REVISION FOR FINAL TEST - Literature of Briti...

Câu 1 **Generally provides the time and place of a specific scene or chapter, the entire story, a play or a narrative poem.**

A. Setting

B. Conflict

C. Motif

D. Dialect

Câu 2 **Refers to a person or an animal in a story, play or other literary work.**

A. Character

B. Imagery

C. Connotation

D. Simile

Câu 3 **The general idea or insight about life that a work of literature reveals.**

A. Theme

B. Flashback

C. Setting

D. Tone

Câu 4 **A conversation between two or more characters.**

A. Dialogue

B. Plot

C. Setting

D. Idiom

Câu 5 **The attitude a writer/author takes towards his or her subject, characters, and audience.**

A. Tone

B. Simile

C. Motif

D. Dialogue

Câu 6 **The most suspenseful moment of the story**

A. Conflict

B. climax

C. protagonist

D. genre

Câu 7 **Introduces the characters and setting of the story**

A. Genre

B. resolution

C. exposition

D. theme

Câu 8 **The leading character, hero, or heroine, of the story**

A. Antagonist

B. character

C. protagonist

D. theme

Câu 9 **A character or group of characters that stand in opposition to the main character**

A. Antagonist

B. protagonist

C. author

D. genre

Câu 10 **The main idea of a literary work - the idea the author wants to convey**

A. Conflict

B. genre

C. mood

D. theme

Câu 11 **It is the perspective from which a story is told.**

A. Literary terms

B. characterization

C. Point of View

D. Narrator

Câu 12 **In a work of fiction, the story is told from his or her point of view.**

A. Narrator

B. genre

C. foil

D. satire

Câu 13 **The main character in a story is**

A. Protagonist

B. antagonist

C. allergist

D. fiction

Câu 14 **Where or when a story takes place is**

A. Setting

B. climax

C. rising action

D. falling action

Câu 15 **Plot is**

A. the series of events in a story.

B. a stage direction in a play.

C. a simile.

D. Most exciting moment of the story

Câu 16 **Tone**

A. A comparison using "like" or "as"

B. The giving of human qualities to an animal, object, or idea

C. Attitude a writer takes toward the audience, a subject, or a character

D. the series of events in a story

Câu 17 **Climax is**

A. Sequence of events in a story

B. A comparison without using "like" or "as"

C. Most exciting moment of the story; turning point

D. A reference to another work of literature, person, or event

Câu 18 **Setting is**

A. A character or force in conflict with the main character

B. A narrative device, often used at the beginning of a work that provides necessary background information about the characters and their circumstances.

C. The time and place of a story

D. Placement of two things closely together in order to compare or contrast

Câu 19 **Plot**

A. Sequence of events in a story

B. The use of hints and clues to suggest what will happen later

C. Central idea of a work of literature

D. Most exciting moment of the story; turning point

Câu 20 **Conflict**

A. A struggle between opposing forces

B. the series of conflicts or struggles that build a story toward a climax.

C. Events after the climax, leading to the resolution

D. The time and place of a story

Câu 21 **Protagonist**

A. A character or force in conflict with the main character

B. Main character in a story

C. The use of hints and clues to suggest what will happen later

D. The giving of human qualities to an animal, object, or idea

Câu 22 **Antagonist**

A. A character or force in conflict with the main character

B. Attitude a writer takes toward the audience, a subject, or a character

C. Central idea of a work of literature

D. End of the story where loose ends are tied up

Câu 23 **Exposition**

A. the series of conflicts or struggles that build a story toward a climax.

B. Events after the climax, leading to the resolution

C. Placement of two things closely together in order to compare or contrast

D. A narrative device, often used at the beginning of a work that provides necessary background information about the characters and their circumstances.

