



سری سوال: یک ۱

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۹۰ تشریحی: ۰

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۴۵ تشریحی: ۰

عنوان درس: سیری در تاریخ ادبیات انگلیسی ۲

رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۱۳۱

1- Mark the **TRUE** statement.

- Both Thomas Paine's *Rights of Man* and Edmund Burke's *Reflection on the Revolution in France* ATTACK French Revolution.
- Both Thomas Paine's *Rights of Man* and Edmund Burke's *Reflection on the Revolution in France* SUPPORT the French Revolution.
- Thomas Paine's *Rights of Man* justified the French Revolution against Edmund Burke's attack in *Reflection on the Revolution in France*
- Edmund Burke's *Reflection on the Revolution in France* justified the French Revolution against Thomas Paine's attack in *Rights of Man*

2- The greatest theatrical success of the 18th century was

- John Gay's *The Beggar's Opera*
- John Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*
- Pope's *Dunciad*
- William Congreve's *The Way of the World*

3- The real importance of the club formed by the Tory writers was that it fostered

- The idea of writing *Memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus*
- a satiric temper
- propagandist temper
- a vulgar class of nouveaux riche

4- Pope's is a philosophical discussion of such majestic themes as the Creator and His creation, the universe and the human nature.

- An Essay on Man*
- An Essay on criticism*
- The Rape of the Locke*
- From Eloisa to Abellard*

5- This work of Samuel Johnson is about a prince who is confined to a valley, but escapes from the valley to see the world. However, he and his other two attendants finally turn back home.

- Lives of the Poets*
- The Vanity of Human Wishes*
- Rasselas*
- Rambler*

6- It was who claimed that women possess equal intellectual capacity and talents with men and demanded for them a greater share of social educational and vocational privileges.

- William Godwin
- Percy Shelley
- Robert Southy
- Mary Wollstoncraft



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7-The lake school of the Romantic period includes the following poets **EXCEPT**

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|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Robert Southy | 2. John Keats |
| 3. William Wordsworth | 4. S.T. Coleridge |

8-Regarding Romanticism, mark the **WRONG** statement.

1. Wordsworth located the source of a poem in the outer world
2. the material of a poem is not external people and events
3. the inner feelings of the author form the essential materials of a poem
4. poetry is the spontaneous overflow of powerful feeling

9-Blake claimed that his prophetic poem "....." was given to him by an agency not himself and produced without labor or study.

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| 1. Jerusalem | 2. Four Zoas |
| 3. Milton | 4. Songs of Innocence |

10-According to in His *Sartur Resartus*, custom blinds us to the miraculousness of daily recurring miracles.

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|------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. William Blake | 2. John Keats | 3. Thomas Carlyle | 4. Willima Hazlit |
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11-Which one of the following Romantic poets did **NOT** explore the visionary states of consciousness that are common among children but violated the standard category of adult judgment?

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| 1. William Blake | 2. William Wordsworth |
| 3. S.T. Coleridge | 4. Lord Byron |

12-In the Romantic period the mid 18th C. philosopher's idea of the mind as was replaced by the new concept of the mind

1. a mirrorlike recipient of a universe- as the creator of the universe it perceives
2. the creator of the universe it perceives- as a mirrorlike recipient of a universe already created
3. an inactive agent and recipient of the universe- as an active agent and recipient of the universe
4. the only agent to understand the world- not as the only agent rather the addition of the heart is required



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13- In all the following works, **EXCEPT** the guilty outcast is made to realize and expiate his sin against the community of living beings so that he may resume his place in the social life.

1. Coleridge's *The Rime of the Ancient Mariner*
2. Wordsworth's *Guilt and Sorrow*
3. Wordsworth's *Peter Bell*
4. Byron's *Childe Harrold*

14- Robert Southy's language - like that of Wordsworth, Coleridge and Hazlit when describing their early Revolutionary fervor is

1. satirical
2. simple
3. biblical
4. artificial

15- Which one of the following essayists does **NOT** belong to the Romantic era?

1. Charles Lamb
2. William Hazlitt
3. De Quincey
4. John Locke

16- Byron's *Manfred* and Shelley's *Prometheus Unbound* are

1. stage drama
2. closet drama
3. tragicomedy
4. farce

17- Which one of the following Romantic poets inclined towards the fantastic, the macabre, and the exploration of the unconscious mind and of such aberrations as incest?

1. Percy Shelley
2. John Keats
3. Lord Byron
4. S.T. Coleridge

18- Blake's first attempt to articulate his full myth of humanity's present, past, and future is manifested in his work called

1. *Milton*
2. *Four Zoas*
3. *Jerusalem*
4. *Songs of Experience*

19- S. T. Coleridge's poems of mystery and demonism include all the followings **EXCEPT**

1. *Tintern Abbey*
2. *The Rime of the Ancient Mariner*
3. *Kubla Khan*
4. *Christabel*

20- According to the French Critic, Hippolyte A. Taine,, is "so great and so English that from him alone we shall learn more truths of his country and of his age than from all the rest together".

1. John Keats
2. Wordsworth
3. Coleridge
4. Lord Byron

21- All the following works contain Byronic Hero **EXCEPT**

1. *Wuthering Heights*
2. *Moby Dick*
3. *Eugene Onegin*
4. *Prelude*



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22- As the result of his refusal to repudiate Shelley was expelled from the university.

