



1-Alexander Pope's is a didactic poem after the model and example of Horace.

1. Essay on Man
2. The Rape of the Lock
3. Essay on Criticism
4. Windsor Forest

2-“The vanity of human wishes” is a work and the theme of themes in works by

1. Samuel Johnson
2. James Boswell
3. John Bunyan
4. William Cowper

3-The literary work beginning with a mock-heroic describing the development of a sofa from a simple stool is

1. The Task by William Cowper
2. Nature by James Thomson
3. The Tale of the Tub by Jonathan Swift
4. Epistles to Dr Arbuthnot by Alexander Pope

4-Which one of the following works by Alexander Pope parodies and mocks passages of the *Paradise Lost*?

1. Epistles to Several persons
2. Dunciad
3. The Rape of the Lock
4. The Pastorals

5-One of the major works by William Wordsworth which can be taken as an autobiography is

1. The Prelude
2. The Excursion
3. Descriptive Sketches
4. The Ruined Cottage

6-Coleridge's can be considered as his farewell to health, happiness, and poetic creativity.

1. Zapolia
2. Lyrical Ballads
3. Remorse
4. Dejection

7-Coleridge's *The Ancient Mariner*, *Christable*, and *Kubla Khan* are all

1. Autobiographical poems
2. Descriptive nature poems
3. Poems of mystery and demonism
4. Glorifying and celebrating traditional literature

8-“Conversation poems” is a term that can be applied to Coleridge's

1. Early poems
2. Blank-verse poems
3. Dedicated poems
4. Colloquial poems



9- The following phenomena are all parts of cultural social events at the beginning of and during the Romantic period of England except

1. A polarized population into capitals and labors
2. Technological unemployment and the Industrialization
3. The impacts of the French Revolution
4. The emergence of social justice and human rights

10- Which one is not a literary school in the romantic period of England?

1. The Lake School
2. The Satanic School
3. The Sages School
4. The Cockney School

11- The definition of poetry as "spontaneous overflow of the poet's feelings" can be applied to

1. Sentimentalists
2. Romanticists
3. Neoclassicists
4. Classicists

12- Romantic poetry usually looks at nature as the source of

1. Descriptive nature poems
2. Meditation and thinking
3. Poet's visual imagery
4. Scientific approach to life

13- Romantic writers usually paid attention to ordinary and common aspects of life in order to

1. Give the reader a fresh sense of wonder
2. To highlight the importance of habits
3. To create a realistic literary style
4. To save the film of familiarity which covers them

14- The "stagey aspect" and "theatricalism" are terms usually applied to style.

1. George Eliot's
2. Dickens'
3. Thackeray's
4. Hardy's

15- The principal virtue that Mathew Arnold admired beyond all stylistic excellences was

1. Victorian earnestness
2. Philistinism
3. Materialism
4. High seriousness

16- Alfred Lord Tennyson's major elegy which took him 17 years to be accomplished is

1. All Along the Valley
2. In Memoriam
3. Maud
4. Mariana



17- Robert Browning's literary specialty is

1. Drama
2. Dramatic monologue
3. Soliloquy
4. Heroic play

18- One major type of novel in romantic period written to advertise and propagate the new social and political theories was called

1. Novel of revolution
2. Novel of purpose
3. Popular novel
4. Bourgeois novel

19- Exceptionally, one major successful play in romantic period, more successful than the others, is

1. Shelley's *The Cenci*
2. Byron's *Manfred*
3. Coleridge's *Remorse*
4. Shelley's *Prometheus Unbound*

20- *Songs of Innocence and Songs of Experience* are works by

1. Coleridge
2. Wordsworth
3. Byron
4. Blake

21- As a poet Mathew Arnold deals with In his poetry.

1. Actuality and the sickness of individuals in a sick society
2. Idealism and Neo-Platonism
3. Sentimentalism and emotionality of human beings
4. An idealized world for the poet to take refuge in

22- Lord Byron's satire against modern civilization and his masterpiece is

1. Hours of Idleness
2. Childe Harold
3. Don Juan
4. Manfred

23- Shelley's is a notable elegy on the death of Keats.

