



ظهور الرواية

اسئلة اختبارات سابقة لمقرر (ظهور الرواية)

- تم إفراد اسئلة كل محاضرة بجدول منفصل -

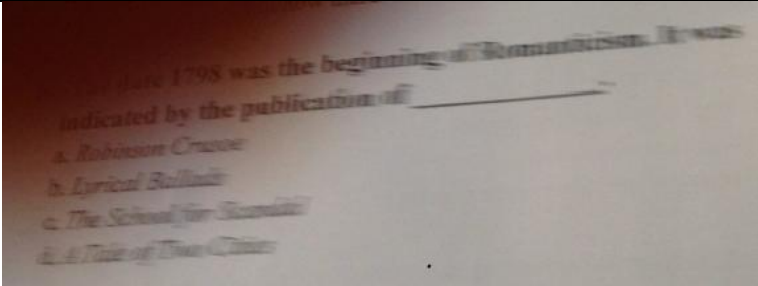
د. محمود الأخرس

الفصل الأول ١٤٣٥-١٤٣٦هـ

ملاحظات:

- الأسئلة التي تم حلها هي من اسئلة الفصل الأول والثاني لعام ١٤٣٤-١٤٣٥هـ، من نفس الدكتور.

Lecture 01

No.	Question	Answer	Other options	Lec.#
01.	 <p>This date 1798 was the beginning of Romanticism. It was indicated by the publication of _____.</p>	Lyrical Ballads	<u>Robinson Crusoe:</u> This date 1719 was the appearance of the "true" English novel by the publication of Robinson Crusoe.	03
			<u>The School for Scandal:</u> By Sheridan, Example of great comedies.	01
			<u>A Tale of Two Cities:</u> By Dickens, Example of The Historical novel.	04
02.	<p>15. The Glorious Revolution was called so because there was _____.</p> <p>a. blood everywhere, many people were killed</p> <p>b. a great army, large number of soldiers</p> <p>c. no bloodshed, somehow there was no killing at a large extent.</p> <p>d. a great fire all over London.</p>	no bloodshed, somehow there was no killing at a large extent.		
03.	<p>19. Most writers couldn't only depend on books they wrote in the 17th and early 18th centuries because _____.</p> <p>a. there was not enough money or even no money gained at all from writing.</p> <p>b. there was nobody who could read</p> <p>c. their books were written in French</p> <p>d. their books were very simple</p>	there was not enough money or even no money gained at all from writing.		
04.	<p>20. Drama was subjected to censorship after the Licensing Act of 1737. As a result of that novels had been _____.</p> <p>a. weakened</p> <p>b. flourished</p> <p>c. forbidden</p> <p>d. decreased</p>	flourished	<u>weakened:</u> Drama	01
			<u>forbidden:</u> Defoe was forbidden to enter into Oxford or Cambridge because of his attitudes towards Christianity.	07



05.	<p>27. <i>Lyrical Ballads</i> was published in 1798. This date was an indication of the beginning of _____.</p> <p>a. Industrialism b. Restoration c. Realism d. Romanticism</p>	Romanticism		

Lecture 02

No.	Question	Answer	Other options	Lec.#
06.	<p>6. One of the negative effects of the Industrial Revolution was _____.</p> <p>a. printing b. air pollution c. transportation d. education</p>	air pollution	<u>printing:</u> positive effect.	02
			<u>transportation:</u> positive effect.	02
07.	<p>28. Napoleon Bonaparte took power at the end of _____.</p> <p>a. the American Revolution b. the Glorious Revolution c. the French Revolution d. the Industrial Revolution</p> <p>Napoleon Bonaparte took power at the end of _____.</p> <p>a. the American Revolution b. the Glorious Revolution c. the French Revolution d. the Industrial Revolution</p>	the French Revolution		
			<u>the Glorious Revolution:</u> William of Orange took the English throne from James II in the _____.	02



