

1) there are two main approaches to the English novel

- historical and Method
- **historical and practical**
- practical and Method

2) The 18th century is usually referred to as the age of enlightenment

- because it brought light to the education.
- because it brought light to the Church .
- **because it brought light to the human mind.**

3) The previous ages were dark and there was

- **negative attitude toward new ideas of any kind**
- with attitude toward new ideas of any kind
- it were not interest by attitude toward new ideas of any kind

4) who was called the 18th century the age of reason

- **Tomas Paine**
- Norton Anthology
- Daniel Defoe

5) why they called the 18th century the age of reason.

- The reason depends on thinking only .
- **The reason depends on thinking and using of the human mind.**
- The reason depends on thinking and methods .

6) According to the Norton Anthology of English literature, In the Previous ages of the 18th century

- **the earth was the center of the universe where a single sun moved around it.**
- the earth was the not a center of the universe
- the universe was the center of the earth where a single sun moved around it.

7) In which century ,England was a great power in the world, even it became the most powerful empire.

- 16 th

- **17 th**
- 18 th

8) was the date of restoring the monarchy by King Charles II

- **1660**
- 1760
- 1600

9) it was called the Glorious Revolution because there was

- **no bloodshed.**
- bloodshed.
- because it was build paces.

10) In 18th century ,there were two political parties in England

- The labor & Tory Group
- **Tory & Whig Group**
- Whig & Tory Group

11) Romanticism was reaction against

- novel
- poetry
- **reason**

12) established the Royal Society

- William
- Mary
- James II
- **Charles II**

13) The illegitimate son of Charles II wanted to be the king. He led an uprising against James II, but..

- **he failed.**
- he succeed.
- he didn't make any thing

14) the Glorious Revolution happened in

- 1630
- **1688**

- 1700

15) The Augustan Age, why were called that

- this came from the name the place
- this came from the name the Month of August
- **this came from the name the first Roman emperor**

16) England the Restoration , it is happened in

- **1660**
- 1770
- 1800

17) there are tow Kinds of literature at the 17th and 18th centuries

- poetry & novel
- **Poetry & drama**
- drama & novel

18) There are many reason of , drama had been weakened In the 18th , one of this not correct

- As result of that novels flourished and grew quickly
- Drama was also the vehicle for the political comments of writers
- censorship after the License Act
- **because the drama very boring and the people want new thing**

19) All kind of poetry were written in

- **the 18th century**
- the 16th century
- the 17th century

20) Nearly at end of the 18th century, 1798 is a very important literary date

- It is the beginning of a new movement which is Novel .
- **It is the beginning of a new movement which is Romanticism.**
- It is the beginning of a new movement which is Poetry .

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم  
2nd lecture The Rise of the Novel

1) why did people start to read a lot?

- **because of printing and spread of newspapers.**
- because of the spread the revolution.
- 1+ 2 correct

2) The main features (Changes) of the 18th century; In which age

- The age of reason & Victorian age
- **enlightenment age & the age of reason.**
- enlightenment age& Victorian age.

3) one of these not of changes led to the rise of novel

- **Freedom & Rational thinking & Spread of education & Agricultural& Government**
- Material & Scientific & City Migration & Social & Diversity & Political Change
- Freedom & Rational thinking & Spread of education & Agricultural

4) these changes in the 18th century led to ,

- more reading public appeared only
- made an audience for the English novel
- **1+ 2**

5) there was a belief in human ability to achieve what he wanted without given instructions by anyone or the church.

- Spread of education
- **Freedom**
- Rational thinking

6) It became possible to apply rational laws to describe social and physical behavior, so knowledge could be used in everyday life.

- **Rational thinking**
- social change
- Material change

7) what is the meaning by City Migration

- a lot of people moved from the town (city) to the country (village).



- **a lot of people moved from the country (village) to the town (city).**

- 1+ 2

8) they didn't grow potato why ?

- because they thought it was the cause of diseases and plagues

- it was not mentioned in the Bible, it was no good for human

- **1+2**

9) According Daniel Defoe, There were seven classes of people in the 18th century. the first is "<u>The Great</u>" what is meaning

- who live very plentifully

- **who live lavish life.**

- who live well

10) According Daniel Defoe, There were seven classes of people in the 18th century. the first is .."<u>The Miserable</u>" what is meaning

- that fares hard.,

- **that really suffers want.**

- who fare indifferently

11) According Daniel Defoe, There were a classes of people in the 18th century. how many classes?

- 9

- 7

- 6

12) Political stability and years of peace in England resulted into an economic prosperity that led to emerging of

- **The middle class.**

- The Poor class.

- The Rich class.

13) there are many revolutions in this age the fist revolution is :

- The American Revolution.

- The French Revolution.

- **The Glorious Revolution**

14) The Glorious Revolution where was start ?

- **England**

- France

- Roman

15) called the Revolution of 1688 , which is Revolution

- The American Revolution.

- The French Revolution.

- **The Glorious Revolution.**

16) why they called it was "Bloodless Revolution" ?

- because few battles took place on English soil .

- because they didn't use the arm .

- **1+ 2**

17) James 11 left England to..

- America

- **France**

- Roman

18) The Glorious Revolution It was aim to

- Liberty ,Equality ,Fraternity

- Independence., Freedom. Equality.

- **Get rid of James 11 and his injustice. ,Political and social settlement**

19) 1- Liberty 2- Equality 3- Fraternity it was aimed for ...

- The Glorious Revolution

- The American Revolution

- **The French Revolution**

20) ..... in north America Joined together to free themselves from the control of England and became the United States of America

- 14 colonies

- **13 colonies**

- 18 colonies

21) During the first years of the revolution, many poor people and farmers attacked rich people by braking into their houses. They stole and killed them ... That time was called ...?

- " **the Great Fear**".
- " the Great Revolution".
- " the Great power".

22) The revolution in french ended when..... took power in 1799

- William Orange
- **Napoleon Bonaparte**
- James II

23) After around ten years of instability, the new French was finally formed, inspired by

- **the American Revolution**
- the French Revolution
- the Industrial Revolution

24) All revolutions of that time focused on.....