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| 1. <i>The Mask of Anarchy</i> | 2. <i>Queen Mab</i> |
| 3. <i>Revolt of Islam</i> | 4. <i>The Necessity of Atheism</i> |

23- The religious debate of the mid-Victorian Literature had been generally between

1. utilitarians and the reformers
2. The Methodists and the followers of oxford movement
3. Utilitarians and the Philosophical Conservatives
4. Conservatives and the republicans

24- The connection between Romantic literature and Victorian literature is close; thus Tennyson writes in the tradition ofand Arnold in that of

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| 1. Wordsworth-Byron | 2. Keats-Shelley |
| 3. Coleridge-Blake | 4. Blake - Keats |

25- To justify her action, the hero of Hardy's cites a passage from Mill's *On Liberty* when she decides to leave her husband.

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| 1. <i>Jude the Obscure</i> | 2. <i>Tess of the D'Urbervilles</i> |
| 3. <i>Under the Greenwood Tree</i> | 4. <i>Wessex Tales</i> |

26- Tennyson's Long poem fantasizes a college from which all males are excluded.

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|-----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. <i>In Memoriam</i> | 2. <i>Lady of Shallot</i> | 3. <i>The Lotus Eaters</i> | 4. <i>The Princess</i> |
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27- Compared to other genres,has no claim for greatness in the Victorian Age.

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| 1. novel | 2. poetry | 3. prose | 4. drama |
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28- Which work is *NOT* written by George Eliot?

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| 1. <i>Adame Bede</i> | 2. <i>The Ordeal of Richard Fernal</i> |
| 3. <i>Middlemarch</i> | 4. <i>Mill on the Floss</i> |

29- Henry Thackeray's masterpiece is

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|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. <i>Vanity Fair</i> | 2. <i>Pamella</i> | 3. <i>Tom Jones</i> | 4. <i>The Moonstone</i> |
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30- The first major writer to express awareness of the geological time that has haunted human consciousness is

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| 1. Thomas Carlyle | 2. Alfred Lord Tennyson |
| 3. S. T. Coleridge | 4. Thomas Hardy |

31- Robert Browning's most memorable volume of poems which reflects his enjoyment of Italy is

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|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. <i>The Ring and The Book</i> | 2. <i>The Idylls of the King</i> |
| 3. <i>Men and Women</i> | 4. <i>Dramatic Lyrics</i> |

32- How does Thomas Hardy reflect the mood of late Victorian period?

1. by the sad mood of his novels
2. by his sense of waste and frustration involved in human life
3. by his sense of irony when faced with moral or metaphysical questions
4. All above items

33- Matthew Arnold describes as a "critic of measure, not exuberant; of the center, not provincialwith gay and admirable temper".

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| 1. Sainte-Beuve | 2. Wordsworth | 3. Coleridge | 4. Shelley |
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34- Alfred Tennyson disapproved of Matthew Arnold's and asked him not to write any more of those prose things.

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|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. <i>Literature and Dogma</i> | 2. <i>Thyrsis</i> |
| 3. <i>Scholar Gypsy</i> | 4. <i>Forsaken Merman</i> |

35- It was the movement that insisted on "art for art's sake".

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|---------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. Reformists | 2. Methodist | 3. Conservative | 4. Aesthetic |
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36- The most savage attack on the Victorian conception of the family, education and religion was made by

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|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Alfred Lord Tennyson | 2. Matthew Arnold |
| 3. Samuel Butler | 4. Walter Pater |

37- The insisted on hard, clear, precise images and was developed by the modernist American poet, Ezra Pound.

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| 1. waste land movement | 2. aesthetic movement |
| 3. imagist movement | 4. patriotic movement |



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38- A group called "The Movement" included all the following poets **EXCEPT**

1. Donald Davie 2. Thom Gunn 3. Philip Larkin 4. Dylan Thomas

39- In this work, James Joyce records the accounts of one day in the lives of Dubliners in 1904. The events become symbolic of the activity of the individual in the world.

1. Ulysses 2. *The Dead* 3. *Dubliners* 4. "Araby

40- From Anton Chekhov, learned how to use the casual seeming incidents of ordinary life in such a way as to set up haunting overtones of meaning in his /her short stories.

1. James Joyce 2. Susan Hill
3. Katherine Mansfield 4. E. M. Forster

41- The founders of the Irish Literary Theater include all the followings **EXCEPT**

1. W. Butler Yeats 2. Lady Gregory 3. George Moore 4. T.S. Eliot

42- **Angrily, violently, and in an unadorned and sometimes brutally colloquial dialogue, Osborne's..... thrusts upon the audience the revelation of psychological and social problems left unresolved by the welfare state.**

1. *Look Back in Anger* 2. *The Entertainer*
3. *Luther* 4. *Murder in the Cathedral*

43- Samuel Becket, a major playwright of the Absurd Drama, had a great influence on the South African dramatist.

1. Athol Fugard 2. Eugene Ionesco
3. Ted Hughes 4. Harriet Beecher Stowe

44- The writer of *Waiting for Godot*,, strongly influenced a younger group of playwrights.

1. Tom Stoppard 2. Harold Pinter 3. T.S. Eliot 4. Samuel Beckett

45- Rupert Brooke considered his masters to be all the followings **EXCEPT**

1. The Victorians 2. The Elizabethans
3. John Donne 4. Robert Browning