Câu 24 **Rising Action is**

A. the series of conflicts or struggles that build a story toward a climax.

B. Events after the climax, leading to the resolution

C. Placement of two things closely together in order to compare or contrast

D. A struggle between opposing forces

Câu 25 **Falling Action**

A. the series of conflicts or struggles that build a story toward a climax.

B. The time and place of a story

C. Events after the climax, leading to the resolution

D. Sequence of events in a story

Câu 26 **events from a story preceding the climax where various problems arise; the explanations and complications that lead to the climax**

A. rising action

B. climax

C. exposition

D. resolution

Câu 27 **The high point of interest or suspense and action in the story; the point that is most critical to the main character or conflict of the story**

A. rising action

B. climax

C. exposition

D. resolution

Câu 28 **The part of the story which follows the climax and leads to the resolution; loose ends are resolved**

A. rising action

B. climax

C. exposition

D. falling action

Câu 29 **This refers to the creation and development of characters**

A. Characterization

B. narrator

C. theme

D. plot

Câu 30 **The overall idea or message of the story that the author wants the reader to know; lesson learned**

A. Moral

B. summary

C. theme

D. plot

Câu 31 **a self-imposed challenge; the main character struggles with opposing ideas or feelings within his or her own mind; usually involves decision making (man vs. self)**

A. omniscient

B. antagonist

C. internal conflict

D. external conflict

Câu 32 **the main character struggles with another person or with an outside force (man vs. man, man vs. nature, man vs. society, man vs. fate)**

A. omniscient

B. antagonist

C. internal conflict

D. external conflict

Câu 33 **when a story is told by one of the characters who commonly uses the word "I"**

A. setting

B. plot

C. tone

D. 1st person point of view

Câu 34 **when a story is told by a narrator who reveals the thoughts of only one character and commonly uses the word he/she**

A. setting

B. 1st person

C. 3rd person limited

D. Tone

Câu 35 **_____ is when a nonhuman figure or other abstract concept or element is described as having human-like qualities or characteristics. _____ is used to help the reader create a clearer mental picture of the scene or object being described.**

A. Simile

B. personification

C. anthropomorphism

D. allegory

Câu 36 **the central message or the lesson to be learned from a literary work**

A. Conflict

B. Plot

C. Main Idea

D. Theme

Câu 37 **Uses he/she, the story is told by someone outside of the story and reveals the thoughts of only ONE character**

A. 3rd POV Omniscient

B. 3rd POV Limited

C. 1st POV

D. 2ns POV

Câu 38 **characters traits are revealed through words or actions or what other characters say about him**

A. Direct Characterization

B. Indirect Characterization

C. Conflict

D. Theme

Câu 39 **the author states the character's traits**

A. Direct Characterization

B. Indirect Characterization

C. Theme

D. Conflict

Câu 40 **Uses he/she, KNOW the thoughts of MANY characters.**

A. 1st person POV

B. 2nd Person POV

C. 3rd Person Limited POV

D. 3rd Person Omniscient POV

Câu 41 **This is when the narrator knows and has access to the thoughts and feelings of all the characters in the story, but it's still written in 3rd person (he, she, they)**

A. 1st person perspective

B. 2nd person perspective

C. 3rd person limited perspective

D. 3rd person omniscient perspective

Câu 42 **What word means 'a kind of 3rd person perspective in which the narrator only knows and has access to the thoughts and feelings of one character - usually the protagonist'?**

A. antagonist

B. 2nd person perspective

C. 3rd person limited perspective

D. 3rd person omniscient perspective

Câu 43 **This occurs when a character has to face another character or outside force within the story:**

A. Internal Conflict

B. Trouble

C. External Conflict

D. Decisions

Câu 44 **Which statement best distinguishes a paraphrase from a summary?**

A. A paraphrase is always shorter than a summary.

B. A paraphrase focuses on a specific passage, while a summary presents the main ideas of a larger text.

C. A summary follows the exact wording of the original text.

D. A paraphrase does not require citation.

Câu 45 **When paraphrasing a passage, a writer should primarily _____.**

A. retain the original wording but change the sentence order

B. shorten the passage to one sentence

C. express the original meaning in new wording

D. include personal opinions about the source

Câu 46 **Which feature should normally be retained in a paraphrase?**

A. Every word used by the original author

B. The logic and sequence of the original argument

C. The exact grammatical structures of the original

D. Only the conclusion of the original

Câu 47 **A good paraphrase is generally _____.**

A. much longer than the original

B. about the same length as or slightly shorter than the original

C. only one or two sentences

D. limited to the author's thesis

Câu 48 **Why must a paraphrase be cited?**

A. Because it always contains direct quotations

B. Because the ideas still belong to the original author

C. Because paraphrases are considered summaries

D. Because the wording belongs to the original author

Câu 49 **Which of the following should normally be omitted from a summary?**

A. The author’s central argument

B. The conclusion of the source

C. Specific examples and detailed evidence

D. The author’s main claims

Câu 50 **Which situation most clearly calls for summarizing rather than paraphrasing?**