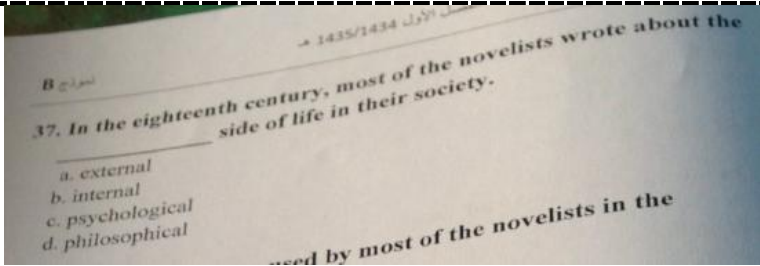
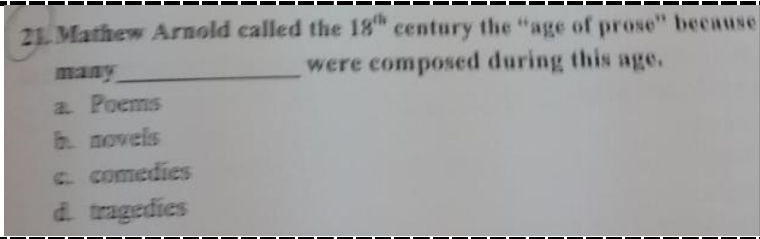
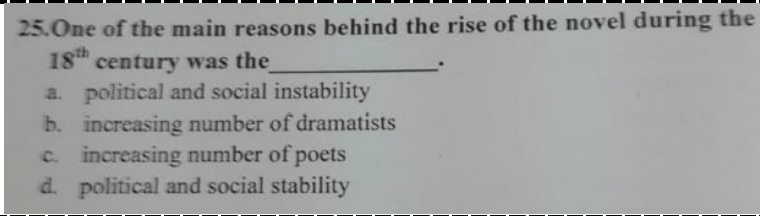
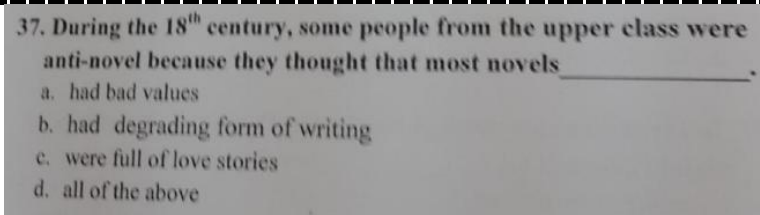
08.	19. The novel grew due to the spread of _____ in the eighteenth century. a. poetry b. war c. drama d. education	education	
09.	5. The American Revolution was mainly set to _____ a. to free North Africa from England b. to free France from England c. to free America from England d. to free India from England	to free America from England	
10.	6. _____ took power at the end of the French Revolution. a. Queen Anne b. Napoleon Bonaparte c. William of the Orange d. Charles II	Napoleon Bonaparte	<div>Queen Anne: _____ became the ruler of England in 1702.</div> <div>William of the Orange: _____ was crowned in 1688 in the Glorious Revolution where he replaced James II.</div> <div>Charles II: 1660: was the date of restoring the monarchy by king Charles II.</div>
11.	16. One of the positive effects of the Industrial Revolution was _____. a. air pollution b. spread of diseases c. mass production d. work of children	mass production	<div><ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>air pollution</u>• <u>spread of diseases</u>• <u>work of children</u><u>are negative effects</u></div>