1. Prometheus Unbound
2. Adonias
3. Cenci
4. Hellas

24- As against the Victorian poets, the novelists of the time were more preoccupied with the subject of

1. History and politics
2. Man's relation to God
3. Religious faith and integrity
4. Man's relation to man in the society



25- Jane Austen was especially a master of

1. Novel of manners
2. Historical novel
3. Novel of ideology
4. Novel of adventure

26- The novelist who opened up to fiction the realm and the subject matter of history was

1. William Godwin
2. Sir Walter Scot
3. Mary Godwin
4. Horace Walpole

27- The fiction which set the fashion of Gothic novel in the 18th century and was followed as a model in the 19th century was

1. The Castle of Otranto
2. The Italian
3. Frankenstein
4. The Monk

28- *Lyrical Ballads* opens with

1. Coleridge's *Ancient Mariner*
2. Wordsworth's *Tintern Abbey*
3. Blake's *Tiger*
4. Shelley's *Revolt of Islam*

29- In the fiction of the 20th century "time" is looked at as

1. Geological time
2. An ever-fixed time
3. A flow in the consciousness
4. Chronological sequential time

30- The bitterest and the most serious attack on Victorian values and assumptions is

1. Arnold's *Culture and Anarchy*
2. Samuel Butler's *The Way of All Flesh*
3. Eliot's *Middlemarch*
4. Tennyson's *Locksley Hall*

31- The type of images that the imagists of the 20th century insisted on were

1. Hard, clear, and precise
2. Fuzzy and sentimental
3. Classic and exotic
4. Images of war

32- The one romantic writer usually charged with plagiarism and borrowing from other writers' works without acknowledging the source is

1. Byron
2. Keats
3. Blake
4. Coleridge

33- *Cain* is a closet tragedy by

1. Shelley
2. Byron
3. Keats
4. Coleridge



34- Keats' allegory of over 4000 lines on the quest for an ideal feminine counterpart and a flawless happiness beyond earthly possibilities is

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|-----------------------------|-------------|
| 1. The Eve of St. Agnes | 2. Lamia |
| 3. La Belle Dame sans Merci | 4. Endymion |

35- The realist-symbolist-metaphysical poet who is the greatest 20th century poet of English language is

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|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Robert Browning | 2. William Butler Yeats |
| 3. T. S. Eliot | 4. W. H. Auden |

36- Robert Browning's major affinities and similarities in poetic style is with

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| 1. His contemporaries | 2. Elizabethans |
| 3. John Donne | 4. Ben Jonson |

37- "Beauty is truth, truth [is] beauty." This line is of ending lines from Keats

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|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Ode to a Nightingale | 2. Ode on a Grecian Urn |
| 3. Ode to Psyche | 4. Ode on Indolence |

38- The images of "gyre, winding stairs, spirals, spinning tops" and the like are usually symbols found in

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| 1. Hopkins' | 2. Arnold's | 3. Yeats' | 4. Ruskin's |
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39- Which one of the following poets is a war poet of the 20th century?

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|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. Wilfred Owen | 2. T. S. Eliot | 3. Dylan Thomas | 4. Manly Hopkins |
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40- "Alienation of the artist" is a phenomenon mostly related to the atmosphere and conditions of the

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|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. 18th century | 2. Victorian period | 3. 20th century | 4. Romantic period |
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41- The literary figure who undertook the translation of Homer's *Iliad and Odyssey* was

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|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. John Dryden | 2. Alexander Pope | 3. Samuel Johnson | 4. James Boswell |
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42- "Prosperity" and "improvement" are terms we can apply to.....

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| 1. the Victorian period | 2. the mid-Victorian period |
| 3. the early Victorian period | 4. the late Victorian period |

43- "Clothes philosophy" is a metaphor used by Carlyle in his

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|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. The French Revolution | 2. Past and Present |
| 3. Sartor Resartus | 4. Characteristics |



44- The authors and the works match except in

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| 1. Mathew Arnold—Sohrab and Rustum | 2. T. S. Eliot—Murder in the Cathedral |
| 3. Yeats—Tradition and the Individual Talent | 4. James Joyce—Ulysses |

45- Which one is not a part of Mathew Arnold's literary career?

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|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Poetry | 2. Literary criticism |
| 3. Eloquent preaches | 4. Social criticism |

46- The title of "The Poet of the People" best matches

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|------------|-------------|-----------|----------|
| 1. Carlyle | 2. Tennyson | 3. Arnold | 4. Yeats |
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47- The *Elegy written in a Country Churchyard* is by possibly on the death of a friend.

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| 1. James Boswell | 2. William Cowper | 3. James Thomson | 4. Thomas Gray |
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48- The title of "Romantic" was applied to the romantic writers by

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| 1. William Blake | 2. contemporary critics |
| 3. English historians | 4. 20th century critics |

49- The use of a typical lyric speaker in the form of "I" recognizably refering to the poet in his private person was in fashion in

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|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Romantic period | 2. Victorian period |
| 3. Georgian period | 4. Neoclassic period |

50- The Romantic writer who believed that Dryden and Alexander Pope had laid the road for good poetry and that he and his Romantic contemporaries were all in the wrong path was

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| 1. Lord Byron | 2. William Blake |
| 3. William Wordsworth | 4. William Hazlitt |