

پیامبر اعظم (ص): آنکه در جست و جوی دانش بیرون رود، در راه خداست تا آنگاه که باز گردد.

1. Who translated Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey* for both profit and fame?
A. Alexander Pope
B. John Dryden
C. Dr Samuel Johnson
D. Joseph Addison
2. Pope's *The Rape of the Lock*
A. is the most splendid eulogy in English.
B. presents the high heroics of romantic love.
C. is a translation of Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey*.
D. is the most brilliant mock-epic in English language.
3. Pope's *Essay on Man* is a philosophical discussion of all below themes **EXCEPT**
A. Creator and His Creation
B. Happiness
C. Underworld
D. Human Society
4. The object of the moral essayist and critic, Samuel Johnson, was
A. the search for truth in the wide field of the human experience.
B. to investigate the lives of the poets and their writings.
C. to blandly explain the pains of poverty and to create hope.
D. to create capability of relishing small pleasures and less sensitivity.
5. and the later Idler are Samuel Johnson's un-Addisonian imitations of the *Spectator*. The work established Johnson's reputation as a moralist.
A. *The Rambler*
B. *Prayers and Meditations*
C. *Essay on Man*
D. *Essay on Criticism*
6. Johnson's theme of theme is expressed in his
A. *Rasselas*
B. *Vanity of the Human Wishes*
C. *Prayers and Meditation*
D. *Irene*
7. Johnson said "the part of literature is what I love most".
A. traditional
B. moral
C. biographical
D. fictional
8. The chief glory of the *Life of Samuel Johnson* written by James Boswell is its
A. conversation
B. verse
C. prosody
D. language
9. Which one of the following works is a Pindaric ode?
A. Eton ode
B. Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard
C. Progress of Poesy
D. The Summer
10. The Publication of the *Lyrical Ballads* marks the beginning of
A. Classicism
B. Neo-classicism
C. Victorianism
D. Romanticism

11. The Lake School includes the following poets EXCEPT
 - A. Robert Southey
 - B. John Keats
 - C. William Wordsworth
 - D. Samuel Taylor Coleridge
12. The Romantic poet who insisted that Dryden and Pope had laid out the proper road for poetry was
 - A. Byron
 - B. Coleridge
 - C. Wordsworth
 - D. Keats
13. Byron's *Manfred* and Shelley's *Prometheus Unbound* are examples of Drama.
 - A. Tragic
 - B. melo
 - C. closet
 - D. farce
14. The most successful dramatist of the Romantic age is
 - A. Keats
 - B. Shelley
 - C. Byron
 - D. Coleridge
15. Sir Walter Scott's great originality lay in opening up to fiction the realm of
 - A. horror
 - B. manners
 - C. imagination
 - D. history
16. The *Four Zoas*, *Milton* and *Jerusalem* are written by
 - A. William Wordsworth
 - B. William Blake
 - C. John Keats
 - D. William Cowper
17. Robert Southey and Coleridge planned to establish an ideal democratic community in America for which Coleridge coined the name
 - A. Pentagon
 - B. Wonderland
 - C. Pantisocracy
 - D. Gottingen
18. The central characteristics of are that of a saturnine, passionate, moody and remorse torn but unrepentant sinner who relies on his absolute self against moral trammels.
 - A. Byronic hero
 - B. Tragic Hero
 - C. Don Juan
 - D. Don Quixote
19. Which one of the following dramas is not Lord Byron's work?
 - a. *Irene*
 - b. *Cain*
 - c. *Sardanapalus*
 - d. *Marino Faliero*
20. Shelley's claims that God's existence cannot be proved empirical grounds.
 - a. *The Necessity of Unitarianism*
 - b. *The Necessity of Atheism*
 - c. *ode to the west wind*
 - d. *The Triumph of Life*
21. Shelley's first important work, *Queen Mab*,
 - a. was rejected by the people for the welfare of whom he dedicated his life.
 - b. shows the withering away of all institutions and return of man to his natural state.
 - c. was a new departure for him to ward his best accomplishments in those days.
 - d. is a long prophetic poem set in the fantastic frame of a journey of a disembodied soul.
22. The Eve of St. Agnes and La Belle Dame Sans Merci are the titles of two poems by.....
 - a. Shelley
 - b. Byron
 - c. Keats
 - d. Blake