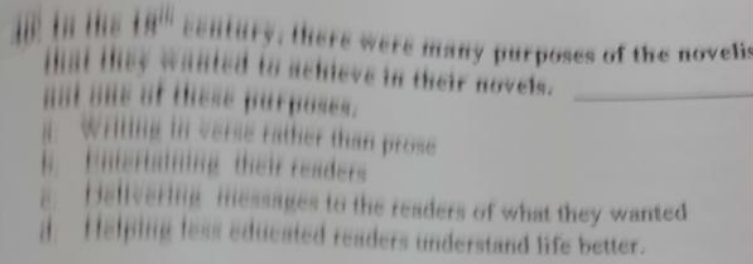
Lecture 03

No.	Question	Answer	Other options	Lec.#
12.	<p>7. The length of a novel is _____ pages.</p> <p>a. less than twenty</p> <p>b. between forty or fifty and a hundred</p> <p>c. more than a hundred</p> <p>d. more than a thousand</p>	more than a hundred	<p><u>less than twenty:</u> short story</p> <p><u>between forty or fifty and a hundred:</u> novella</p>	03
13.	<p>8. Some people from the _____ were anti-novel in the 18th century because novels were written in a poor language.</p> <p>a. upper class</p> <p>b. middle class</p> <p>c. farmers</p> <p>d. traders</p>	upper class	<p><u>middle class:</u> One of the main reasons behind the rise of the novel is growing middle class.</p> <p><u>farmers:</u> One of the seven classes of people in the 18th century is The Country People, farmers.</p> <p><u>traders:</u> One of the seven classes of people in the 18th century is The Working Trades.</p>	03 02 03
14.	<p>9. _____ was one of the main reasons behind the rise of the novel.</p> <p>a. The working of children</p> <p>b. The growing number of poets</p> <p>c. The growing number of the middle class</p> <p>d. The growing number of the upper class</p>	The growing number of the middle class	<p><u>The working of children:</u> negative effects of the Industrial Revolution</p>	02
15.	<p>20. Most of the eighteenth century novelists used simple language because their readers were _____.</p> <p>a. simple people, from the middle class</p> <p>b. poets</p> <p>c. from France</p> <p>d. educated people, from the high class</p>	simple people, from the middle class.		

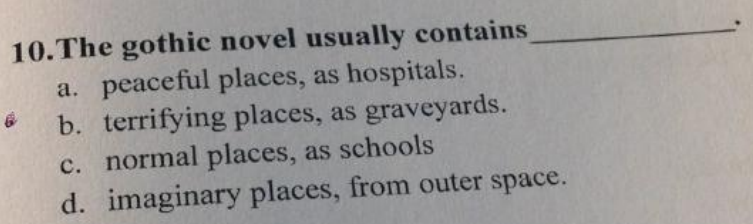
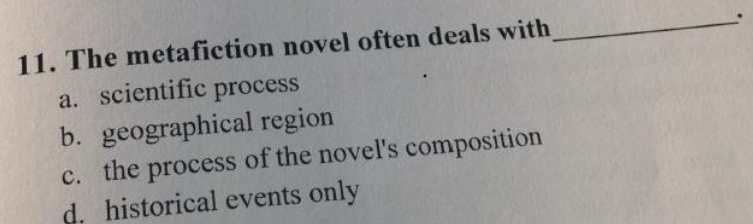


16.		external	<u>internal:</u> In the 19 th century. <u>psychological:</u> (19 th century) these novelists began to reflect the consciousness of the characters and their psychological complexities.	03 03
17.		novels		
18.		political and social stability		
19.		d. all of the above		



20.	 <p>In the 18th century, there were many purposes of the novelists that they wanted to achieve in their novels. _____ not one of these purposes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Writing in verse rather than prose Entertaining their readers Delivering messages to the readers of what they wanted Helping less educated readers understand life better 	<p>Writing in verse rather than prose. The Correct is: Writing in prose rather than verse.</p>	
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Lecture 04

No.	Question	Answer	Other options	Lec.#
21.	 <p>10. The gothic novel usually contains _____.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> peaceful places, as hospitals. terrifying places, as graveyards. normal places, as schools imaginary places, from outer space. 	terrifying places, as graveyards.		
22.	 <p>11. The metafiction novel often deals with _____.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> scientific process geographical region the process of the novel's composition historical events only 	the process of the novel's composition	<p><u>scientific process:</u> The Science Fiction novel</p> <p><u>geographical region:</u> The Regional novel</p> <p><u>historical events only:</u> The Historical novel</p>	<p>04</p> <p>04</p> <p>04</p>