- Liberty
- Fraternity
- **Individualism**

25) when did the French Revolution start

- **1789**
- 1799
- 1660

26) one of these is Bad effects of the industrial revolution

- Transportation became easier.
- **Materialistic interest**
- Mass production

27) Which change is very important to this age ?

- **Political change**
- Social change
- spread education

28) why was The French Revolution the beginning a called "the Great fear"

- **because many poor people and farmers attacked rich people by braking into their houses.**
- because many Rich people attacked poor people by braking into their houses.
- all is not correct

29) what is the mean by fraternity

- The group of people who Not share to gather by idea, work, relationship
- **The group of people who share to gather by idea, work, relationship**
- The group of people who there was a belief in human ability to achieve what he wanted without given instructions

30) Which Political change is very important to this age ?

- **because political is ability very important to live and to do anything in the life**
- because There was a new outlook towards family life
- 1+ 2

- هذي حلها الدكتور لما سأل الاسئله بالمحاضره ,,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم  
3rd lecture The Rise of the Novel

1) Critics usually disagree on a unified definition for the novel

- as a kind of music.
- as a kind of literacy.
- **as a kind of art.**

2) The English name is derived from the Italian

- novel
- **novella**
- novell

3) The English name is derived from ----- novella

- the frence
- the England
- **the Italian**

4) novella it means

- a big new thing
- a little old thing
- **a little new thing**

5) it was a new form of writing, the novel replaced

- poetry and literature
- **poetry and drama**
- literature and drama

6) It grew in production in the

- 17th century
- **18th century**
- 19th century

7) Language of Fiction: Essays in Criticism and Verbal Analysis of the English Novel(1966),

- **According to David Lodge in his book**
- According to Henry James in his book

- According to Some critics

8) we assess a novelist according to the success with which he constructs in fictional world

- **David Lodge**

- Henry James

- Some critics

9) A novel is a living thing, all one and continuous, like any other organism, who was said that ?

- David Lodge

- **Henry James**

- Some critics

10) Some critics go further than that

- **they think that the work of the novelist is creative not descriptive**

- A novel is a living thing, all one and continuous, like any other organism

- we assess a novelist according to the success with which he constructs in fictional world

11) A novel is a kind of communication. It acts as a bridge between the novelist and audience

- Henry James

- **Austin Wright**

- Defo

12) he sees novel as a kind of art ,, who is that

- David Lodge

- **E.M. Forster**

- Austin Wright

13) A novel is a kind of art,

- It is written for "artistic sake", to show how it is well made

- good artistic experience

- **all is correct**

14) the novel is written for "artistic sake" why

- to show how it is write

- to show how it is spread

- **to show how it is well made**

15) A novel is a kind of art,

- good artistic experience.
- It is written for "artistic sake", to show how it is well made
- **all is correct**

16) There was a great effect of ----- on the appearance of the novel.

- **Elizabethan drama**
- Elizabethan novel
- Elizabethan poetry

17) the first novelist and she made a living from publishing novels.

- E.M. Forster
- Anna
- **Aphra Behn**

18) There was a great effect of Elizabethan drama on ...

- **the appearance of the novel**
- the appearance of the drama
- the appearance of the poetry

19) The novel is written in prose, but there is sometimes

- **poetic language**
- prose language
- all is incorrect

20) Features of the novel is

- There is an order in relation to time and place
- There are characters in the novel
- **all correct**

21) The novelist tries to make his imaginative characters believable to some extent.  
Why?

- **a reader can expect some actions and reactions in the novel**
- a writer can expect some actions and reactions in the novel
- a C rites can expect some actions and reactions in the novel

22) If there is a prose narrative of twenty or thirty pages or less, it is called

- **a short story.**

- a novella

- a novel

23) If there is a prose narrative between forty or fifty and a hundred pages

- a short story.

- **a novella**

- a novel

24) If there is a prose narrative usually more than a hundred pages.

- a short story.

- a novella

- **a novel**

25) one of these not The main reasons behind the rise of the novel

- Growing middle class

- **Growing high class**

- Printing made books and written material available

26) drama was subjected to censorship .. why ?

- **after Licensing Act**

- before Licensing Act

- before Licensing drama

27) Ian Watt says that there was a "triple rise" appeared in

- **the 18th century**

- the 19th century

- the 20th century

28) a "triple rise" is

- Rise of the high , Rise of literacy , Rise of the novel

- **Rise of the middle class , Rise of literacy , Rise of the novel**

- Rise of the drama , Rise of literacy , Rise of the novel

29) Mathew Arnold called the 18th century

- "age of novel"

- "age of poetry"



- **"age of prose"**

30) The 18th century holds not only the birth of the English novel, but

- **"hope and confidence replace the doubt and uncertainty."**

- "doubt and uncertainty replace hope and confidence"

- all is correct

31) their writing was a reflection of the society they lived in from their point of view.

- **Defoe, Richardson and Fielding**

- Defoe, Henry and Fielding

- Defoe, Richardson and E.M. Forster

32) He is considered as the father of the English novel.

- **Defoe,**

- Richardson,

- Fielding

33) He was a "turning point" in the history of the English novel.

- Richardson,

- Fielding

- **Defoe,**

34) thinks that a novel acts upon its readers ,

- Fielding

- **Mathew Arnold**

- Defoe

35) They were "anti-novel". .. why ?

- Degrading form of writing. Poor language

- Bringing bad values to their society which would corrupt people.

- **all correct**

36) They were "anti-novel". .. why ? all is not correct

- **Degrading form of writing. Poor language and full of love stories**

- Degrading form of writing. Poor language and full of war stories

- all correct

37) With the arrival of novelists in the 19th century, such as Dickens, Joyce and Bronte,

there was a great change in their novels

- **The intention of the novelists changed from the external to the internal.**
- The intention of the novelists changed from the internal to the external.
- all correct

38) why some critics consider Aphra Behn the first novelist?

