

تنها با یاد اوست که دلها آرام می گیرند.

**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. *An Essay on Criticism* by Alexander Pope is a ..... poem
  - a. love
  - b. critical
  - c. didactic
  - d. nature
2. Which one of the following works by Pope is **mock epic**?
  - a. *Pastorals*
  - b. *The Rape of the Lock*
  - c. *Windsor Forest*
  - d. *Essay on Criticism*
3. According to Johnson, who is an ideal poet? One who .....
  - a. makes familiar things new by his genius
  - b. arouses the readers' sentimentality
  - c. writes according to the logic and reason
  - d. explores the sufferings of man
4. What is Johnson's theme of themes?
  - a. The immortality of art
  - b. The vanity of human wishes
  - c. The corruption of aristocratic life
  - d. The priority of wisdom over emotions
5. Who is the first nature poet of England?
  - a. Thomas Gray
  - b. William Cowper
  - c. James Thomson
  - d. William Blake
6. What is the subject matter of *An Account of Corsica* by Boswell?
  - a. Johnson's life and career
  - b. Boswell's autobiography
  - c. A Journal of Boswell's visit to Paoli
  - d. A poem collection
7. Why *Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard* is considered a classic work? --Because it .....
  - a. is universal
  - b. is old
  - c. tells a myth
  - d. is religious
8. What is one of the main themes of *The Season*?
  - a. The cycle of human life
  - b. Nature as a source of religious experience
  - c. The mortality of man
  - d. The passage of time
9. How was Gray's style of writing?
  - a. A very fluent and rhythmic diction
  - b. A difficult and harsh diction
  - c. A highly artificial diction and distorted word order
  - d. A simple and ordinary diction

10. Which literary work gave rise to Romanticism?

- a. *The Spirit of the Age*
- b. *Prelude*
- c. *Defense of Poetry*
- d. *Lyrical Ballads*

11. What abstract concepts are personified in Collins' *Odes*?

- a. love, beauty, purity
- b. fear, pity, the passions
- c. love, pity, the passions
- d. fear, purity, pity

12. What is the theme of E.M. Forster's *The Longest Journey*?

- a. the differences between living and dead relationships
- b. the nature of love and Italy as a liberating agent
- c. the relation between inward feeling and outward action
- d. the relation between the Indians and the English

13. What is the subject matter of *Songs of Experience* by William Blake?

- a. The fallen world as it appears to an innocent
- b. The fallen world as a world of poverty, disease and war
- c. The fallen world as a symbolic representation of the fallen man
- d. It is about "minor prophecies"

14. How is a good poetry according to Wordsworth?

- a. It should be an imitation of human life
- b. It should be the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings
- c. It should be as sentimental as possible
- d. It should give the man the peace of mind

15. Cowper's Poems conclude:

- a. An epic in heroic couplet
- b. Some artificial poems
- c. Philosophical verses in quatrains
- d. Didactic verses in heroic couplet

16. Wordsworth is called the poet of:

- a. Revolution and innovation
- b. The remembrance of things past
- c. Disturbance and confusion
- d. Calmness and tranquility

17. What are two dominant types of fiction in the late 18th century?

- a. Gothic novel—Novel of purpose
- b. Romantic novel—Novel of purpose
- c. Sensible novel—Horror novel
- d. Gothic novel—Romantic novel

18. Who has written the myth of *The Four Zoas*?

- a. Coleridge
- b. Wordsworth
- c. Blake
- d. Scott



29. What kind of work is P.B. Shelley's *Prometheus Unbound*?
- a. poetry                      b. novel                      c. essay                      d. drama
30. Which of the following describes Carlyle's prose style?
- a. A concise, vivid prose with direct syntax  
b. A vivid, allusive prose with orthodox syntax  
c. A vivid, explosive prose with unorthodox syntax  
d. An imaginative, explosive prose with unorthodox syntax
31. What are the three major influences on the development of modern novel?
- a. change of values, a new view of time, and individual loneliness  
b. change of values, psychology and symbolism  
c. Humanistic values, a new view of time, and universal awareness  
d. Individual loneliness, a new view on time, and universal awareness
32. James Boswell's *Life* is a record of .....
- a. Samuel Johnson's life and works  
b. Johnson and the literary figures of England during the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 18<sup>th</sup> c.  
c. Arnold and literary figures of England during 17<sup>th</sup> c.  
d. Matthew Arnold's life and works
33. Alexander Pope is regarded as the master of .....
- a. Criticism                      b. Novel                      c. Comedy                      d. Satire
34. William Blake's poem entitled *Milton* is a(n) ..... poem
- a. biographical                      b. imaginative                      c. prophetic                      d. logical
35. W.B. Yeats in his poem *the tower* appears as a(n) ..... poet?
- a. realist-symbolist metaphysical                      b. imagist-symbolist romantic  
c. imagist-symbolist metaphysical                      d. realist-imagist neoclassic
36. Thomas Love Peacock is especially famous as a.....
- a. satirist of Romantic period                      b. novelist of Victorian period  
c. historian of Romantic period                      d. lecturer of Victorian period
37. What are Lord Byron's two constant sentiments?
- a. Love of freedom and search for beauty  
b. Love of liberty and a detestation of cant  
c. Self control and freedom  
d. Love of beauty and hatred of dishonesty

38. What does Wordsworth mean by “two consciousness”?
- Man as a poet and man as a human
  - Man’s real identity and his fake identity
  - Man’s emotional life and man’s intellectual life
  - The present man and the past man
39. Arnold’s career as a literary person is concerned with:
- poems-literary criticism-religious writings
  - novels-literary criticism-verse dramas
  - novels-poems-literary criticism
  - verse dramas-poems-literary criticism
40. Whose works were influenced by Plato and Neo-Platonists?
- Lord Byron
  - William Wordsworth
  - Percy Bysshe Shelley
  - John Keats
41. The stream of consciousness technique is the result of which of the following views?
- man is a lonely creature
  - man lives in his memories
  - man is his memories
  - man lives in the present
42. Which poem is about the formation of poet’s identity?
- Tintern Abby*
  - Nightingale*
  - Ode to the west wind*
  - The Prelude*
43. Which one of the following Works is a gothic never?
- The Italian*
  - Galeb Williams*
  - Emma*
  - Waverly*
44. Who is the poet of *Isabella*?
- T.S. Elliot
  - Robert Browning
  - Lord Tennyson
  - John Keats
45. According to Alexander Pope, the supreme value of art is provided?
- Order
  - Beauty
  - Instruction
  - Form
46. In which era, England reached its highest power?
- 20<sup>th</sup> century
  - Victorian age
  - Elizabethan age
  - Restoration period
47. Who is the representative figure of golden world of liberal culture which was shattered by the Great War?
- Edward Thomas
  - Rupert Brook
  - Butler Yeats
  - Wilfred Owen
48. What is the theme of *Anthem for Doomed Youth* by Wilfred Owen?
- The inevitability of war
  - the tragedy of young men killed in war
  - Death as a nice end
  - memorable moments of war
49. Most of Thomas Hardy’s novels take place in a rural setting called .....
- Ireland
  - New England
  - London
  - Wessex
50. Whose works begin modern English drama?
- Oscar Wilde
  - John Galsworthy
  - Bernard Shaw
  - Butler Yeats