

How did Mr. John Wright die?

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

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

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

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

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

41. In "Trifles", what does the cage symbolize?

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

d1- General Question

Kate Chopin is a good representative of a literary movement called ____

- a) Romanticism
- b) Naturalism
- c) realism
- d) classicism

3. American literature began in its true sense in the _____.

- a) nineteenth century
- b) eighteenth century
- c) twentieth century
- d) seventeenth century

4. American literary tradition began as linked to the broader tradition of ____

- a) Spanish literature
- b) French literature
- c) English literature
- d) German literature

5. ____ is a literary idea in art that attempts to depict and define what is true.

- a) Colonialism
- b) Realism

٤٧. _____ describes a type of literature that attempts to apply scientific principles of objectivity and detachment to its study of human beings.

- a) Realism
- b) Modernism
- c) Naturalism
- d) Romanticism

٤٨. Modernism is marked by _____.

- a) a strong association with romanticism
- b) the belief that says life is ordered
- c) a strong and intentional break with tradition
- d) the similarity to Harlem Renaissance

٤٩. The term "flowering of Negro literature" refers to _____.

- a) Realism Movement
- b) Harlem Renaissance
- c) American Renaissance
- d) Romanticism Movement

٥٠. _____ usually was regarded as the first American writer.

- a) William Bradford
- b) Anne Bradstreet
- c) Emily Dickenson
- d) Captain John Smith

٥١. _____ was the first American to gain an international reputation.

- a) Benjamin Franklin
- b) Hemingway
- c) Washington Irving
- d) Emily Dickinson

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

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

III- Poetry

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

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

17. The meter in this poem alternates between _____

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

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

- a) abcb defb
- b) aabb cedd
- c) abcc defe
- d) abcd ddec

11. Who represents the antagonist in "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn"?

- a) Jim and the outside societies
- b) the society and its rules
- c) Huckleberry Finn
- d) Tom Sawyer and his strange thoughts

12. The time of the actions in this novel took place in _____

- a) the middle of the 19th Century, before the Civil War.
- b) the middle of the 19th Century, after the Civil War.
- c) the middle of the 18th Century, before the Civil War.
- d) the late 19th Century, before the Civil War.

13. Bildungsroman novel is a novel in which the protagonist boy _____

- a) experiences romantic lessons.
- b) tries to escape his real life to a more imaginative one.
- c) learns important values and lessons about life.
- d) lives a modern life with the romans.

14. _____ Huck's friend. He likes to stage mock adventures _____ the kind he reads about in books.

- a) Judge Thatcher
- b) Tom Sawyer
- c) Miss Watson
- d) Jim

15. Because Huck's father _____ on _____, he runs away and teams with an _____ escaped slave.

- a) mistreats his sister
- b) abuses him
- c) wants to sell him as a slave
- d) drinks alcohol

16. "Wisdom comes from the heart" refers to one of the following themes _____

- a) wisdom is a moral law
- b) intuitive Wisdom
- c) wisdom is bound to traditions
- d) wisdom is in the head

17. Mark Twain learned to write this way from writers of _____ an American literary movement.

- a) "general color"
- b) "naturalistic color"
- c) "humorous color"
- d) "local color"

18. The novel celebrates the spirit of freedom and independence through _____ Hescapes from oppression.

- a) Huck and Jim

9. In the last line, first stanza, **Immortality** means _____.

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

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

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

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

a) travelling to another city
b) love
c) receiving a gentleman caller
d) war

12. The speaker is _____ who speaks from _____.

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

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

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

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

a) simile
b) paradox
c) irony
d) alliteration

25. What is the figure of speech in _____.

*We passed the setting sun
Or rather, he passed us;*

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

And on the strangest sea,
Yet, never, in extremity,
It asked a crumb of me.

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

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

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

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

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

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

"And" We understand that hope is planning to stay when the poet says _____

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

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

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