- She wrote Oronooko in 1688
- borrowed a lot from the French romances.
- **1+ 2 correct**

39) who is the first English novel ?

- Mathew Arnold
- Fielding
- **Defoe,**

40) Give the Good novelist appeared during the 18th century ?

- **Defoe ,Samuel Richardson, Henry fielding , Oliver Goldsmith**
- Defoe ,Samuel Richardson,Oliver Goldsmith, Mathew Arnold
- Defoe ,Samuel Richardson, Henry fielding , Mathew Arnold

41) tell me the characters of write of novel during this period by great novelist ? all correct

- Their novels were full of details, they examined life in depth
- they mix real life and fictional life together
- **all correct**

42) complete the following sentence -In the 18 century . which group of people were against the novel or the Anti-novel -----

- **(upper class)**
- (middle class)
- (poor class)

43) complete the following sentence <u><b>the length of Novella</b></u> is</b>

- twenty or thirty pages or less, .
- more than a hundred pages.
- **forty or fifty and a hundred pages**



1) there are many type of the Novel and the main Novel is

- 10
- **11**
- 12

2) These types of novels are very well-established in...

- the literary traditions only .
- the literary traditions of Nonfiction.
- **the literary traditions of fiction.**

3) Some critics may divide novels according to time ..

- classical , Elizabethan , modern , post-modern
- Elizabethan , Victorian , classical
- **classical , Victorian , modern, post-modern**

4) - Another division would be according to novels' topics. Thus , their topics would be

- **colonial, romantic, political, psychological, natural**
- Elizabethan , Victorian , classical
- colonial, romantic, political, Magication, natural

5) - The Regional novel:

- it is also called " novel of education
- **It contains a lot of attention on a particular, geographical region.**
- It contains scientific setting which is related to advanced technology

6) Example of The Regional novel

- Jonathan Swift's in the novel "Gulliver's Travels"
- Defoe's in the novel "Robinson Crusoe"
- **Thomas Hardy's in the novel "The Return of the Native" .**

7) Example of Science Fiction novel

- Thomas Hardy's in the novel "The Return of the Native" .
- **Jonathan Swift's in the novel "Gulliver's Travels"**
- Defoe's in the novel "Robinson Crusoe"

8) In 18 cent. Which one of these was a kind of challenge for people

- science
- Revolution
- **Travelling**

9) Gothic novels usually happen in place such as :(--)

- market
- **graveyards**
- gardens

10) The Faction Novel is has another name , what is this name

- **Non Fiction**
- Fiction
- Fiction & science

11) The letter Novel another name is?

- fantastic novel
- **epistolary novel**
- fact and fiction

12) Example of action novel

- Thomas Hardy's in the novel "The Return of the Native" .
- **Defoe's in the novel "Robinson Crusoe"**
- Jonathan Swift's in the novel "Gulliver's Travels"

13) the Science Fiction novel

- It contains a lot of attention on a particular, geographical region.
- it is also called " novel of education"
- **It contains scientific setting which is related to advanced technology**

14) the Science Fiction novel , it also called

- **novel as "Fantastic" fiction.**
- it is also called " novel of education"
- It is simply "fiction about fiction"

15) Some critics may divide novels according to

- time, topics
- time, topics , place

- **time, topics ,gender**

16) Defoe's Robinson Crusoe is the ..

- the Science Fiction novel
- **The action Novel**
- The Bildungsroman novel

17) Thomas Hardy's The Return of the Native

- **The Regional novel**
- The action Novel
- the Science Fiction novel

18) Jonathan Swift's Gulliver's Travels

- **the Science Fiction novel**
- The action Novel
- The Regional novel

19) ,,,,, H.G. Wells is considered one the most important authors of science fiction. His most notable science fiction works

- In the 20th century
- **In the 19th century**
- In the 18th century

20) the ..... there is sometimes a loose plot structure.

- the Science Fiction novel
- The Regional novel
- **The action Novel**

21) The Bildungsroman novel it is called is

- " novel of practice ".
- " novel of Fantastic".
- **" novel of education".**

22) it refers to that novel which follows the development and cultivation of a young protagonist from his childhood through adulthood till his maturity.

- the Science Fiction novel
- The action Novel
- **The Bildungsroman novel**

23) formation of single main character ; a young man or young woman..

- The most important features of this kind of The action novel .
- The most important features of this kind of The Science Fiction novel .
- **The most important features of this kind of The Bildungsroman novel .**

24) The most important features of this kind of The Bildungsroman novel .

- Determination
- Individualism
- **1+2**

25) It is also known as a social problem novel

- the Science Fiction novel
- **the the social novel**
- The action Novel

26) It is a reflection of the abuses of industry against the poor

- the Science Fiction novel
- **the the social novel**
- The action Novel

27) Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship (1795) by Goethe. it was translated by .....

- Defoe
- **Carlyle**
- William

28) Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship (1795) by Goethe. it was translated by Carlyle.

- **it is a novel of education.**
- it is a novel of political .
- it is a novel of social.

29) Dickens wrote

- **Oliver Twist**
- Robinson Crose
- Lawrence Sterne

30) An example of this kind of the social novel is

- defoe "robinson crusoe"
- Lawrence Sterne "Tristram Shandy "

- **Dickens' "Oliver Twist"**

31) The English father of Metafiction

- Dickens' "Oliver Twist"

- **Lawrence Sterne "Tristram Shandy "**

- Defo "Robinson Crose"

32) A Christmas Carol is ..

- **is a good example of the struggles of working class with their social problems.**

- is a good example of the struggles of working class with their science Fiction problems.

- is a good example of the working class with their science problems.

33) In the Oliver Twist (1837). Dickens wrote ...

- **about London life and poor.**

- about London life and Rich.

- about Parise life and poor.

34) The Metafiction novel it also called

- " novel of education".

- **" novel fiction about fiction "**.

- " novel of Fantstic"

35) It deals with the nature and process of the composition of the novel.

- the Science Fiction novel

- The Bildungsroman novel

- **The Metafiction novel**

36) directs his readers to turn back several pages to read a passage.who is that write

- Dickens' "Oliver Twist"

- **Lawrence Sterne "Tristram Shandy "**

- Defo "Robinson Crose"

37) This word is formed of two word (Fact and fiction) .