23.	<p>12. The _____ novel is written in the form of letters.</p> <p>a. regional b. faction c. historical d. epistolary</p>	<p>epistolary (also known as Letter novel)</p>	<p>regional: It contains a lot of attention on a particular, geographical region</p>	04
			<p>fiction: between fact and fiction</p>	04
			<p>historical: historical events only</p>	04
24.	<p>21. The fiction novel is _____.</p> <p>a. fantastic fiction b. between fact and fiction c. fiction about fiction d. historical fiction</p>	<p>between fact and fiction</p>	<p>fantastic fiction: The Science Fiction novel</p>	04
			<p>fiction about fiction: The Metafiction novel</p>	04
25.	<p>22. A novel which is about vampires is called _____ novel.</p> <p>a. bildungsroman b. faction c. metafiction d. gothic</p>	<p>gothic</p>	<p>bildungsroman: novel of education</p>	04
26.	<p>28. The _____ novel is also described as a fantastic novel.</p> <p>a. historical b. faction c. metafiction d. science fiction</p>	<p>science fiction</p>		
27.	<p>29. In the picaresque novel in the eighteenth century, the picaresque character mainly depends on _____ to achieve his interests.</p> <p>a. writing great novels b. trading, buying and selling things c. travelling from one place to another d. educating himself, entering a school</p>	<p>travelling from one place to another</p>		



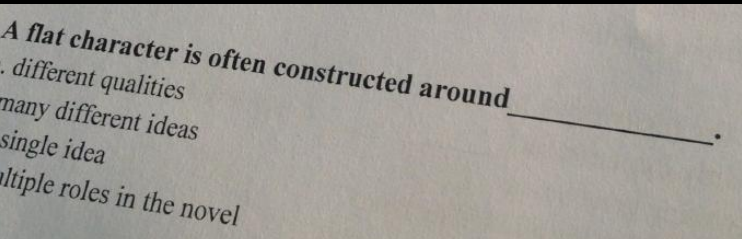
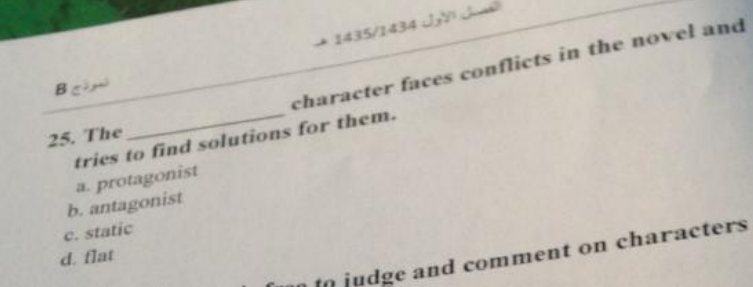
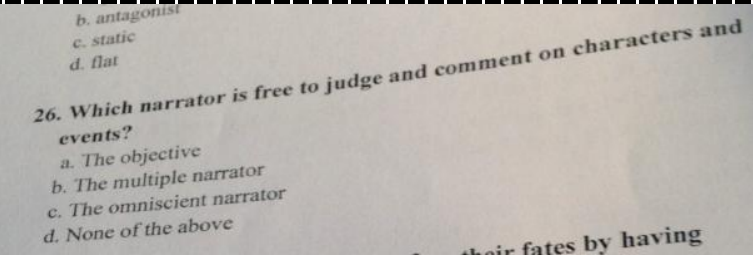
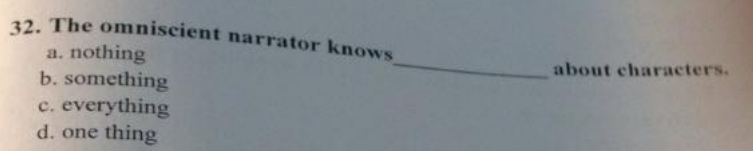
28.	<p>30. An example of science fiction novel is _____ .</p> <p>a. <i>A Tale of Two Cities</i> by Dickens</p> <p>b. <i>Pamela</i> By Richardson</p> <p>c. <i>Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship</i> by Goethe</p> <p>d. <i>The Time Machine</i> by H.G. Wells</p>	The Time Machine by H.G. Wells	<p><u>A Tale of Two Cities by Dickens:</u> The Historical novel</p> <p><u>Pamela By Richardson:</u> The Letter (epistolary) novel</p> <p><u>Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship by Goethe:</u> The Bildungsroman novel</p>	<p>04</p> <p>04</p> <p>04</p>
29.	<p>3. The picaresque novel is usually about _____</p> <p>a. a poor young man and his adventures</p> <p>b. an artist and his life</p> <p>c. some people and their social life</p> <p>d. historical events</p>	a poor young man and his adventures		
30.	<p>18. The novel that is between fact and fiction is called _____</p> <p>a. metafiction</p> <p>b. psychology</p> <p>c. faction</p> <p>d. Bildungsroman</p>	faction		
31.	<p>22. The social novel in the 18th century was mainly a reaction to the abuses against the poor, who gained nothing from industrialization. This novel presented _____</p> <p>a. people's problems in their lives</p> <p>b. scientific issues</p> <p>c. fantastic actions</p> <p>d. how to compose a novel, fiction about fiction</p>	people's problem in their lives		
32.	<p>29. The novel that usually contains terrifying places, as graveyards the _____ novel,</p> <p>a. historical</p> <p>b. regional</p> <p>c. gothic</p> <p>d. romantic</p>	gothic		