A. Explaining one specific claim from a paragraph

B. Discussing the wording of a particular sentence

C. Introducing the general argument of an entire article

D. Rewording an example from a source

Câu 51 **Which situation is most appropriate for paraphrasing?**

A. Giving readers the overall argument of a whole book

B. Presenting one particular point without excessive quotation

C. Reducing an entire chapter to three sentences

D. Introducing a long source for the first time

Câu 52 **Which statement about personal opinion in a summary is correct?**

A. Personal opinion should be included in the conclusion.

B. Personal opinion should replace minor details.

C. Personal opinion should generally be avoided.

D. Personal opinion should be included when the source is unclear.

Câu 53 **According to the unit, effective descriptive writing should be _____.**

A. concrete, evocative, and plausible

B. abstract, complex, and formal

C. brief, objective, and argumentative

D. emotional, persuasive, and academic

Câu 54 **In descriptive writing, “concrete” language primarily means language that _____.**

A. expresses the writer’s argument

B. gives specific details the reader can visualize

C. avoids figurative expressions

D. uses technical terminology

Câu 55 **Which sentence is the best example of evocative description?**

A. Her eyes were blue.

B. Her eyes had a color.

C. Her eyes shone like sapphires, warming my night.

D. She had two very beautiful eyes.

Câu 56 **A plausible description should _____.**

A. contain as many details as possible

B. remain suitable for the reader’s knowledge and attention

C. avoid images and comparisons

D. explain every metaphor in detail

Câu 57 **In literary analysis, tone refers primarily to _____.**

A. the sequence of events in a story

B. the writer’s attitude toward the subject

C. the reader’s emotional reaction

D. the moral lesson of a text

Câu 58 **Which of the following can help reveal an author’s tone?**

A. Diction and sentence structure

B. Publication date only

C. The number of chapters only

D. The writer’s nationality only

Câu 59 **Why is merely identifying a text as “humorous” insufficient for literary analysis?**

A. Humor cannot be analyzed academically.

B. The writer must also explain how the tone functions and why it matters.

C. Literary essays should avoid discussing emotions.

D. Humor occurs only in comedy.

Câu 60 **A literary thesis statement is best described as _____.**

A. a summary of the entire plot

B. a one- or two-sentence statement of the essay’s interpretation or argument

C. a quotation from the literary work

D. a biography of the author

Câu 61 **Which thesis is most appropriately debatable?**

A. Hamlet is a play written by Shakespeare.

B. Hamlet contains several important characters.

C. Ophelia can be viewed as a heroic figure because her language challenges the values of Elsinore’s court.

D. Hamlet’s father dies before the end of the play.

Câu 62 **A strong literary thesis should be rooted primarily in _____.**

A. the writer’s feelings about society

B. observations about literary devices, genres, or forms

C. information about the author’s private life

D. the popularity of the literary work

Câu 63 **Which thesis is too broad for a literary analysis essay?**

A. Twain uses contrasting river and shore scenes to explore American ideals.

B. Gender roles are bad and should be abolished.

C. Hawthorne’s symbolism reveals anxieties concerning female sexuality.

D. Repeated images of darkness reinforce the narrator’s isolation.

Câu 64 **Why is “Hamlet is about a prince whose father dies” a weak thesis?**

A. It is grammatically incorrect.

B. It is too emotional.

C. It summarizes an obvious fact rather than making a debatable argument.

D. It focuses too heavily on symbolism.

Câu 65 **Which is NOT normally an appropriate literary thesis?**

A. An interpretation of symbolism

B. An analysis of narrative form

C. A judgment that the work is “really good”

D. An argument about characterization

Câu 66 **After identifying the tone of a literary text, the critic should next examine _____.**

