the speaker's marriage

21. It is surprising that Dickinson presents the experience as being no more frightening than _____ .

- a) travelling to another city
- b) love

- c) receiving a gentleman caller
- d) war

22. The speaker is _____ who speaks from _____.

- a) a woman the grave
- b) a man from a carriage
- c) death the grave
- d) a woman the carriage

23. “He kindly stopped for me;” In this line, there is an example of

_____.

- a) Irony
- b) paradox
- c) personification
- d) anaphora

13. Because I Could Not Stop for Death is A Poem by..... (1830-1886)

- a) Mark Twain
- b) Henry James
- c) Emily Zola
- d) Emily Dickinson

14. “Because I Could Not Stop for Death” is a lyric poem on

_____.

- a) theme of travelling
- b) theme of love
- c) theme of death
- d) theme of war

15. The journey to _____ begins in Stanza 1.

- a) immortality
- b) the grave
- c) death
- d) childhood

16. The theme of the poem seems to be that _____ .

- a) death is not be feared
- b) life is comfortable
- c) life is not pleasant when you got old
- d) death is fearful

17. house of A Poem Because I Could Not Stop for Death means _____.

- a) feared
- b) Netting

- c) Speaker's tomb
- d) The speaker's marriage

18. Tulle of A Poem Because I Could Not Stop for Death means

_____.

- a) feared
- b) Netting
- c) Speaker's tomb
- d) The speaker's marriage

19. the rhyme scheme of the first stanza ? _____ .

- a) a b c b
- b) a a b b
- c) a b c c
- d) a b c d

20. Immortality is _____ .

- a) a swelling of the ground
- b) destruction
- c) the speaker's marriage
- d) A passenger in the carriage

21. "We passed the fields of gazing grain". In this line , there is an example of _____ .

- a) irony
- b) paradox
- c) alliteration
- d) anaphora

22. In the following stanza , there is an example of _____ .

*We passed the school where children played,
Their lessons scarcely done;
We passed the fields of gazing grain,
We passed the setting sun*

- a) simile
- b) paradox
- c) Irony
- d) anaphora

Read the following poem, and then answer the questions below.

Hope is the thing with feathers
That perches in the soul,
And sings the tune without the words,
And never stops at all,
And sweetest in the gale is heard;
And sore must be the storm
That could abash the little bird
That kept so many warm.
I've heard it in the chillest land
And on the strangest sea;
Yet, never, in extremity,
It asked a crumb of me.

34. The poet communicates that hope _____ .

- a) brings discomfort and grief because it's like a dream
- b) is unlike a bird for being dependent
- c) has feathers like a bird
- d) is like a bird because its free and independent spirit

35. The poet's use of the word "*thing*" indicates that hope is something _____ .

- a) abstract and vague
- b) like an extended grieve
- c) inanimate
- d) concrete and clear

24. What does hope mean to the poet ?

- a) It brings discomfort and grief because it's like a dream
- b) It is unlike a bird for being dependent
- c) It has feathers like a bird
- d) It is like a bird because its free and independent spirit

25. The word "*thing*" indicates that hope is something _____ .

- a) abstract and vague
- b) like an extended grieve
- c) inanimate
- d) concrete and clear

26. Dickinson's poem _____ by giving hope delicate and sweet characteristics in the word "*perches*"

- a) Further broadens the metaphor
- b) Because I Could Not Stop for Death

- c) Rip Van Winkle
- d) The Negro Speaks of Rivers

27. Choice of the word "perches" also suggests that, like _____.

- a) a bird , hope is planning to stay
- b) a bird , hope change over the years
- c) a bird , hope has short presence.

28. The second stanza depicts hope's _____.

- a) continuous presence
- b) continuous absence
- c) hopeless
- d) universal

29. In line one, second stanza, the word "gale" means

- a) a horrible windstorm
- b) a horrible universal
- c) a wonderful rainstorm
- d) a horrible ghost

30. What sense does the "And sings the tune—without the words," give the reader ?

- a) Hope is like words
- b) Hope is universal
- c) Hope is not like words
- d) Hope is a singing bird
- d) a bird , hope broadens your mind

28. The second stanza depicts hope's _____.

- a) continuous presence
- b) continuous absence
- c) hopeless
- d) universal

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- a) a horrible windstorm
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30. What sense does the "And sings the tune—without the words," give the reader ?

- a) Hope is like words
- b) Hope is universal
- c) Hope is not like words
- d) Hope is a singing bird

26. The poet communicates that hope is similar to a bird in _____.

- a) bringing discomfort and grief because it's like a dream
- b) being dependent
- c) having feathers
- d) its ability to bring comfort and consolation

27. What is the figure of speech in "*That perches in the soul,*"?

- _____
- a) Personification
 - b) simile
 - c) metaphor
 - d) paradox

18. What does hope mean to the poet ?

- a) It brings discomfort and grief because it's like a dream
- b) It is unlike a bird for being dependent
- c) It has feathers like a bird
- d) It is like a bird because its free and independent spirit

19. The word "*thing*" indicates that hope is something _____ .

- a) abstract and vague
- b) like an extended grieve
- c) inanimate
- d) concrete and clear

28. Which line gives the reader the sense that "hope is universal"?

- _____
- a) "*It asked a crumb of me.*"
 - b) "*And sings the tune—without the words,*"
 - c) "*Hope is the thing with feathers*"
 - d) "*And sweetest in the gale is heard*"

29. We understand that hope is planning to stay when the poet says

- _____.
- a) "*perches in the soul,*"
 - b) "*sings the tune...*"
 - c) "*asked a crumb of me.*"
 - d) "*never stops at all,*"