- the Science Fiction novel

- **The Faction Novel**

- The Metafiction novel

38) According to Encyclopedia Britannica a nonfiction novel is



- **is a story of actual people and actual events told with the dramatic techniques of a novel**
- it refers to a novel that is between fact and fiction which deals with real events or people
- it is a reaction against the rapid industrialization and its effects on social, economic and political issues

39) It is a novel that sets its event and characters in such a well-defined historical context

- **The Historical novel**
- The Metafiction novel
- the Science Fiction novel

40) It includes convincing detailed description of manners, buildings ,...etc.

- the Science Fiction novel
- **The Historical novel**
- The Metafiction novel

41) .....was successful British novelist and "the greatest single influence on fiction in the 19th century ".

- **Sir Walter Scott**
- Victor Hugo's Notre-Dame De Paris .
- Dicken's A Tale of Tow Citise

42) Sir Walter Scott established the historical novel through his

- Notre-Dame De Paris
- A Tale of Tow Citise
- **Waverley novels.**

43) He wrote historical novels about ..... and about the lowlanders and highlanders of Scotland

- Old Age
- **Middle Age**
- modern Age

44) most famous novels are Waverley (1814), Antiquary(1816).

- **Sir Walter Scott**
- Victor Hugo's
- Dicken's

45) The object of the picaresque novel is

- **to take a central figure and follow his adventures all over the novel.**
- Determination, there is a positive attitude towards life.
- Individualism, there is a deep outlook towards the private life and thoughts of this character

46) the hero of ....., moves or travels from one place to another in order to achieve his interests

- The letter novel
- The Gothic Novel
- **The picaresque novel**

47) Example The picaresque novel

- Dicken's A Tale of Two Cities
- Victor Hugo's Notre-Dame De Paris .
- **Henry Fielding's Joseph Andrews**

48) The letter novel is called also

- "novel of education".
- **"epistolary novel"**.
- "novel fiction about fiction".

49) Richardson's Pamela Example of ..

- The picaresque novel
- The Gothic Novel
- **The letter novel**

50) This kind of novel usually contains frightening castles, graveyards and such terrifying places

- **The Gothic Novel**
- The letter novel
- The picaresque novel

51) Even the characters in this kind of novel are strange and frightening. what is the novel ?

- The letter novel
- **The Gothic Novel**
- The picaresque novel

52) Novels about vampires are also considered

- **The Gothic Novel**
- The letter novel
- The picaresque novel

1) Element of the novel is

- Character
- Point of view
- **both**

2) Characterization According to Wikipedia Encyclopedia it is

- It is a literary element and may be employed in the works of art or even in everyday conversation
- the art of creating characters for a narrative,
- **both is correct**

3) which is right..

- Characterization is "the process" of conveying information about characters in reality
- **Characterization is "the process" of conveying information about characters in fiction**
- both

4) - Characters have great effects on other elements such as the plot or the action of the novel, the place and time of it and the other elements.

- **right**
- Wrong

5) - According to Lan Watt, Two aspects have especial importance in the novel,

- the plot or the action of the novel.
- **Characterization, Presentation of background.**
- the place and time

6) Boulton says in his book, the Anatomy of the Novel (1975) that "

- **character in a novel is not puzzling as character in real life**
- character in a novel is puzzling as character in real life
- 1+2 incorrect

7) Boulton says in his book, the Anatomy of the Novel

- a novel is complex ; it is a work of art
- a novel is long ; it is a work of art
- **a novel is short; it is a work of art**

8) the Anatomy of the Novel is the book for ....

- Lan Watt
- **Boulton**
- Defo

9) There is a kind of ----- on the readers they make them hate or love them.

- political effect
- economic effect
- **emotional effect**

10) Methods of Characterization

- **Their actions and others' reaction towards them ,speech, thought s,Physical appearance**
- the plot or the action of the novel, the place and time of it
- all is correct

11) Flat character It was called "humorous" in-----

- **the 17th century.**
- the 18th century.
- the 19th century.

12) Flat character It was called

- meaningful
- responsible
- **humorous**

13) A flat character

- **doesn't present different attitudes**
- it is present different attitudes
- all is not correct .

14) A flat character ...

- it is not static to some extent.
- **it is static to some extent.**
- it is some time static and some time not static

15) It is true that human being has

- more clearly than that shown in flat characters
- **more complexity than that shown in flat characters**

- 1+ 2

16) Some critics divide characters according to their roles in their novels into

- major characters
- minor characters
- **both**

17) A character that has not a great part in the novel, but he helps the major characters through the novel.

- **Minor character**
- Major character
- all it's incorrect

18) Simply, most of the events in the novel revolves around this character

- Minor character
- **Major character**
- all it is incorrect

19) Minor character it is called also ....

- **secondary**
- primary
- central

20) - Major character it is called also ....

- secondary
- primary
- **central**

21) -This character changes after facing difficult situations in the novel (changeable).

- Static character
- Protagonist character
- **Dynamic character**

22) This character doesn't change. He has the same qualities and personality whenever he appears in the novel.

- Protagonist character:
- **Static character:**
- Dynamic character

23) The main character who faces conflicts in the novel.

- Static character:
- Dynamic character
- **Protagonist character:**

24) the flat character is about single idea and one quality..... < this Q from teacher>

- **single idea and one quality**
- multible idea and one quality
- single idea and more quality

25) <u>around character</u> has many different ideas and different qualities

- **many different ideas and different qualities**
- one ideas and different qualities
- many different ideas and one qualities

26) Antagonist character:

- The main character who faces conflicts in the novel.
- **This character is against the protagonist. He tries to challenge and defy him.**
- This character doesn't change. He has the same qualities and personality whenever he appears in the novel.

27) Which narrators is free to judge and comment in character

- first-person narrator
- Objective narrator
- **Omniscient narrator**

28) Usually this first person narrator is the main character who narrates his own story and experience.

