

امام خمینی^(ع): این محرم و صفر است که اسلام را زنده نگه داشته است.

Direction: Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by four suggested answers or completions. Select the one that is best in each case and then completely fill in the corresponding circle on the answer sheet.

1. The only important writer of his generation who was solely a man of letters was

- A. Alexander Pope
B. John Dryden
C. Samuel Johnson
D. Thomas Gray

2. Pope's was the most brilliant mock epic in the language.

- A. *Essay on Man*
B. *Essay on Criticism*
C. *The Rape of the Lock*
D. *Windsor Forest*

3. John Gay's is the greatest theatrical success of the century.

- A. *Imitation of Horace*
B. *Dunciad*
C. *Summer*
D. *Beggar's Opera*

4. "First Follow Nature". This is Pope's decree to the poets in

- A. *Essay on Man*
B. *Essay on Criticism*
C. *Dunciad*
D. *Imitation of Horace*

5. The search for truth in the wide field of human experience was the aim of

- A. Alexander Pope
B. Samuel Johnson
C. John Dryden
D. James Boswell

6. Samuel Johnson's theme of themes is expressed in the title of

- A. *Vanity of the Human Wishes*
B. *Rasselas*
C. *Lives of the Poets*
D. *Irene*

7. Samuel Johnson said that “the part of literature is what I love most”.

- A. Satirical
B. Critical
C. Biographical
D. Dramatic

8. *The Life of Samuel Johnson* is written by

- A. Ben Jonson
B. Abraham Cowley
C. Oliver Goldsmith
D. James Boswell

9. The *Eton Ode* and have solitary, brooding speaker that is a dramatic projection of Thomas Gray.

- A. *Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard*
B. *Seasons*
C. *The Bard*
D. *The Progress of Poesy*

10. “*The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Awaits alike the inevitable hour.
The paths of glory lead but to the grave.*”

The above lines are taken from

- A. *The Progress of Poesy*
B. *Eton Ode*
C. *Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard*
D. *Hymn to Adversity*

11. The Romantic period begins with the publication of in 1798 and ends with the deaths of Sir Walter Scott in 1832.

- A. *Lyrical Ballads*
B. *Rights of Man*
C. *Prelude*
D. *Tintern Abbey*

12. William Wordsworth, Coleridge and Robert Southey are members of the

- A. *Cockney School*
B. *Lake School*
C. *Satanic School*
D. *Dante School*

13. In, Shelley claimed that the literature of the Romantic Age “has risen as it were from a new birth”, and that “an eclectic life burns” within the words of its best writers.

- A. *Essay of Dramatic Poesy* B. *Essay on Criticism*
C. *Defense of Poetry* D. *Lives of the Poets*

14. Wordsworth’s *Prelude* is similar to all the following literary works, in their representation of the formation of the self or the life of the poet himself, EXCEPT

- A. Blake’s *Milton* B. Keats’ *Endymion*
C. Keats’ *The Fall of Hyperion* D. Byron’s *Manfred*

15. Which one of the following statements is **not** Wordsworth’s goal in *Lyrical Ballads*?

- A. To choose incidents and situations from common life
B. To use a selection of language spoken by the elite
C. To take humble and rustic life as the source and model
D. To use a language that was really spoken by men

16. In all the following works Coleridge opened up the realm of mystery and magic EXCEPT

- A. *Biographia Literaria* B. *The Ancient Mariner*
C. *Kubla Khan* D. *Christabel*

17. Shelley’s *Alastor*, Keats’ *Endymion* and Byron’s *Manfred* are similar in having heroes who have.....

- A. infinite longing B. mesmerized minds
C. been in prison D. demonic friends

18. The violator of conventional laws and limits remain proudly unrepentant in’s works.

- A. Shelley B. Keats C. Coleridge D. Byron

19. Which one of the following men of letters is not included among the greatest essayists of the Romantic Age?
- A. Lock B. Hazlitt C. Lamb D. De Quincey
20. Shelley is regarded to be the most successful of the Romantic Era.
- A. poet B. satirist C. dramatist D. essayist
21. The fictional mode that was written to propagate the new social or political theories current in the period of the French Revolution was
- A. Gothic Novels B. Novels of Manners
C. Melodramas D. Novels of purpose
22. Mary Shelley's is the first classic of feminist literature.
- A. *Caleb Williams* B. *A Vindication of the Rights of Women*
C. *Frankenstein* D. *Northanger Abbey*
23. All of the following literary works by Jane Austen deal with the subject of getting married EXCEPT
- A. *Mansfield Park* B. *Sense and Sensibility*
C. *Emma* D. *Persuasion*
24. Sir Walter Scott's fame as a novelist rests on his opening up to fiction the realm of
- A. history B. magic C. women's issues D. war
25. The contrary vision of "songs of innocence" is expressed in "....."
- A. *Marriage of Heavens and Hell* B. *The Book of Thel*
C. *Songs of Experience* D. *Jerusalem*

26. The so called “prophetic Books” of Blake include all EXCEPT

A. *The Book of Thel*

B. *The Four Zoas*

C. *Milton*

D. *Jerusalem*

27. Lyrical Ballad, a co-product of Wordsworth and Coleridge, opens with

A. We are Seven

B. Ancient Mariner

C. To My Sister

D. Kubla Khan

28. “Heaven lies about us in our infancy!