30. The repetition of "And..." at the beginning of some lines in this poem is called _____.

- a) addition
- b) simile
- c) alliteration
- d) anaphora

15. What does Dickinson compare the bird to?

- a) Discomfort and grief because it's like a dream
- b) Dependence
- c) Other birds with feathers
- d) Hope

16. The poet's use of the word "thing" indicates that hope is something _____.

- a) abstract and vague
- b) like an extended griever
- c) inanimate
- d) concrete and clear

17. The line "And sings the tune—without the words," gives the reader a sense that _____.

- a) hope is like words
- b) hope is universal
- c) hope is not like words
- d) hope is a singing bird

18. In line two, first stanza, the word "Perches" means

- a) settles
- b) flusters
- c) dies
- d) passes on

19. According to the last line of the poem, Dickinson feels that hope

- a) is selfless for not sharing its crumbs with her
- b) is a bird that eats crumbs when it is hungry
- c) is like crumbs—small and unimportant
- d) gives and asks nothing in return

36. The line "And sings the tune—without the words," gives the reader sense that _____.

- a) Hope is like words
- b) Hope is universal
- c) Hope is not like words
- d) Hope is a singing bird

37. In line two, first stanza, the word "perches" suggests that _____.

- a) hope is planning to stay
- b) hope change over the years
- c) hope has short presence
- d) hope broadens your mind

38. The poem "Hope is the Thing with Feathers" was written by _____.

- a) Mark Twain
- b) Henry James
- c) Emily Zola
- d) Emily Dickinson

20. What sense does the “*And sings the tune—without the words,*” give the reader ?

- a) Hope is like words
- b) Hope is universal
- c) Hope is not like words
- d) Hope is a singing bird

21. What does the word “*perches*” in first stanza suggest?

- a) hope is planning to stay
- b) hope change over the years
- c) hope has short presence
- d) hope broadens your mind

35. The author of this poem is _____

- a) Edgar Allan Poe
- b) Emily Dickinson
- c) Mark Twain
- d) Claude Limns

36. Which word in the poem represents “hope” ?

_____.

- a) Things
- b) Soul
- c) Feathers
- d) Perches

37. “*And sweetest in the gale is heard*” is _____ - because hope’s most comforting song is heard during a “gale,”

- a) dramatic
- b) ironic
- c) humorous
- d) metaphoric

38. in the second line , first stanza “perches “ means

_____ -

- a) stay
- b) windstorm
- c) hope
- d) hopeful message

22. Who is the author of this poem "*Hope is the Thing with Feathers*" ?

- a) Mark Twain
- b) Henry James
- c) Emily Zola
- d) Emily Dickinson

24. In this line, “Hope is the thing with feathers” there is an example of

- _____.
- a) simile
 - b) paradox
 - c) metaphor
 - d) anaphors

25. “It is like a bird because its free and ...” What does it refer to?

- _____.
- a) A dream
 - b) Happiness
 - c) A wild bird
 - d) Hope

39. “*Hope is the Thing with feathers*” What is the figure of speech in this statement ?

- a) Metaphor
- b) Irony
- c) Paradox
- d) Smile

40. What is the rhyme scheme of the last stanza?

- a) a b bb
- b) a a b b
- c) a b c c
- d) a b c d

41. Why hope is like a bird ? _____ -

- a) Because it is unlike a bird for being dependent
- b) Because it has feathers like a bird
- c) Because its free and independent spirit
- d) Because it brings discomfort and grief

26. Hope is something abstract and vague ***

- a) a thing
- b) an extended grieve
- c) a bird
- d) concrete and clear thing

27. What sense does “And sings the tune—without the words,” gives the reader?

- a) Hope is like words

- b) Hope is universal
- c) Hope is not like words
- d) Hope is a singing bird

28. What is The rhyme scheme of the first two stanzas?

- a) abab cdcd
- b) abcb cdcd
- c) aabb ccdd
- d) abab abcd

III – Poetry

Read the following poem, and then answer the questions below.

I've known rivers:

**I've known rivers ancient as the world and older than the
flow of human blood in human veins.**

My soul has grown deep like the rivers.

I bathed in the Euphrates when dawns were young.

I built my hut near the Congo and it lulled me to sleep.

I looked upon the Nile and raised the pyramids above it.

I heard the singing of the Mississippi when Abe Lincoln

went down to New Orleans, and I've seen its muddy

bosom turn all golden in the sunset.

I've known rivers:

Ancient, dusky rivers.

My soul has grown deep like the rivers.

18. What is the title of this poem?

- a) The Negro Speaks of Rivers
- b) The Rivers and the Negro
- c) The Negro Speaks of Freedom
- d) I've Known Rivers

**19. "My soul has grown deep like the rivers." in this line there is an
example of _____.**

- a) a metaphor

- b) a paradox
- c) an alliteration
- d) a simile

20. What could be one of the good themes of this poem? _____.

- a) **Wisdom and Experience**
- b) Love of Nature
- c) Death
- d) War

21. In “lulled me to sleep, leaving me easy prey” there is an example of

_____.

- a) simile
- b) metaphor
- c) **alliteration**
- d) paradox

22. . In “My soul has grown deep like the rivers.” there is an example of

_____.

- a) **simile**
- b) alliteration
- c) paradox
- d) anaphors

23. The repetition of “I...” at the beginning of some lines that are after each other is kind of_____.

- a) simile
- b) paradox
- c) irony
- d) **anaphors**