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ظهور الرواية
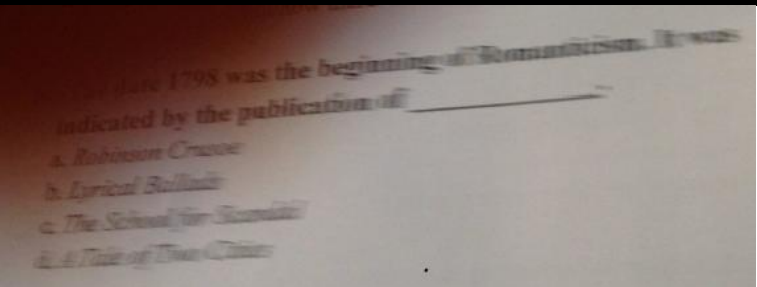
اسئلة اختبارات سابقة لمقرر (ظهور الرواية)

ملاحظات:

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

تحديثات:

↑ النسخة {(06-12-2014) **v1.1**}: تم تعديل إجابة الفقرة 80، س49 من المحاضرة 14، شكراً لـ(جونـــآن).

↑ النسخة {(26-11-2014) **v1.0**}: النسخة الأولية.

Lecture 01

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

No.	Question	Answer	Other options	Lec.#
05.	27. *Lyrical Ballads* was published in 1798. This date was an indic of the beginning of_____. a. Industrialism b. Restoration c. Realism d. Romanticism	Romanticism		

Lecture 02

No.	Question	Answer	Other options	Lec.#
06.	d. fath... 6. One of the negative effects of the Industrial Revolution was_____. a. printing b. air pollution c. transportation d. education	air pollution	**printing:** **positive** effect.	02
			transportation: **positive** effect.	02
07.	28. Napoleon Bonaparte took power at the end of _____. a. the American Revolution b. the Glorious Revolution c. the French Revolution d. the Industrial Revolution **Napoleon Bonaparte took power at the end of _____.** a. **the American Revolution** b. **the Glorious Revolution** c. **the French Revolution** d. **the Industrial Revolution**	the French Revolution		
			the Glorious Revolution: 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 Re[volution] a. Queen Anne b. Napoleon Bonaparte c. William of the Orange d. Charles II **…. of the French Revolution.**	**Napoleon Bonaparte**	**Queen Anne:** _____ became the ruler of England in 1702.	07
			William of the Orange: _____ was crowned in 1688 in the Glorious Revolution where he replaced James II.	07
			Charles II: 1660: was the date of restoring the monarchy by king Charles II.	01
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**	↑ **air pollution** ↑ **spread of diseases** ↑ **work of children** **are negative effects**	02

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

#	Question	Answer	Notes	Score
16.	B الجزء 37. In the eighteenth century, most of the novelists wrote about the _____ side of life in their society. a. external b. internal c. psychological d. philosophical ... used by most of the novelists in the	**external**	**internal:** In the 19th century.	03
			psychological: (19th century) these novelists began to reflect the consciousness of the characters and their psychological complexities.	03
17.	21. Mathew Arnold called the 18th century the "age of prose" because many _____ were composed during this age. a. Poems b. novels c. comedies d. tragedies	**novels**		
18.	25. One of the main reasons behind the rise of the novel during the 18th century was the _____. a. political and social instability b. increasing number of dramatists c. increasing number of poets d. political and social stability	**political and social stability**		
19.	37. During the 18th century, some people from the upper class were anti-novel because they thought that most novels _____. a. had bad values b. had degrading form of writing c. were full of love stories d. all of the above	**d. all of the above**		

No.	Question	Answer	Other options	Lec.#
20.	III In the 18th century, there were many purposes of the novelis that they wanted to achieve in their novels. _____ not one of these purposes. i. Writing in verse rather than prose ii. Entertaining their readers iii. Delivering messages to the readers of what they wanted iv. Helping less educated readers understand life better. **In the 18th century, there were many purposes of the novelists that they wanted to achieve in their novels. _____ not one of these purposes.** **a. Writing in verse rather than prose** **b. Entertaining their readers** **c. Delivering messages to the readers of what they wanted** **d. Helping less educated readers understand life better**	**Writing in verse rather than prose.** **The Correct is:** **Writing in prose rather than verse.**		

Lecture 04

No.	Question	Answer	Other options	Lec.#
21.	10. The gothic novel usually contains _____. a. peaceful places, as hospitals. b. terrifying places, as graveyards. c. normal places, as schools d. imaginary places, from outer space.	**terrifying places, as graveyards.**		
22.	11. The metafiction novel often deals with _____ a. scientific process b. geographical region c. the process of the novel's composition d. historical events only	**the process of the novel's composition**	**scientific process:** The Science Fiction novel **geographical region:** The Regional novel **historical events only:** The Historical novel	04 04 04