A. whether the author personally liked the work

B. why that tone is significant to the text

C. how many adjectives the text contains

D. whether readers agree with the author

Câu 67 **According to the unit, the basic thesis formula is _____.**

A. Topic + Summary + Quotation

B. Observation + Analysis + Significance

C. Introduction + Body + Conclusion

D. Author + Title + Theme

Câu 68 **In the thesis formula, “observation” commonly refers to _____.**

A. the writer’s emotional response

B. a noticeable feature or pattern in the literary text

C. a critic’s biography

D. the historical popularity of the work

Câu 69 **What is the main function of “significance” in a thesis?**

A. To identify the author

B. To explain why the interpretation matters

C. To summarize the plot

D. To introduce a direct quotation

Câu 70 **Gordon Harvey defines “motive” as the _____ established to show why a thesis is important.**

A. historical biography

B. intellectual context

C. textual quotation

D. grammatical framework

Câu 71 **Which question would function most effectively as a motive?**

A. How many pages does the novel have?

B. When was Shakespeare born?

C. Why do Shakespeare’s comedies repeatedly conclude with marriage?

D. Who published the first edition of the novel?

Câu 72 **A literary motive often identifies something _____ in the text or existing interpretation.**

A. obvious and universally accepted

B. puzzling, contradictory, or open to debate

C. grammatically incorrect

D. unrelated to the thesis

Câu 73 **Why does the word “but” frequently appear in statements of motive?**

A. Motives normally create contrast or challenge an existing assumption.

B. Literary essays require coordinating conjunctions.

C. “But” always introduces textual evidence.

D. “But” signals the conclusion.

Câu 74 **What is the main function of textual evidence in a literary essay?**

A. To replace the writer’s analysis

B. To prove or support the writer’s argument

C. To make the essay longer

D. To summarize the literary work

Câu 75 **Which practice is specifically discouraged in the discussion of evidence?**

A. Quoting relevant passages

B. Explaining the relationship between evidence and the claim

C. Dropping quotations into the essay without explaining their relevance

D. Paraphrasing information from the text

Câu 76 **Which is the best description of the body of a literary essay?**

A. It should mainly retell the plot.

B. It should develop points connected to the thesis and support them with textual evidence.

C. It should introduce the author’s complete biography.

D. It should contain only quotations from the literary work.

Câu 77 **Literary analysis primarily involves _____.**

A. retelling the events of a literary work

B. evaluating whether a book is enjoyable

C. interpreting how literary choices create meanings and effects

D. describing the author’s life

Câu 78 **A literary analysis essay is primarily a form of _____ essay.**

A. narrative

B. argumentative

C. autobiographical

D. descriptive

Câu 79 **Which of the following is NOT the main purpose of literary analysis?**

A. Examining language

B. Examining perspective

C. Examining structure

D. Simply summarizing the plot

Câu 80 **Before beginning a literary analysis essay, students should carefully read the text and__.**

A. memorize all quotations

B. produce a thesis statement

C. write the conclusion

D. research the author’s childhood

Câu 81 **During the first reading stage, students are encouraged to notice things that are _____.**