Shades of the prison-house being to close

Upon the growing boy ...”

The above lines are taken from

A. Tintern Abbey

B. Lucy Gray

C. Ode: Intimation of Immortality

D. Expostulation and Reply

29. “The Ice was here, the ice was there,

The Ice was all around.”

This is an excerpt from Coleridge’s

A. Rime of the Ancient Mariner

B. Kubla Khan

C. La Belle Dam Sans Merci

D. Irene

30. The arch-Romantic poet who has provided his age with what Taine called its “ruling personage; that is the model that the contemporaries invest with their admiration and sympathy” is.....

A. Coleridge

B. Wordsworth

C. Keats

D. Byron

31. What is common between Byron and his Byronic hero?

A. A compulsion to try forbidden experience

B. A tendency to court his own destruction

C. A compulsion for sublimity and a tendency to try to get suicide

D. A compulsion to try forbidden experience and a tendency to court his own destruction

32. *Don Juan* is written in

A. Terza Rima B. Ottava Rima C. nursery Rime D. heroic couplets

33. Shelley wrote a pamphlet,, in which he claimed the God's existence can not be proved on empirical grounds.

A. The Revolt of Islam B. Inquiry into Political Justice
C. The Necessity of Atheism D. Address to the Irish people

34. Which one of the following statements is NOT TRUE about *Queen Mab*?

A. It is a long prophetic poem.
B. It is set in the real framework of a dream.
C. It is a disembodied journey of a soul.
D. Queen Mab reveals the Utopian future for the soul.

35. In the latter part of the 1819, Keats began to rework the *Hyperion* into the form of a which he called *The Fall of Hyperion*.

A. tragedy / epic B. farce / epic
C. dream vision / fable D. epic / dream vision

36. "Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard
Are sweeter; therefore, ye soft pipes, play on."

The above lines are taken from Keats'

A. Ode to the West Wind B. Ode to a Nightingale
C. Ode on a Grecian Urn D. Ode on Melancholy

37. Most mid-Victorian poetry and critical prose was more preoccupied with

A. the conflict between religion and science
B. the technology, economics
C. welfare of the people
D. technology and economics as opposed to Politics

38. Which one of the Following stamens is WRONG?

- A. Carlyle never abandoned Christianity
C. Coleridge was anti-utilitarian
C. Newman is a proponent of Tractarianism
D. Carlyle was anti-Utilitarian

39. The first English author of note to be connected with Marxism was the poet and painter.....

- A. Mathew Arnold
B. William Morris
C. Oscar Wilde
D. Disraeli

40. The principal virtue Mathew Arnold admired as a critic was what he called the quality of ".....".

- A. Low comedy
B. high mindedness
C. low seriousness
D. high sensation

41. The Victorian writers avoided the wild excesses of the Romanticists and foresaw this:

"We are all on a wrong tack; our successors will have to go back to the riding school and learn to ride the great horse."

- A. Carlyle
B. Keats
C. Byron
D. Tennyson

42. Women in the era were portrayed as engaged in the domestic and social roles as educated companions of men or as doll-like subordinates.

- A. Modern
B. Romantic
C. Victorian
D. Restoration

43. The one literary genre that throve (flourished) luxuriantly in Victorian times was

- A. Drama
B. Novel
C. Comedy
D. Poetry

44. The Victorian novelists were less occupied with men's relation to God than with his relation to

- A. other people B. religion C. nature D. predecessors

45. The cities of Dublin, London and Sligo were of great influence on

- A. Alfred Lord Tennyson B. Gerard Manly Hopkins
C. William Butler Yeats D. James Joyce

46. Two of the most important influences on Thomas Carlyle are

- A. Goethe and German Romantics B. Hobbes and The Methodists
C. Locke and Augustus Writers D. Tennyson and The Utilitarianism

47. According to Alfred Lord Tennyson "the Lord of Language" is

- A. Dante B. Goethe C. Aristotle D. Virgil

48. Tennyson's *Idylls of the Kings* records a cycle of change from a society that has emerged from a/an into with the possibility of reverting to a waste land once more.

- A. civilization / modernism B. wasteland / civilization
C. civilization / wasteland D. modernism / primitivism

49. *The Ring and the Book*, a poem on a grand scale of a long novel, was written by

- A. Robert Browning B. Robert Southey
C. Lord Tennyson D. Dante Rossetti

50. The most characteristic aspect of the Victorian literature and that Robert Browning is

- A. vitalism B. energy C. vorticism D. skepticism