- Omniscient narrator
- Third- person narrator
- **first-person narrator**

29) The novelist has "access" to his characters and from that access he gets feelings, thoughts, actions....etc.

- first-person narrator
- Third- person narrator
- **Omniscient narrator**

30) He shows his characters during a short period of time or a long period of time.

- Third- person narrator
- **Omniscient narrator**
- first-person narrator

31) He often focuses his attention on one or two characters

- first-person narrator
- Third- person narrator
- **Omniscient narrator**

32) Third- person narrator

- **There is one character, minor or major, narrates the story from his point of view.**
- He shows his characters during a short period of time or a long period of time. He often focuses his attention on one or two characters
- The novelist has "access" to his characters and from that access he gets feelings, thoughts, actions....etc

33) This is the opposite of the omniscient narrator.

- Third- person narrator
- **Objective narrator**
- first-person narrator

34) The narrator keeps his point view away and never gets involved to judge events explanation from the narrator

- first-person narrator
- **Objective narrator**
- Third- person narrator

35) The novelist leaves his characters face their fates.

- **Objective narrator**
- first-person narrator
- Third- person narrator

36) -The novelist leaves his characters face their fates.

- Third- person narrator
- **Objective narrator**
- first-person narrator



37) -There is more than one kind of narrators in a novel Multiple narrator Objective narrator first-person narrator

- Objective narrator
- first-person narrator
- **Multiple narrator**

38) There is no human being who is perfect. Also,

- there is character who perfect in the novel.
- **there is no character who perfect in the novel.**
- 1+ 2 incorrect

39) The novelist leaves his characters face their fates by using

- **Objective narrator**
- first-person narrator
- Third- person narrator

(40) دعواتكم لأخوي ,,

- اللهم ارحمه واغفر له واسكنه فسيح جناته -

- -

1) Some critics see setting as

- **the place and time in which the events of the novel take place**
- the place and time in which the events of the novel take time
- the place in which the events of the novel take place

2) During the 18th century,

- there was a kind of supernatural setting such as huge castles and palaces
- **novelists employed a natural setting in their novels as the houses of common people,**
- 1+2 is correct

3) in the previous age,

- novelists employed a natural setting in their novels as the houses of common people,
- **there was a kind of supernatural setting such as huge castles and palaces**
- 1+2 is correct

4) which sentence is right

- Setting is very important for poems. But in novels, it is not that important
- Setting is very important for poems. and novels, it is also very important
- **-Setting is very important for novels. But in poems, it is not that important**

5) During the 18th century...novelists employed

- supernatural setting such as huge castles and palaces.
- **-a natural setting in their novels as the houses of common people**
- all is wrong

6) In previous Age ..novelists employed

- -a natural setting in their novels as the houses of common people
- **supernatural setting such as huge castles and palaces.**
- all is wrong

7) one is Not of The components of the setting in the novel

- The Physical place ,The social environment
- The time ,The weather.
- **- characters , the weather**

8) The components of the setting in the novel

- 2
- 3
- **4**

9) The components of the setting in the novel

- place & time
- social environment & weather
- **1+2 correct**

10) The Physical place is The components of the setting in the novel..e.g

- **Location: city, country, at sea, on island..Etc.**
- such as Restoration, Edwardian, Victorian.
- such as religious practices, education and games.

11) The time in which the novel takes place. e.g

- Such as year, season, month, day, hour.
- Period of the time: such as Restoration, Edwardian, Victorian.
- **a +b correct**

12) These components make characters ----- differently when they move from one setting to another.

- **respond**
- unrespond
- Change

13) one of this is not the Purposes (Functions) of Using the setting

- **Setting is not used to give characters a place and time to make their actions**
- It is used to add more meaning to the characters and events
- In some novels, the setting is a character itself

14) If the setting is misleading in time and place, the reader feels

- more interested in the events of the novel and becomes careless about it
- more interested in the events of the novel and becomes care about it
- **less interested in the events of the novel and becomes careless about it**

15) setting can be classified into

- Realistic setting &Imagined setting

## - **Detailed setting & Vague setting**

- 1+2 correct

### 16) Detailed setting meaning

- usually it exists in real life like (London, Paris...Etc) or it is very similar to real one.

- **A creative novelist adds a lot of details to his setting because it is very important as characters and other elements of his novel**

- Some novelists use a kind of unclear setting because they focus on other elements rather than setting.

### 17) Vague setting means

- **-Some novelists use a kind of unclear setting because they focus on other elements rather than setting.**

- A creative novelist adds a lot of details to his setting because it is very important as characters and other elements of his novel

- usually it exists in real life like (London, Paris...Etc) or it is very similar to real one.

### 18) Realistic setting means

- Some novelists use a kind of unclear setting because they focus on other elements rather than setting.

- A creative novelist adds a lot of details to his setting because it is very important as characters and other elements of his novel

- **usually it exists in real life like (London, Paris...Etc) or it is very similar to real one.**

### 19) it doesn't exist in real life. It is from the novelist's imagination and creation

- Realistic setting

- **Imagined setting (unrealistic)**

- Vague setting

### 20) setting can be revealed through many things like

- **Clothes, Products, Building**

- time, place, weather

- 1+2 correct

### 21) According to the Oxford English Dictionary, theme

- an idea or concept that is very important to the novel.

- **is the subject of a piece of writing "**

- The deeper layer of meaning" beneath the events

22) Some critics see the theme as

- an idea or concept that is very important to the novel.
- **The deeper layer of meaning" beneath the events**
- is the subject of a piece of writing ".

23) One is Not of the Purposes or Functions of the Theme

- It enriches the reader's experience.
- It gives the novel a universal aspect.
- **It makes the novel authentic**

24) -----divides themes into

- **Jeremy Hawthorn**
- Boulton
- E.M Foster

25) Jeremy Hawthorn divides themes into

- The Covert (implicit) theme
- The Overt (explicit) theme
- **1+2 correct**

26) the reader discovers this kind of theme which can be either "consciously intended and indicated" by the novelist or discovered by the reader which perhaps the novelist himself was unaware of it.