A. only easy to understand

B. intriguing, surprising, or confusing

C. completely unrelated to the text

D. already explained by critics

Câu 82 **Figurative language includes devices such as _____.**

A. chapters and paragraphs

B. metaphor and simile

C. introduction and conclusion

D. thesis and topic sentence

Câu 83 **When analyzing narrative voice, which question is most relevant?**

A. How many pages does the story contain?

B. Who is telling the story?

C. When was the book published?

D. How much did the book cost?

Câu 84 **An omniscient narrator is one who _____.**

A. participates directly as the protagonist

B. knows everything about characters and events

C. never reveals characters' thoughts

D. always tells the story in first person

Câu 85 **An unreliable narrator is a narrator whose account _____.**

A. should not necessarily be accepted at face value

B. is always written in third person

C. contains no dialogue

D. follows chronological order

Câu 86 **Beginning a story in medias res means beginning _____.**

A. with the author's biography

B. in the middle of the action

C. at the end of the story

D. with a description of the setting only

Câu 87 **Dramatic irony occurs when _____.**

A. the narrator suddenly changes tense

B. the audience knows something the characters do not

C. a character speaks directly to readers

D. the climax occurs unexpectedly

Câu 88 **The primary function of a thesis in literary analysis is to _____.**

A. give the essay a central direction

B. summarize every event in the text

C. provide biographical background

D. replace textual evidence

Câu 89 **Why should students collect textual evidence before drafting?**

A. To avoid reading the literary work again

B. To assess and structure their arguments

C. To increase the number of quotations

D. To replace their own interpretation

Câu 90 **A suitable literary-analysis title should generally _____.**

A. avoid referring to the text

B. clearly indicate the focus of the analysis

C. consist only of the author’s name

D. summarize the whole plot

Câu 91 **What is “signposting” in an introduction?**

A. Giving the publication details of the text

B. Briefly indicating how the essay’s argument will develop

C. Listing every quotation that will be used

D. Explaining difficult vocabulary

Câu 92 **A strong body paragraph should generally focus on _____.**

A. one topic connected to the thesis

B. several unrelated literary devices

C. the author’s entire biography

D. a complete plot summary

Câu 93 **What is the main purpose of a topic sentence?**

A. To provide a direct quotation

B. To signal the main focus of the paragraph

C. To conclude the entire essay

D. To define the title of the literary work

Câu 94 **When using a quotation as textual evidence, the writer should _____.**

A. assume its relevance is obvious

B. introduce it and analyze its significance

C. avoid discussing its language

D. place it at the end of every paragraph

Câu 95 **Which practice is appropriate in the conclusion of a literary analysis?**

A. Introducing a completely new argument

B. Adding new textual quotations

C. Summarizing key arguments and emphasizing their significance

D. Retelling the entire story

Câu 96 **What is the primary function of quotation marks in a direct quotation?**

A. To show that the writer disagrees with the source

B. To indicate words copied verbatim from another source

C. To summarize another author’s argument

D. To identify an academic citation style

Câu 97 **Which sentence requires quotation marks?**

A. Smith argues that education changes society.

B. Smith describes education as “a force for social transformation.”

C. According to Smith, education can transform society.

D. Smith believes education has social consequences.

Câu 98 **Why are quotation marks unnecessary when paraphrasing?**

A. A paraphrase uses the writer’s own wording.

B. Paraphrases do not come from sources.

C. Paraphrases do not need citations.

D. Paraphrases contain no ideas from the original author.

Câu 99 **Quotation marks are conventionally used to represent _____ in fiction.**

A. setting

B. dialogue

C. narration

D. description

Câu 100 **In the conventions presented in the unit, which title should normally appear in quotation marks?**

A. A novel

B. A film

C. A short story

D. A book

Câu 101 **Which type of work is normally italicized rather than placed in quotation marks?**

A. A poem

B. A song

C. A short story

D. A book

Câu 102 **“Scare quotes” are commonly used to express _____.**

A. certainty and approval

B. irony, skepticism, or doubt

C. academic authority

D. chronological sequence

Câu 103 **In the sentence My “pet” is actually a stray cat, the quotation marks around “pet” suggest that _____.**

A. “pet” is the title of a story

B. the writer questions whether the animal is really a pet

C. the word is a direct quotation

D. “pet” is a nickname

Câu 104 **Quotation marks may also be used when discussing _____.**

A. words as words

B. paragraphs as paragraphs only

C. entire academic disciplines

D. dates and numbers

Câu 105 **In the example Dwayne “The Rock” Johnson, quotation marks identify _____.**

A. a book title

B. a direct quotation

C. a nickname

D. a technical term

Câu 106 **In American English, single quotation marks are primarily used _____.**

A. for all dialogue

B. for quotations inside other quotations

C. for titles of novels

D. for citations

Câu 107 **According to the unit, British English generally reverses the American convention by using _____.**

A. single quotation marks as the primary quotation marks

B. no quotation marks for direct speech

C. italics for every direct quotation

D. parentheses instead of quotation marks

Câu 108 **What is the fundamental purpose of academic citation?**

A. To make an essay appear longer

B. To give credit to sources used in research

C. To eliminate the need for analysis

D. To replace the bibliography

Câu 109 **Citation can also help readers _____.**

A. identify the writer's personality

B. locate the original source

C. determine the quality of an essay automatically

D. avoid reading the reference list

Câu 110 **Which information may be included in a citation?**

A. Author, date, journal title, and DOI

B. Only the author's first name

C. Only the page number

D. Only the publisher's country

Câu 111 **Which citation style is commonly associated with the Humanities?**

A. APA

B. MLA

C. IEEE

D. Vancouver

Câu 112 **According to the unit, APA is commonly used in _____.**

A. Education, Psychology, and Sciences

B. History and Fine Arts only

C. Literature exclusively

D. Business exclusively

Câu 113 **Chicago/Turabian is generally associated with _____.**

A. Education and Psychology

B. Business, History, and Fine Arts

C. Medicine and Engineering

D. Linguistics only

Câu 114 **Which is the correct APA-style in-text citation for Sapolsky's 2017 book as presented in the unit?**