33.	30. <i>The Time Machine</i> by H.G. Wells is an example of _____ novel. a. realistic b. gothic c. science fiction d. picaresque	science fiction	
34.	44. The _____ novel is "fiction about fiction". This kind the novel deals with the process of the composition of it. a. faction b. bildungsroman c. metafiction d. epistolary	metafiction	
35.	46. The epistolary novel is written in the form of _____ a. poems b. letters c. essays d. facts	letters	
36.	48. A novel which contains a lot of facts is called a _____ novel. a. bildungsroman b. gothic c. faction d. metafiction	faction	



Lecture 05

No.	Question	Answer	Other options	Lec.#
37.	 <p>A flat character is often constructed around _____.</p> <p>different qualities</p> <p>many different ideas</p> <p>single idea</p> <p>multiple roles in the novel</p>	single idea	<u>different qualities:</u> round character	05
			<u>many different ideas:</u> round character	05
38.	 <p>25. The _____ character faces conflicts in the novel and tries to find solutions for them.</p> <p>a. protagonist</p> <p>b. antagonist</p> <p>c. static</p> <p>d. flat</p>	protagonist	<u>antagonist:</u> is against the protagonist, he tries to challenge and defy him.	05
			<u>static:</u> doesn't change. He has the same qualities and personality whenever he appears in the novel.	05
39.	 <p>26. Which narrator is free to judge and comment on characters and events?</p> <p>a. The objective</p> <p>b. The multiple narrator</p> <p>c. The omniscient narrator</p> <p>d. None of the above</p>	The omniscient narrator	<u>The objective:</u> never gets involved to judge events and other characters	05
40.	 <p>32. The omniscient narrator knows _____ about characters.</p> <p>a. nothing</p> <p>b. something</p> <p>c. everything</p> <p>d. one thing</p>	everything	<u>something:</u> Third-person narrator	05



41.	28. A round character is also described as _____ character. a. static b. dynamic c. minor d. secondary	dynamic	<u>static:</u> A flat character is also described as static character. c. <u>minor</u> = d. <u>secondary</u>	05 05
42.	34. The central character that faces conflicts all over the novel and tries to find solutions for them is called the _____ character. a. minor b. static c. flat d. major	major	<u>minor:</u> The secondary character that has not a great part in the novel, but he helps the major character through the novel.	05
43.	35. A flat character was called "humorous" in the 17 th century. The flat character can be easily noticed and remembered by the readers because it is usually _____. a. constructed around a single quality b. changeable from one event to another c. constructed around so many qualities d. found against any action done by the hero	constructed around a single quality	<u>changeable from one event to another:</u> Dynamic character <u>constructed around so many qualities:</u> Round character <u>found against any action done by the hero:</u> Antagonist character	05 05 05
44.	50. The novelist leaves his characters face their fates by _____ narrator. a. a multiple b. an objective c. an omniscient d. a first-person	an objective	<u>a first-person:</u> is the main character.	05