23. John Ruskin attacked the laissez-fair economics in
 - a. The Stones of Venice
 - b. Past and Present
 - c. Locksley Hall
 - d. Unto This Last
24. Jeremy Bentham and his followers called..... , tested all institutions in the light of human reason and common sense to see if these institutions are useful that is if they contribute to the happiness of greatest number of people.
 - a. utilitarian
 - b. philosophical conservatives
 - c. empiricists
 - d. skeptics
25. The most form-conscious romantic poet was the most influential in the Victorian age was
 - a. Keats
 - b. Blake
 - c. Byron
 - d. Wordsworth
26. George Meredith, in his essay , writes that the test of a civilization is whether men “consent to talk on equal terms with their women, and to listen to them.”
 - a. *Essay on Criticism*
 - b. *Poems and Ballads*
 - c. *Essay on Comedy*
 - d. *Essay on Tragedy*
27. The one literary genre that thrived luxuriantly Victorian times was
 - a. novel
 - b. comedy
 - c. tragedy
 - d. criticism
28. Wilkie Collins’s novel, *The Moonstone*, is anovel.
 - a. romantic
 - b. detective
 - c. tragic
 - d. historical
29. The term *Vitalism* best describes the central of because he judges everything according to the presence or absence of some vital spark.
 - a. John Ruskin
 - b. Thomas Carlyle
 - c. Tennyson
 - d. Charles Lamb
30. “The poet of the people” is a title that best describes..... .
 - a. Walt Whitman
 - b. Tennyson
 - c. S.T. Coleridge
 - d. Mathew Arnold
31. Which one of the following features separates Robert Browning from Victorian poets?
 - a. He writes in the manner of classical poets such as Virgil
 - b. He writes in a different tradition which includes the poetry of John Donne
 - c. He writes in a different tradition which includes Shakespeare’s soliloquies, Thomas Hood’s comic verse and Chaucer’s narrative style
 - d. B and C
32. Robert Browning’s is a poem on the vast scale of a novel.
 - a. Men and Women
 - b. Thomas Carlyle
 - c. Mathew Arnold
 - d. Charles Lamb

33. *Sohrab and Rustam* is the title of a book written by.....

- a. John Ruskin
- b. Thomas Carlyle
- c. Mathew Arnold
- d. Charles Lamb

34. The aesthetic movement insists on

- a. art for joy's sake
- b. art for art's sake
- c. the importance of the writer
- d. stream of consciousness

35. Thomas Hardy's and A.E. Houseman's works are considered.....

- a. idealist
- b. pessimistic
- c. tragic
- d. nationalist

36. *The Way of All Flesh* is a work by.....

- a. Samuel Butler
- b. Lytton Strachey
- c. William Butler Yeats
- d. W. E. Henley

37. Hard, clear and precise images are the characteristics of the art school of

- a. vorticism
- b. vitalism
- c. imagism
- d. modernism

38. This modern poet's works encourage experimentation in language and rhythm. He combined absolute precision of the individual image with a complex ordering of images and a new kind of metrical patterning.

- a. Gerard Manley Hopkins
- b. Alfred Lord Tennyson
- c. John Dryden
- d. William Butter Years

39. Two important 20th c. poets who stood somewhat apart from the main map of English poetry in the first half of the century are and

- a. Hopkins / Eliot
- b. Auden / Lawrence
- c. Madox Ford / Hilda Doolittle
- d. Robert Graves / Edwin Muir

40. The "documentary novelists" is a term that includes the following writers **EXCEPT**.....

- a. H. G. Wells
- b. John Galsworthy
- c. Arnold Bennett
- d. Harold Whisker

41. The modern drama begins in a sense with the witty drawing-room comedies of

- a. J.M. Synge
- b. George Moore
- c. Oscar Wilde
- d. Harold Whisker

42. Which one of the following works **IS NOT** a work of Harold Pinter?

- a. *The Caretaker*
- b. *The Birthday Party*
- c. *Homecoming*
- d. *The Quare Fellow*

43. The following quotation is from

"When I try to put all into a phrase I say,
Man can embody truth but he cannot know it".

- a. W.B. Yeats
- b. T. S. Eliot
- c. G.M. Hopkins
- d. John Ruskin

44. Joyce's is a book about man's fate as well as a series of sketches about Dublin.

- a. *Dubliners* b. *Finnegans Wake* c. *Ulysses* d. *The Portrait*

45. T.S. Eliot's is a series of scenes and images with no author's voice intervening to tell us where we are but with the implications developed through multiple contrasts and through analogies with older literary works.

- a. *Prufrock* b. *The Waste Land*
c. *Metaphysical poet* d. *The Journey of the magi*

46. Thomas Gray was particularly under the influence of This poet's *Ode to Evening* echoes the opening stanza's of Gray's "Elegy Written in a Country..." In both poems melancholic mood and landscape are related.

- a. Collins b. James Thomson
c. James Boswell d. Hopkins

47. Unlike Plato, Wordsworth in his poem,, explains that the soul gradually loses "the vision splendid" after birth.

- a. "Ode: Intimation of Immortality" b. "Lucy Gray"
c. "A Slumber Did My Spirit Seal" d. "Three Years She Grew"

B. Where are the following excerpts and quotations taken from? Mark the answers to the questions 48 – 50 in your answer sheet.

48. "'Beauty is truth, truth beauty', –that is all
Ye know on earth, and all ye need to know".

- a. "Ode to a Nightingale" b. "Ode on Indolence"
c. "Ode on a Grecian Urn" d. "Kubla Khan"

49. "O body swayed to music, O brightening glance
How can we know the dancer from the dance?"

- a. "Sailing to Byzantium" b. "La Bell Dame Sans Merci"
c. "My last duchess" d. "Among the school children"

50. "Let's go then, you and I,
When the evening is spread out against the sky
Like a patient etherized upon a table"

- a. "In memory of W.B. Yeats" b. "A dialogue of self and soul"
c. "The love song of J. Alfred Prufrock" d. "The windhover"