A. [Sapolsky: 2017]

B. Sapolsky/2017

C. (Sapolsky, 2017)

D. (2017: Sapolsky)

Câu 115 **Which in-text citation correctly represents the electronic journal article by Grady and several co-authors in the unit?**

A. (Grady and others 2019)

B. (Grady et al., 2019)

C. [Grady, 2019, et al.]

D. (Grady & colleagues: 2019)

Câu 116 **According to the doctors what was the cure to her illness?**

A. medicines

B. strong medicines

C. love and care

D. her own willingness to live

Câu 117 **What was Behrman’s dream?**

A. to travel the world

B. to paint a masterpiece

C. to make a colorful painting

D. to make a poster

Câu 118 **When was Behrman able to make his dream true?**

A. when he painted the last leaf on ivy

B. when he died

C. when he thought of Johnsy

D. none

Câu 119 **What was Behrman’s masterpiece?**

A. painting of monalisa

B. painting of a flower

C. painting of ivy the leaf

D. none

Câu 120 **Why was the ivy leaf painting a masterpiece?**

A. because it was difficult to make out whether it was a real leaf or a painting

B. because it was very beautiful

C. because it’s colours were very bright

D. none

Câu 121 **What did Behrman's masterpiece do?**

A. made everyone happy

B. saved Johnsy's life by rekindling the positive belief in her

C. Behrman was rewarded

D. All

Câu 122 **Why did Mr. Behrman paint the leaf?**

A. He wanted to paint a masterpiece and protect Johnsy

B. He had been working on painting a leaf for many years

C. He was retired and bored

D. He wanted to get sick and die

Câu 123 **What did Johnsy realise when she looked at the last leaf for a long time?**

A. She was wrong.

B. She was foolish.

C. She wanted to live.

D. All of the above.

Câu 124 **The last leaf on the tree made Johnsy realise that**

A. she could brave the storm just as the leaf had.

B. she was as weak as the leaf.

C. new leaves would sprout soon.

D. None of above

Câu 125 **In "The Last Leaf," what illness does Johnsy suffer from?**

A. Influenza

B. Tuberculosis

C. Pneumonia

D. Bronchitis

Câu 126 **Why does the doctor believe Johnsy has little chance of recovery?**

A. She refuses to see him.

B. She has lost her desire to live.

C. She cannot afford medicine.

D. Her illness has no medical treatment.

Câu 127 **What does Johnsy believe will happen when the last ivy leaf falls?**

A. Sue will leave her.

B. Winter will end.

C. She will die.

D. Behrman will finish his painting.

Câu 128 **What has Behrman dreamed of doing for many years?**

A. Opening an art school

B. Painting a masterpiece

C. Travelling to Italy

D. Becoming Sue's teacher

Câu 129 **Why is Behrman's final painting regarded as his masterpiece?**

A. It makes him famous.

B. It is sold for a large amount of money.

C. It appears real enough to restore Johnsy's hope.

D. It wins an important painting competition.

Câu 130 **Which theme is most clearly illustrated by Sue's continuous care for Johnsy?**

A. Ambition

B. Friendship

C. Social class

D. Artistic failure

Câu 131 **The “last leaf” functions most importantly as a symbol of _____.**

A. artistic competition

B. wealth and social success

C. hope and the determination to survive

D. the arrival of winter

Câu 132 **The narrator thought Mr. Kelada was _____.**

A. talkative

B. unfriendly

C. prejudiced

D. unpatriotic

Câu 133 **Which of the following adjectives did the narrator use to describe Mr. Kelada?**

A. unfriendly

B. prejudiced

C. modest

D. chatty

Câu 134 **After first talking to Mr. Kelada, the narrator says, “King George has many strange subjects.” What does he mean by this?**