Lecture 06

No.	Question	Answer	Other options	Lec.#
45.	42. Setting is not so important for a _____. a. poem b. novel c. short story d. novella	poem	novel: Setting is so important for a novel	06
			short story: If there is a prose narrative of twenty or thirty pages or less, it is called a short story.	03
			novella: If there is a prose narrative between forty or fifty and a hundred pages, it is called novella	03
46.	43. In most of the eighteenth century fiction, setting became _____. a. imaginary, from outer space b. normal, such as houses of common people c. supernatural, such as castles and places d. none of the above	normal, such as houses of common people		
			supernatural, such as castles and places: In previous ages ...	06
47.	44. _____ is one of the most popular themes in the eighteenth century novels. a. War and peace b. Death c. Individualism d. Watching TV	Individualism		
48.	45. In which stage of the plot is setting normally introduced? a. Exposition b. Complications c. Climax d. Resolution	Exposition	Complications: In which stage of the plot is setting get more complex and the characters try to find solution.	06
			Climax: It is the highest point in the plot, the "peak".	06
			Resolution: It happens at the end of the novel.	06



49.	<p>46. The _____ is discovered by the reader, not stated directly by the novelist.</p> <p>a. overt theme b. explicit theme c. covert theme d. none of the above</p>	covert theme	<u>overt theme = explicit theme:</u>	06
50.	<p>47. The covert theme in a novel is discovered by _____</p> <p>a. through stating it by the novelist b. the major character c. the reader himself d. the flat character</p> <p>The covert theme in a novel is discovered by _____</p> <p>a. through stating it by the novelist b. the major character c. the reader himself d. the flat character</p>	the reader himself		

Lecture 07

No.	Question	Answer	Other options	Lec.#
51.	<p>47. Daniel Defoe was a _____ before writing <i>Robinson Crusoe</i>.</p> <p>a. dramatist b. scientist c. poet d. journalist</p>	journalist		



Lecture 08

No.	Question	Answer	Other options	Lec.#
52.	<p>d. loose, there</p> <p>4. Crusoe prays to God when he is _____.</p> <p>a. in North Africa</p> <p>b. at home with his family</p> <p>c. in trouble</p> <p>d. alone</p>	in trouble		
53.	<p>to naked</p> <p>41. The relation between Robinson and Friday can be described as a relation between _____.</p> <p>a. a colonist and another colonist</p> <p>b. a colonist and a pirate</p> <p>c. a colonist and a slave</p> <p>d. None of the above</p>	a colonist and a slave		
54.	<p>d. the name of the ship</p> <p>2. Crusoe was frightened because he saw a _____ on shore of the isolated island.</p> <p>a. huge fish</p> <p>b. wrecked ship</p> <p>c. footprint</p> <p>d. lion</p>	footprint		
55.	<p>9. When Crusoe feels of any danger or falls in trouble he goes from his _____.</p> <p>a. wife</p> <p>b. God</p> <p>c. slave</p> <p>d. brother</p>	God		



56.	<p>23. Crusoe wants to do anything to become rich. This is a kind of _____ theme because he is interested in wealth.</p> <p>a. religious b. scientific c. materialistic d. romantic</p>	materialistic	
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Lecture 09

No.	Question	Answer	Other options	Lec.#
57.	<p>e. lawyer d. sailor</p> <p>2. The day which Crusoe saved the life of the native was _____.</p> <p>a. Saturday b. Monday c. Friday d. Wednesday</p>	Friday		
58.	<p>31. In <i>Robinson Crusoe</i>, the reader feels so close to the narrator because _____.</p> <p>a. he is the only source of narration and he has faced adventures himself b. he talks about the adventures of other people c. he has negative attitude towards life d. he follows the advice of other people</p>	he is the only source of narration and he has faced adventures ...		



