

41. One of the most important changes that Crusoe undergoes during his stay on the island is that he becomes a _____.

- a. novelist
- b. trader
- c. colonist
- d. journalist

42. _____ is the first "non-white" character in the English novel.

- a. Friday
- b. The Portuguese captain
- c. Friday's father
- d. Crusoe's father

43. In which stage of the plot did Crusoe come home to England? In the _____ stage.

- a. exposition
- b. climax
- c. complication
- d. resolution

44. Most of the eighteenth century novelists intended to focus on _____ when they created their characters.

- a. incredible consistency
- b. interaction between two characters only
- c. "lifelike" characters
- d. poetic language

45. Crusoe discovers the existence of God. This is a kind of _____.

- a. parental disobedience
- b. religious disillusionment
- c. colonialism
- d. individualism

46. 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

36. Charles Dickens wrote _____ which is considered as a social novel.

- a. *In Cold Blood*
- b. *Oliver Twist*
- c. *The Invisible Man*
- d. *Gulliver's Travels*

37. The Glorious Revolution had many goals to achieve. The most important goal of these was _____.

- a. to get rid of James II and his injustice
- b. to get rid of William of the Orange
- c. to free France from England
- d. to free England from America

38. Defoe's poem "The True-Born Englishman" was written to defend and support the actions of king _____.

- a. James II
- b. Charles II
- c. George I
- d. William of the Orange

39. According to some critics, the plot in *Robinson Crusoe* is loose. That means it _____.

- a. is multiple, there are a lot of subplots
- b. is well-made
- c. has organic unity
- d. does not have organic unity

40. When Defoe was a boy, he witnessed _____ which was an awful disaster that enriched his imagination in writing.

- a. The French revolution
- b. the Great Fire of London
- c. The Death of William of the Orange
- d. The American revolution

26. Victor Hugo wrote _____ which is considered as a historical novel.

- a. Notre Dame De Paris
- b. Oliver Twist
- c. Tristram Shandy
- d. In Cold Blood

27. After Robinson leaves the isolated island and reaches England he becomes _____.

- a. poor
- b. a slave
- c. mad
- d. rich

28. The _____ novel is usually about important events in relation to time such as the novel *A Tale of Two Cities*.

- a. Picaresque
- b. historical
- c. epistolary
- d. gothic

29. Robinson left the island and returned to England by the assistance of _____ who had been one of the prisoners left under a tree in _____ island.

- a. the English captain
- b. the Portuguese captain
- c. Friday
- d. his companion's widow

30. The _____ novel usually deals with a particular region and its traditions such as a village or city where characters reflect the identity of that place.

- a. faction
- b. gothic
- c. science fiction
- d. regional

21. The reader can discover the _____ when the novelist states that directly through the exposition of events and characters.

- a. overt theme
- b. implicit theme
- c. covert theme
- d. hidden thought

22. In the _____ stage Crusoe faced death and all the men who were on the ship with him died.

- a. exposition
- b. covert theme
- c. background
- d. climax

23. _____ surprised Crusoe because he thought it was the work of the devil and he became frightened of that.

- a. A dead body on the shore
- b. A footprint on the shore
- c. Some gun powder on the destructed ship
- d. Some gold and silver on the destructed ship

24. The _____ theme can be either consciously intended and indicated by the novelist or discovered by the reader which perhaps the novelist himself was unaware of it.

- a. overt
- b. explicit
- c. implicit
- d. easily discovered

25. A positive effect of the isolated setting on Crusoe is that he finds solutions for his problems because he has become _____.

- a. careless
- b. frightened
- c. open minded
- d. cannibal

11. The _____ language was used by most of the novelists in the eighteenth century.
- a. supernatural
 - b. everyday life
 - c. poetic human
 - d. complicated
12. The name "Poll" in *Robinson Crusoe* is given to Crusoe's _____.
- a. dog
 - b. slave
 - c. ship
 - d. parrot
13. A novel that most of its narration is about exchanging letters among characters is referred to as _____ novel.
- a. a gothic
 - b. a regional
 - c. an epistolary
 - d. a faction
14. The industrial revolution had many advantages such as the _____ which had changed the lifestyles of many people in the eighteenth century.
- a. work of children
 - b. mass production
 - c. spread of diseases
 - d. air pollution
15. Crusoe stays as slave for two years in _____.
- a. Africa
 - b. Brazil
 - c. England
 - d. France

6. Defoe was a good student, but he was forbidden to enter into Oxford or Cambridge universities because of his attitudes towards _____

- a. king Charles II
- b. other writers
- c. merchants
- d. Christianity

7. The setting helps Crusoe appreciate human relations because of his _____ during his stay on the isolated island.

- a. loneliness
- b. courage
- c. wealth
- d. shelter

8. In most of the eighteenth century fiction, setting became _____

- a. unbelievable , such as places in space
- b. normal, such as common people's houses
- c. supernatural, such as huge castles
- d. vague, such as ambiguous places

9. There is not enough description of the emotional side of the hero and some other characters in *Robinson Crusoe*. This can be described by some critics as _____ feature.

- a. unrealistic
- b. realistic
- c. romantic
- d. human

10. The social novel in the 18th century was mainly a reaction against 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