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

28.	30. An example of science fiction novel is_____. a. *A Tale of Two Cities* by Dickens b. *Pamela* By Richardson c. *Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship* by Goethe d. *The Time Machine* by H.G. Wells	**The Time Machine by H.G. Wells**	**A Tale of Two Cities by Dickens:** The Historical novel	04
			Pamela By Richardson: The Letter (epistolary) novel	04
			Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship by Goethe: The Bildungsroman novel	04
29.	3. The picaresque novel is usually about_____ a. a poor young man and his adventures b. an artist and his life c. some people and their social life d. historical events	**a poor young man and his adventures**		
30.	18. The novel that is between fact and fiction is called_____ a. metafiction b. psychology c. faction d. Bildungsroman	**faction**		
31.	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 _____. a. people's problems in their lives b. scientific issues c. fantastic actions d. how to compose a novel, fiction about fiction	**people's problem in their lives**		
32.	29. The novel that usually contains terrifying places, as graveyards the _____ novel. a. historical b. regional c. gothic d. romantic	**gothic**		

33.	30. *The Time Machine* 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.	A flat character is often constructed around _____ . different qualities many different ideas single idea multiple roles in the novel	single idea	**different qualities:** **round character**	05
			many different ideas: **round character**	05
38.	1435/1434 هـ B نموذج _____ character faces conflicts in the novel and 25. The _____ tries to find solutions for them. a. protagonist b. antagonist c. static d. flat ...free to judge and comment on characters	protagonist	**antagonist:** is against the protagonist, he tries to challenge and defy him.	05
			static: doesn't change. He has the same qualities and personality whenever he appears in the novel.	05
39.	b. antagonist c. static d. flat 26. Which narrator is free to judge and comment on characters and events? a. The objective b. The multiple narrator c. The omniscient narrator d. None of the above ...their fates by having	The omniscient narrator	**The objective:** never gets involved to judge events and other characters	05
40.	32. The omniscient narrator knows _____ about characters. a. nothing b. something c. everything d. one thing	everything	**something:** 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.	05
			<u>c. minor</u> = <u>d. secondary</u>	05
42.	D نوع 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.	d. major 35. A flat character was called "humorous" in the 17th 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	05
			<u>constructed around so many qualities:</u> Round character	05
			<u>found against any action done by the hero:</u> Antagonist character	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 hundard 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

No.	Question	Answer	Other options	Lec.#
49.	46. The _____ is discovered by the reader, not stated directly by the novelist. a. overt theme b. explicit theme c. covert theme d. none of the above	**covert theme**	**overt theme = explicit theme:**	06
50.	11. The covert theme in a novel is discovered by _____ a. through stating it by the novelist b. the major character c. the reader himself d. the flat character **The covert theme in a novel is discovered by _____** **a. through stating it by the novelist** **b. the major character** **c. the reader himself** **d. the flat chracter**	**the reader himself**		

Lecture 07

No.	Lec.#	Question	Answer	Other options	Lec.#
51.		47. Daniel Defoe was a_____ before writing *Robinson Crusoe.* a. dramatist b. scientist c. poet d. journalist	**journalist**		

Lecture 08

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

No.	Question	Answer	Other options
56.	23. Crusoe wants to do anything to become rich. This is a kind of a _____ theme because he is interested in wealth. a. religious b. scientific c. materialistic d. romantic	materialistic	

Lecture 09

No.	Lec.#	Question	Answer	Other options	Lec.#
57.		c. lawyer d. sailor 2. The day which Crusoe saved the life of the native was_____. a. Saturday b. Monday c. Friday d. Wednesday	Friday		
58.		31. In *Robinson Crusoe*, the reader feels so close to the narrator because_____. a. he is the only source of narration and he has faced adventures h b. he talks about the adventures of other people c. he has negative attitude towards life d. he follows the advice of other people	he is the only source of narration and he has faced adventures …		

No.		Question	Answer	Other options	Lec.#
59.		11. The day which Crusoe saved the life of the native was _____ who became his companion on t a. Friday b. Monday c. Sunday d. Tuesday **The day which Crusoe saved the life of the native was _____ who became his companion on …**	**Friday**		
60.		47. *Robinson Crusoe* is narrated through a first-person narra That narrator is _____. a. the Spaniard b. the Portuguese Captain c. Xury d. Crusoe	**Crusoe**		