- **-The Covert (implicit)**
- The Overt (explicit)
- 1+ 2 incorrect

27) the reader discovers this kind of theme from the actions of characters and other elements of the novel

- The Covert (implicit)
- **-The Overt (explicit)**
- 1+ 2 incorrect

28) which sentence is write

- An experienced novelist does state his theme directly from the beginning.
- **-An experienced novelist does not state his theme directly from the beginning.**
- An experienced novelist does not state his theme in directly from the beginning.

## 29) Examples of themes

- **Individualism, Justice, revenge, death, successes**
- Clothes , product , building
- 1+2 incorrect

## 30) a plot is

- an idea or concept that is very important to the novel.
- is the subject of a piece of writing "
- **"a story, selection of events arranged in time"**

## 31) According to E.M. Forester the plot requires

- Intelligence and comprehension to understood
- **Intelligence and Memory to understood**
- comprehension and Memory to understood

## 32) Types of the plot

- Arranged plot
- Unarranged plot
- **1+2**

## 33) Arranged plot means

- **traditional**
- modern
- action

## 34) Unarranged plot mean

- traditional
- **modern**
- action

## 35) a type of the traditional plot

- The exposition stage, The resolutions stage
- The complications stage, Climax ,
- **1+2**

## 36) a type of the traditional plot is

- 2
- 3

### 37) The exposition stage

- **where setting is described, the conflict or the action begins and the characters are introduced.**
- the plot gets more complex and the characters try to find solution
- which is the highest point in the plot, the "peak". It is the turning point that changes the action of the plot.

### 38) The complications stage

- where setting is described, the conflict or the action begins and the characters are introduced.
- **-the plot gets more complex and the characters try to find solution**
- which is the highest point in the plot, the "peak". It is the turning point that changes the action of the plot.

### 39) which is the highest point in the plot, the "peak". It is the turning point that changes the action of the plot.

- **-The Climax**
- The complications stage
- The exposition stage

### 40) it happens at the end of the novel where the hero or some characters succeed, fail,

- The Climax
- The complications stage
- **The resolutions stage**

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم  
7th lecture The Rise of the Novel

1) Daniel Defoe was born in

- pairs
- italen
- **London**

2) date of his birth is uncertain. It is said that he was born

- **in 1660**
- in 1760
- in 1670

3) Daniel Foe was the son of

- **James Foe**
- William Foe
- Edward Foe

4) His father was a ----- merchant.

- **middle class**
- high class
- low class

5) He later changed his name to Daniel Defoe

- because the name is not good
- because he want to change his name
- **to sound like a gentleman**

6) His mother died when he was about

- 9 years old.
- **10 years old.**
- 11 years old

7) When he was a boy, Defoe witnessed two of the greatest disasters of the 17th century:

- The Great Plague in 1665.
- The Great Fire of London in 1666



- **1+2 is correct**

8) His business ---

- win and success

- **failed and left**

- don't have any business

9) His business failed and left him with large debts of----

- **more than 17000 £**

- more than 16000 £

- more than 15000 £

10) Defoe was interested in politics.

- **He was involved in the rebellion against king James II in 1685**

- He was uninvolved in the rebellion against king James II in 1685

- he didn't interested in politics

11) Defoe was spoke

- 7 languages

- **6 languages**

- 5 languages

12) Defoe was a political journalist before he turned into writing fiction.

- **-True**

- -False

13) At his beginning as a writer, Defoe wanted to establish his writing as

- **a means of living.**

- a means of interest.

- a means of femous

14) which sentece is correct

- He was with the Whig when it was in power and moved to The Tory when it became in control.

- **He was with the Whig when it was in control and moved to The Tory when it became in power.**

- He was with the Tory when it was in control and moved to The Whig when it became in power.

15) Defoe was a ----- before he turned into writing fiction

- **political journalist**

- political economic

- political social

16) when published Robinson Crusoe.

- -He was around 49 years old

- **-He was around 59 years old**

- -He was around 69 years old

17) Defoe is considered the “inventor” of the English novel.

- **-True**

- -False

18) Daniel Defoe was considered the first writer who did follow the previous "protocol" of storytelling

- -True

- **-False**

19) Defoe moved away from this tendency of re-telling stories and began to create characters that were new to the literary tradition.

- **-True**

- -False

20) Some critics think that Defoe is not the true father of the English novel and Robinson Crusoe was not the first novel because

- There is no psychological insight

- There is a lack of emotional dimension in some important situations

- **1+2 correct**

21) Some critics think that Defoe is not the true father of the English novel and Robinson Crusoe was not the first novel because

- Some actions need to be finished

- some important situations.

- **1+2 correct**

22) his most famous novel which makes him immortal

- Captain Singleton (1720)

- **Robinson Crusoe (1719)**

- Colonel Jack (1722)

23) Defoe died

- in 1631

- **in 1731**

- in 1831

24) Defoe was with ----

- King Edward

- **King William Orange**

- King James II

25) The great fire of London happen

- **in 1666**

- in 1688

- in 1699

26) Daniel Defoe was trying to hide his real name

- **to be safe from his enemies**

- to become a famous

- he didn't want any one now whose write this novel

27) His political writings were widely read and made him----- .Often he was misunderstood

- a lot of famous

- a lot of friends

- **a lot of enemies**

28) He was a productive author of -----

- **the Augustan Age**

- the Elizabethan Age

- the Restoration Age

29) He was ----- of the great 18th-century English novelists.