59.	<p>43. The day which Crusoe saved the life of the native was _____ who became his companion on t</p> <p>a. Friday b. Monday c. Sunday d. Tuesday</p> <p>The day which Crusoe saved the life of the native was _____ who became his companion on ...</p>	Friday	
60.	<p>47. Robinson Crusoe is narrated through a first-person narra</p> <p>That narrator is _____.</p> <p>a. the Spaniard b. the Portuguese Captain c. Xury d. Crusoe</p>	Crusoe	

Lecture 10

No.	Question	Answer	Other options	Lec.#
61.	<p>31. According to Crusoe the original sin means</p> <p>a. getting married b. disobeying his parents c. living alone d. having a lot of money</p>	disobeying his parents		
62.	<p>33. Crusoe has _____ outlook towards humanity and life that makes him happy and satisfied.</p> <p>a. a negative b. an optimistic c. a pessimistic d. a dark</p>	an optimistic		



63.	<p>c. The supernatural language d. Everyday life language</p> <p>39. _____ novel tends to represent ordinary people in daily life activities and settings.</p> <p>a. An unrealistic b. A realistic c. A gothic d. A science fiction e. A science fiction</p>	A realistic		
64.	<p>40. <i>Robinson Crusoe</i> is narrated through using _____.</p> <p>a. multiple narrators b. a first-person narrator c. an objective narrator d. a third-person narrator</p>	a first-person narrator		
65.	<p>4. At the beginning of a novel such as <i>Robinson Crusoe</i>, _____ is introduced in the exposition stage.</p> <p>a. the peak of the action b. the end of the hero's adventure c. the background of the hero d. the solution for the hero's struggle</p>	the background of the hero	<u>the peak of the action:</u> Climax stage	05
			<u>the end of the hero's adventure:</u> Resolution stage	05
			<u>the solution for the hero's struggle:</u> Resolution stage	05
66.	<p>10. <i>Robinson Crusoe</i> is described as _____ novel.</p> <p>a. a historical b. a faction c. a metafiction d. an action</p>	an action		
67.	<p>24. Crusoe wants to bring "order to disorder". This is clear in the relationship between Crusoe as a master and Friday as a native which can be also stated as a _____ theme.</p> <p>a. industrial b. colonial c. parental d. romantic</p>	colonial		

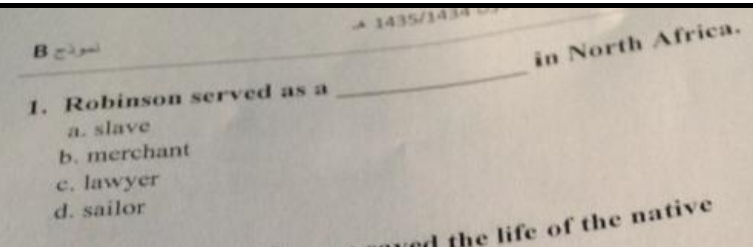
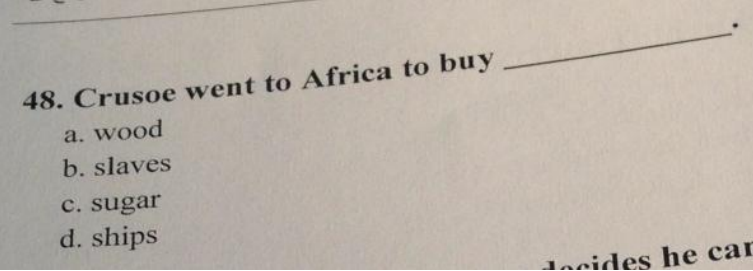
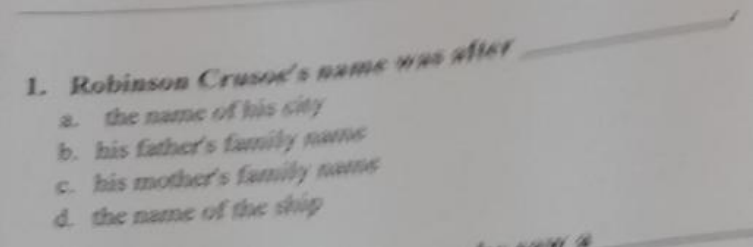