Lecture 10

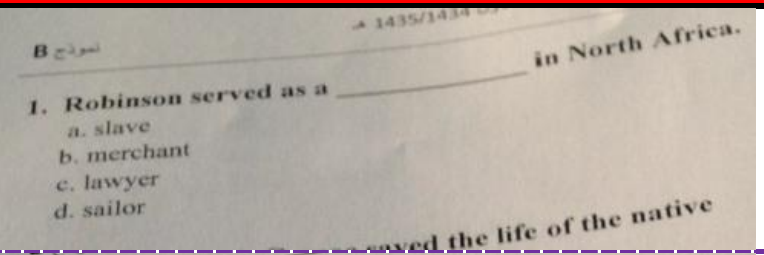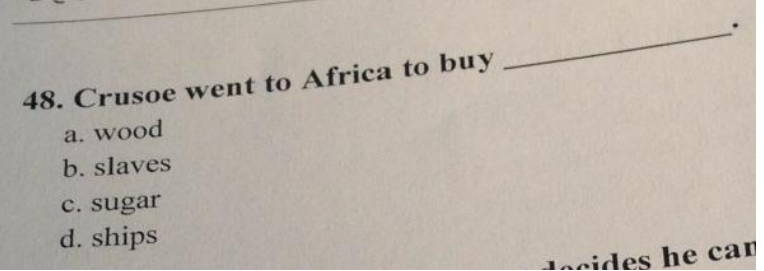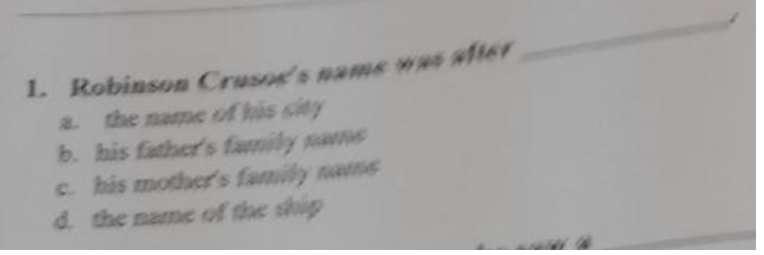| No.	Lec.#	Question	Answer	Other options	Lec.#
61.		31. According to Crusoe the original sin means _____ a. getting married b. disobeying his parents c. living alone d. having a lot of money	**disobeying his parents**		
62.		33. Crusoe has _____ outlook towards humanity and life that makes him happy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

63.	c. The supernatural language
	d. Everyday life language
	
	39. _____ novel tends to represent ordinary people in daily life activities and settings.
	  a. An unrealistic
	  b. A realistic
	  c. A gothic
	  d. A science fiction
		A realistic		

64.	d. A science fiction
	
	40. *Robinson Crusoe* is narrated through using _____.
	  a. multiple narrators
	  b. a first-person narrator
	  c. an objective narrator
	  d. a third-person narrator
		a first-person narrator		

65.	4. At the beginning of a novel such as *Robinson Crusoe*, _____ is introduced in the exposition stage.
	  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
		the background of the hero	**the peak of the action:**
			Climax stage
			
			the end of the hero's adventure:
			Resolution stage
			
			the solution for the hero's struggle:
			Resolution stage
				05
				
				05
				
				05

66.	10. *Robinson Crusoe* is described as _____ novel.
	  a. a historical
	  b. a faction
	  c. a metafiction
	  d. an action
		an action		

67.	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.
	  a. industrial
	  b. colonial
	  c. parental
	  d. romantic
		colonial		

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

Lecture 12

No.	Question	Answer	Other options	Lec.#
71.	B قسم 1. Robinson served as a _____ in North Africa. a. slave b. merchant c. lawyer d. sailor	slave	**merchant:** to the Coast of Africa	12
			lawyer: his father's advice to be a lawyer.	09
			sailor: to the Coast of Africa	12
72.	48. Crusoe went to Africa to buy _____. a. wood b. slaves c. sugar d. ships	slaves		
			sugar: In Brazil, Crusoe starts sugar plantation. Need many workers to help him in his sugar plantation	12

73.	1. Robinson Crusoe's name was after _____
	a. the name of his city
	b. his father's family name
	c. his mother's family name
	d. the name of the ship
	
	Robinson Crusoe's name was after _____.
	   a. the name of his city
	   b. his father's family name
	   c. his mother's family name
	   d. the name of the ship
		his mother's family name		

No.	Question	Answer	Other options	Lec.#
74.	33. During his stay in Brazil, Crusoe became a _____ a. lawyer b. farmer c. sailor d. teacher	farmer		

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 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		

No.	Question	Answer	Other options	Lec.#
78.	34. The cannibals' captive in the boat was_____. a. Defoe's father b. Crusoe's brother c. Crusoe's father d. Friday's father	Friday's father		
79.	35. Crusoe didn't take his wife with him when he went back to the island because she was _____. . a. sick b. afraid of going to that island c. dead d. pregnant	dead		
80.	c. sugar d. ships 49. After a lot of thinking, Crusoe decides he cannot kill the_____. a. captain b. goats c. his father d. cannibals	cannibals		
81.	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_____. 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. ordinary people in daily	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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