- **the first**

- the second

- The third

30) Defoe was estimated that more than 80,000 copies were sold. from his --

- **his poem The True-Born Englishman**

- his novel The Robinson Crusoe

- his novel The Colonel Jack

1) Defoe wrote about believable characters in

- unrealistic situations
- imagination situations
- **realistic situations**

2) Defoe wrote about believable characters in realistic situations

- **using simple language**
- using difficult language
- using complex language

3) He achieved a literary rank when he wrote

- captain Singleton 1720
- **Robinson Crusoe in 1719.**
- colonial Jack 1722

4) His novel,----- is a good example, since it is set as the first English novel and it deals with the changes of the 18th century

- **Robinson Crusoe,**
- captain Singleton,
- colonial Jack ,

5) It is a great novel that has a close approach to life in

- the 16th and 17th centuries
- **the 17th and 18th centuries**
- the 18th and 19th centuries

6) Defoe based some of his novel on the real story of

- the Italian Alexander Selkirk,
- the French Alexander Selkirk,
- **the Scottish Alexander Selkirk,**

7) the Scottish Alexander Selkirk, who spent around ----- on the island of Juan Fernandez.

- **5 years**

- 10 years
- 15 years

8) Defoe based some of his novel on-----

- the fiction story
- the political story
- **the real story**

9) William Selkirk went to sea in 1704 .As a kind of

- Explorer
- **Punishment**
- Research

10) William Selkirk was put on the island of Juan Fernandez

- in the atlantic Ocean.
- in the Indian Ocean.
- **in the Pacific Ocean.**

11) some critics is usually considered the first novel in the world , which is written in the 18th century

- true
- **false**

12) It is usually considered the first English novel which is written in the 18th century

- **-true**
- false

13) RC is usually considered the first English novel which is written

- in the 17th century
- **-in the 18th century**
- in the 19th century

14) Rc ,It is

- a imagination novel.
- a unrealistic novel
- **a realistic novel**

15) he says that "realism is intended to present a true picture of life at a given time and

place. who is that ?

- **James Berkley**
- Ian Watt
- Defoe's

16) he say "the novel begins only when Defoe and Richardson discover how to give their characters sufficient particularity and autonomy to make them seem like real people.

- James Berkley
- **Ian Watt**
- Defoe's

17) According to Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, Robinson Crusoe was

- **the most famous novel for a long time.**
- the most big novel for a long time.
- the most famous novel for a short time.

18) Robinson Crusoe is great

- **because it carries a lot of changes that happened in the 18th century**
- because it changes that happened in the world
- 1+2 correct

19) What are the changes that appear in the novel of Robinson Crusoe?

- It has a new religious approach.
- It deals with individual discovery
- It presents materialistic attitude in which a person can be rich.
- **all correct**

20) What are the changes that appear in the novel of Robinson Crusoe

- It meets the change of the readers' taste of the middle class
- It has normal events which depend on scientific change of that age.
- It deals with political aspect in the 18th century.
- **all correct**

21) He indicated the influence of some people in England who had religious power... this is a kind of which change

- **Religious Change**
- The Growth of individualism and Freedom
- material change

22) Crusoe wanted to do anything to become rich; he even wanted to buy slaves from Africa. this is a kind of which change

- Religious Change
- The Growth of individualism and Freedom
- **material change**

23) He doesn't take their advice and follows his sense of achieving his dream of being a successful individual this is a kind of which change

- Religious Change
- **The Growth of individualism and Freedom**
- material change

24) Crusoe cultivates and adapts himself into his strange environment and makes the island as his kingdom. He doesn't give up to any challenge. this is a kind of which change

- Religious Change
- **The Growth of individualism and Freedom**
- material change

25) He makes his own shelter and farms.

- Religious Change
- **The Growth of individualism and Freedom**
- material change

26) He presents his experience in detail in order to reveal the strength and ability of human mind in finding solutions for his problems.

- Religious Change
- **The Growth of individualism and Freedom**
- material change

27) In this novel there is more focus on the personal experience of Crusoe rather than society; as a group of people. this is a kind of which change?

- Religious Change
- **The Growth of individualism and Freedom**
- material change

28) Some critics consider Crusoe as a prisoner on the island.

- Religious Change



- **The Growth of individualism and Freedom**

- material change

29) There was a tendency to be rich. this is a kind of which change?

- Religious Change

- The Growth of individualism and Freedom

- **material change**

30) This novel, Robinson Crusoe, created a new class of readers. this is a kind of which change?

- Religious Change

- The Growth of individualism and Freedom

- **Growing of the Middle class and change of the readers taste**

31) The relationship between Crusoe and other characters such as Friday is a relationship between a master and a slave this is a kind of which change?

- Religious Change

- **Political change**

- material change

32) They wanted long narratives such as Robinson Crusoe. There was a growing “nation of readers” at its beginning. this is a kind of which change?

- Religious Change

- The Growth of individualism and Freedom

- **Growing of the Middle class and change of the readers’ taste**

33) The middle class readers wanted to educate themselves. this is a kind of which change?

- Religious Change

- The Growth of individualism and Freedom

- **Growing of the Middle class and change of the readers’ taste**

34) Most people no longer believed in the supernatural ability in the 18th century. this is a kind of which change?

- **Scientific Change (not supernatural)**

- Religious Change

- The Growth of individualism and Freedom

35) There is a colonial tendency in Robinson Crusoe

- Religious Change
- **Political change**
- matirial change

36) James Joyce said of Robinson Crusoe: “He is the true prototype of the British colonist”.

- Religious Change
- **Political change**
- matirial change

37) Crusoe calls himself as the “king” of the island

- Religious Change
- **Political change**
- matirial change

38) At the end of the novel, he calls the island as a “colony”

- Religious Change
- **Political change**
- matirial change

39) The relationship between Crusoe and other characters such as Friday is a relationship between a master and a slave.

- **Political change**
- matirial change
- Religious Change

40) For example, he builds many boats from trees of different sizes and comes to scientific conclusions.

- **Scientific Change**
- Political change
- matirial change

41) For example when he sees a print of foot on the shore, he is afraid

- **Scientific Change**
- Political change
- matirial change

42) He becomes afraid when he has any dangerous situation

- Political change
- material change
- **Scientific Change**

43) He presents his experience in detail in order to reveal the strength and ability of human mind in finding solutions for his problems. this is a kind of which change?

- Scientific Change (not supernatural)
- Religious Change
- **The Growth of individualism and Freedom**

44) Some critics consider Crusoe as a prisoner on the island. this is a kind of which change?