Lecture 11

No.	Question	Answer	Other options	Lec.#
68.	<p>e. Friday d. Wednesday</p> <p>3. According to some critics, the plot in <i>Robinson Crusoe</i> is _____.</p> <p>a. multiple, there are a lot of plots b. well-made c. complicated d. loose, there is no organic unity</p>	loose, there is no organic unity		
69.	<p>b. internal c. psychological d. philosophical</p> <p>38. Which language was used by most of the novelists in the eighteenth century?</p> <p>a. The poetic language b. The difficult language c. The supernatural language d. Everyday life language</p> <p>... represent ordinary people</p>	Everyday life language		
70.	<p>17. According to some critics, the plot in <i>Robinson Crusoe</i> is loose. That means it _____.</p> <p>a. is multiple, there are a lot of subplots b. is well-made c. is complicated d. does not have organic unity</p> <p>... is loose ...</p>	does not have organic unity		



Lecture 12

No.	Question	Answer	Other options	Lec.#
71.	 <p>1. Robinson served as a _____ in North Africa.</p> <p>a. slave b. merchant c. lawyer d. sailor</p>	slave	<u>merchant:</u> to the Coast of Africa	12
			<u>lawyer:</u> his father's advice to be a lawyer.	09
			<u>sailor:</u> to the Coast of Africa	12
72.	 <p>48. Crusoe went to Africa to buy _____.</p> <p>a. wood b. slaves c. sugar d. ships</p>	slaves		
			<u>sugar:</u> In Brazil, Crusoe starts sugar plantation. Need many workers to help him in his sugar plantation	12
73.	 <p>1. Robinson Crusoe's name was after _____.</p> <p>a. the name of his city b. his father's family name c. his mother's family name d. the name of the ship</p>	his mother's family name		



74.	33. During his stay in Brazil, Crusoe became a _____ a. lawyer b. farmer c. sailor d. teacher	farmer	
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Lecture 13

No.	Question	Answer	Other options	Lec.#
75.	d. alone 5. When Crusoe found the print of a man's naked foot on the island, he took care of his _____. a. wife b. ship c. goats d. father	goats		
76.	36. When Robinson finds the print of a man's naked foot on the island, he spends _____ in fear. a. all his life b. two years c. ten years d. twelve years	two years (حصلت المعلومة من الإنترنت. الموجود بالمحتوى مذكور أنه قضى ٣ أيام بلياليهن)		
77.	11. When Crusoe begins to look for another secure place on the island to live in instead of his first one, he wants this place to be _____. a. near fresh water. b. near dangerous animals. c. far away from the sea. d. near other human beings.	near fresh water		



Lecture 14

No.	Question	Answer	Other options	Lec.#
78.	<p>34. The cannibals' captive in the boat was _____.</p> <p>a. Defoe's father b. Crusoe's brother c. Crusoe's father d. Friday's father</p>	Friday's father		
79.	<p>35. Crusoe didn't take his wife with him when he went back to the island because she was _____.</p> <p>a. sick b. afraid of going to that island c. dead d. pregnant</p>	dead		
80.	<p>49. After a lot of thinking, Crusoe decides he cannot kill the _____.</p> <p>a. captain b. goats c. his father d. cannibals</p>	captain		
81.	<p>13. On the island, Crusoe has put two conditions on the English Captain in order to free him from the captivity of the cannibals. One of these conditions is _____.</p> <p>a. Crusoe will take the captain's ship. b. Crusoe will be the captain of the ship. c. the captain will be in control of the island d. the captain will take him to England for free.</p>	the captain will take him to England for free		



82.	49. Friday's father was one of the _____. a. English sailors b. captives in the boat c. dead shipmen d. farmers in Brazil	captives in the boat	
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