A. Mr. Kelada doesn’t like England.

B. Mr. Kelada doesn’t speak English.

C. Mr. Kelada doesn’t look British.

D. Mr. Kelada doesn’t have a British passport.

Câu 135 **The story is written in _____ person narration.**

A. First

B. Second

C. Third

D. fourth

Câu 136 **What is significant about the story's setting?**

A. The story's set in a time period that afforded women very few rights.

B. It takes place in a large house.

C. The story encompasses one hour.

D. The setting makes no difference.

Câu 137 **How could we best characterize Brently Mallard?**

A. He is an abusive husband who deserves to die in a fiery train wreck.

B. He set up the train story so he could scare his wife and kill her.

C. He's a typical husband in the late 19th-century.

D. He's an adulterer/cheater.

Câu 138 **The author wrote the story in the _____ century.**

A. 19th

B. 18th

C. 20th

D. 21st

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B. He set up the train story so he could scare his wife and kill her.

C. He's a typical husband in the late 19th-century.

D. He's an adulterer/cheater.

Câu 141 **What literary device is used at the end of the story when the doctor claims Mrs. Mallard "died of heart disease- of the joy that kills"?**

A. Personification

B. Irony

C. Simile

D. Juxtaposition

Câu 142 **What are the two 'big ideas' that Kate Chopin explores in 'The Story of an Hour'?**

A. Anger and resentment

B. Affliction and heartbreak

C. Love and liberation

D. Excitement and surprise

Câu 143 **What does the man want to convince the woman to do?**

A. get married

B. get a divorce

C. have a baby

D. have an abortion

Câu 144 **What does the man insist will be true if the woman complies with his request?**

A. “We can have the whole world.”

B. “The only shame is in not changing.”

C. “We are young enough to begin again.”

D. “You will be your own person this way.”

Câu 145 **Why was the girl looking at the line of hills as they sat at the table?**

A. She was looking for elephants.

B. She was bored with the man.

C. She was thinking of something to say.

D. It was a beautiful view.

Câu 146 **Further on in the conversation the man says: "I think it’s the best thing to do. But I don’t want you to do it if you don’t really want to." What does he really mean by this?**

A. He is not sure if the operation is safe, but doesn't want to scare her.

B. He doesn't want her to have the operation, but she can if she wants to.

C. He doesn't mind whether she has the operation or not.

D. He wants her to have the operation, but also to take responsibility for the decision.

Câu 147 **Which point of view does this story utilize?**

A. 1st person

B. 2nd person

C. 3rd person omniscient

D. objective

Câu 148 **How does the circumstance of the setting effect the plot?**

A. During the 1800's, slavery was legal

B. During the 1800's,divorce was not allowed

C. During the 1800's, everyone hated women and blacks

D. During 1800's, women had no rights, neither did African Americans

Câu 149 **What narration is used?**

A. 1st person: Desiree's point of view

B. 3rd person: Omniscient, all knowing narrator

C. 2nd person

D. 1st person: Desiree's mother's point of view

Câu 150 **Why does Armand think that Desiree is not white?**

A. Desiree doesn’t know who her birth parents are.

B. Armand is a slave owner and assumes he is white.

C. Their baby’s skin color looks similar to some of the slaves.

D. All of these contribute to Armand’s conclusion that Desiree is not white.

Câu 151 **Which of the following statements is NOT true about the story “Desiree’s Baby”?**

A. There are several words in the story that come from another language.

B. Armand tries to get Desiree back, but she decides to stay with her mother.

C. Armand finds an important letter his mother wrote to his father.

D. Desiree leaves with the baby and never comes back again.

Câu 152 **Which words BEST characterize Desiree?**

A. Affectionate, kind, honest

B. Mean, cruel, evil

C. Ugly, shy

D. Insane, crazy

Câu 153 **What does Desiree notice as she observes one of the slaves' children?**

A. Her baby has the same skin color as the slave's child

B. Her baby is almost as big as the slave's child

C. The slave's child is not very attractive

D. The slave's child looks too young to be working

Câu 154 **In “Désirée’s Baby,” the final revelation about Armand’s ancestry primarily creates__.**

A. comic relief

B. irony concerning his assumptions about race

C. evidence that Désirée deceived him

D. proof that Madame Valmondé was mistaken

Muốn tự tạo bài trắc nghiệm như thế này?

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