- Scientific Change (not supernatural)
- Religious Change
- **The Growth of individualism and Freedom**

45) This novel, Robinson Crusoe, created a new class of readers. this new class is ...

- the high class
- **the Middle class**
- the low class

46) He accepted his fate. There were many effects of that:

- He depended on God's will in some of his actions.
- He was thankful to God because he had survived and his shipmates died.
- **1+2 correct**

47) Scientific Change means

- (mystical)
- ( magical)
- **(not supernatural)**

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم  
9th lecture The Rise of the Novel

1) There is a -----in time and its importance in human relationships in the previous kinds of literature

- **lack of interest**
- more of Interest
- only little interest

2) The setting contributes in the development of characters in both sides:

- Spiritual side
- Physical side
- **-1+2 correct**

3) Spiritual side:

- **-this setting is a good place for Crusoe to fulfill his spiritual need and understand life better.**
- in such surroundings, Crusoe is challenged to stay alive with limited facilities of life.
- 1+2 correct

4) He can discover and criticize wrong ideas about his society. He is alone for a long period of time

- **-Spiritual side**
- Physical side
- 1+2 correct

5) Crusoe succeeds in both sides. He believes that human being can interact with his setting and improve it as he wants.

- Spiritual side
- **-Physical side**
- 1+2 correct

6) in such surroundings, Crusoe is challenged to stay alive with limited facilities of life.

- Spiritual side
- **-Physical side**
- 1+2 correct

7) The setting helps Crusoe to undergo the following changes:

- **Crusoe converts fear into courage**

- Crusoe is fear from the island

- 1+2 correct

8) The setting helps Crusoe to undergo the following changes:

- He discovers his God.

- He believes in fate.

- **1+2 correct**

9) Why Crusoe was appreciates human relation?

- because of his Miss Family

- **because of his loneliness**

- because of he discovers his God.

10) The setting helps Crusoe to undergo the following changes

- Crusoe converts fear into courage,He discovers his God,He believes in fate

- He appreciates human relations because of his loneliness,He becomes open-minded

- **1+2 correct**

11) The major character of this Novel

- **Robinson Crusoe**

- Friday

- Xury

12) Xury

- **He stays with Robinson until they are picked by a Portuguese captain**

- is saved by Crusoe from cannibals who want to eat him. These characters are considered the first of their types

- 1+2 correct

13) Friday

- He stays with Robinson until they are picked by a Portuguese captain

- **is saved by Crusoe from cannibals who want to eat him. These characters are considered the first of their types**

- 1+2 correct

14) is saved by Crusoe from cannibals who want to eat him. These characters are considered the first of their types

- **Friday**
- Xury
- Portuguese captain

15) This character appears at the beginning of the novel as a young man from the middle class.

- Portuguese captain
- The Spaniard
- **RC**

16) Most of the events are about this single character. There is not enough interaction with other characters

- **True**
- False

17) What does Robinson Crusoe see that makes him think he is not alone?

- Shoe
- **Footprint**
- Foot

18) Which religion was "my man" Friday?

- **Protestant**
- Catholic
- Papist

19) On the first of September, Robinson Crusoe set out for:

- America
- Dublin
- **London**

20) Friday

- He stays with Robinson until they are picked by a Portuguese captain
- **is saved by Crusoe from cannibals who want to eat him. These characters are considered the first of their types**
- 1+2 correct

21) the protagonist and the major character of the novel.

- **Robinson Crusoe**

- Friday
- Xury

22) is a good example of the English colonist.

- **RC**
- Friday
- Xury

23) He is the king on his island; he is in control of everything around him

- Friday
- Xury
- **Rc**

24) The reader has a kind of sympathy with this character.

- **Because He suffers from human injustice.**
- Because He suffers some disease .
- All is correct

25) is a **Caribbean native** and cannibal who becomes civilized and cultivated by Crusoe.

- **Friday**
- Xury
- Widow

26) He gives native the name Friday because

- **he saved the native on this day.**
- he is name of the family
- he saved Crusoe on this day.

27) He is the first “non-white” character in the English novel.

- widow
- **Friday**
- Xury

28) Friday

- **is a dynamic character**
- is a the protagonist .
- is a flat character

29) is a dynamic character

- Robinson Crusoe
- **Friday**
- Xury

30) -----is very excited when he meets his imprisoned father with the cannibals

- **Friday**
- Xury
- Robinson Crusoe

31) ----- is cold towards his family, parents, sisters, brothers and his wife. He doesn't miss them.

- **Crusoe**
- Xury
- Friday

32) Friday is more emotional than

- **Crusoe**
- Xury
- Widow

33) This character has a great impact on the life of Crusoe and carries a lot of human values

- Xury
- Widow
- **Portuguese Captain**

34) The real name of the Portuguese captain is never given ,, why

- because his name is very difficult
- **because this character stands for universal goodness of Europe.**
- because he didn't want any one Now his name

35) He is an example of European goodness

- Friday
- **Portuguese Captain**
- Widow

36) The Spaniard



- He is a man from the Spanish ship which is damaged near the isolated island of Crusoe.
- He is captured by cannibals, They want to eat him, but Crusoe saves his life.
- **All correct**

37) He is a man from the Spanish ship which is damaged near the isolated island of Crusoe.

- **The Spaniard**
- Portuguese Captain
- Friday

38) He is captured by cannibals. They want to eat him, but Crusoe saves his life.

- **The Spaniard**
- Portuguese Captain
- Friday

39) He is a slave who escapes with Crusoe when he was a slave too in Sallee

- **Xury**
- The Spaniard
- Friday

40) When the Portuguese captain saves them, Crusoe sells----- to the captain.

- **Xury**
- Friday
- Spaniard

41) She is a flat character

- Spaniard
- Friday
- **widow**

42) She only keeps the money of Crusoe,s, safe for about 35 years

- **200 pounds**
- 300 pounds
- 400 pounds

43) She only keeps the money of Crusoe, 200 pounds, safe for

- about 25 years
- **about 35 years**

- about 45 years

44) She assures the value of trust in the novel.

- **the widows**

- Friday

- Xury