



زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۶۵ تشریحی: ۰

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۰

عنوان درس: مکتبهای ادبی

رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۱۴۸

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-Who served as Protector under England's first written constitution?

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|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Praisegod Barebone | 2. Oliver Cromwell |
| 3. William of Orange | 4. George Monk |

2- *Waiting for Godot* is probably the most famous of-----'s plays, in which 'Nothing, like something, happens anywhere'.

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|----------|-----------|----------|------------|
| 1. Joyce | 2. Pinter | 3. Plath | 4. Beckett |
|----------|-----------|----------|------------|

3-The author who perfected the historical novel but wanted to be known as a poet was

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|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Jane Austen | 2. Sir Walter Scott | 3. Charles Lamb | 4. Mary Shelley |
|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|

4-Which of the following is not a common feature of Neoclassicists?

1. Neoclassicists believed that poetry ought to have a public, rather than a private, character.
2. Poetry, Neoclassicists felt, needed to obey predefined rules, thus exhibiting "decorum."
3. Neoclassicists considered poetry to be an expression of the individual, inner self.
4. Neoclassicists tended to view poetry as a honed craft, the result of careful practice and planning.

5-The Romantic poet who favored traditional forms over new innovations and considered his fellow Romantics as being inferior to the neoclassical poets and his own works are the least romantic is

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|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. John Keats | 2. William Wordsworth |
| 3. Samuel Taylor Coleridge | 4. Lord Byron |

6-Which of the following is not a common feature of neoclassical poetry?

1. An effort to represent human nature
2. Imitation of classical forms and allusion to mythology
3. Fantastic comparisons
4. Use of the rhymed couplet



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7-According to Blake, what four characteristics form "The Divine Image"?

1. Love, Forgiveness, Sympathy and Understanding
2. Love, Pity, Understanding and Forgiveness
3. Mercy, Love, Sympathy and Peace
4. Mercy, Pity, Peace and Love

8-Which period of history could Romanticism BEST be said to be a return to?

1. Spanish Golden Age
2. Greek Empire
3. Medieval
4. Roman Empire

9-Which of these philosophical statements is LEAST likely to have come from a Romantic?

1. Human existence is unified and singular.
2. Each part contains the whole.
3. Each person experiences the world differently.
4. Imagination is more valuable than reason.

10-The literary school known as accepted *subjectivity* as a necessary condition of how humans experienced the world.

1. Classicists
2. Neo-Classicians
3. Pre-Raphaelite poets
4. Romantics

11-With which enormously influential perspective or practice is the early-twentieth-century thinker Sigmund Freud associated?

1. psychoanalysis
2. eugenics
3. phrenology
4. anarchism

12-Which of the following phrases best characterizes the late-nineteenth century aesthetic movement which widened the breach between artists and the reading public, sowing the seeds of modernism?

1. art for art's sake
2. art for intellect's sake
3. art for God's sake
4. art for the masses

13-A group of mostly working and middle-class British playwrights and novelists who became prominent in the 1950s came to be known as The group's leading members included John Osborne (whose major work was *Look Back in Anger*) and Kingsley Amis.

1. Angry Young Men
2. Non - Conformists
3. Methodists
4. Graveyard Poets



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14- What was the effect of the Restoration of 1660?

1. the succession of George II
2. the resignation of Robert Walpole
3. the trial and execution of Mary, Queen of Scots
4. the return of Charles Stuart to England

15- Charles II's Exclusion Bill dissolved Parliament and effectively divided the country into which two political parties?

1. the Royalists and the Tories
2. the Tories and the Whigs
3. the Whigs and the Republicans
4. the Royalists and the Whigs

16- Who ascended the British throne during the Glorious, or Bloodless, Revolution in 1688?

1. George II
2. James II
3. William and Mary
4. Anne

17- The skeptic philosopher,, argued that knowledge derives from our senses, but the inaccuracy of our senses makes reliable knowledge impossible to achieve.

1. Hobbes
2. Montaigne
3. Voltaire
4. Rousseau

18- What title did Cromwell adopt in 1653?

1. Chancellor of the Realm
2. Lord High Commander
3. Lord Protector of the Realm
4. King

19- Which poet was a protégé of Pound?

1. W.B. Yeats
2. T.S. Eliot
3. Algernon Swinburne
4. Carl Sandburg

20- What event did NOT happen during the lifetime of King Charles II?

1. The exclusion of Catholics, Puritans, and Dissenters from their official status
2. the sinking of the 'Mary Rose'
3. the Great Plague of London
4. the Great Fire of London

21- Who became Ruler after King Charles II's death?

1. Cromwell
2. his brother James
3. Henrietta Maria of France
4. his wife, the Queen



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22- Ezra Pound is called-----.

1. The Founding Father of Blank Verse
2. The Last Baroque Poet
3. The Father of Modern Poetry
4. The First Transcendentalist

23- Which of these artistic elements is LEAST likely to be found in a Romantic drama?

1. Tempered emotions and passions.
2. Embracing the subjectivity.
3. An emphasis on the beauty of nature.
4. Complex and mystic structure.

24- A Romantic hero is MOST likely

1. rebellious
2. law-abiding
3. dignified
4. aristocratic

25- Beckett's dramatic works (i.e. finding no meaning in life that is out of harmony) inspired critics to invent a new label, and that is -----.

1. The Theatre of Revolution
2. The Theatre of Symbols
3. The Theatre of the Absurd
4. The 20th. C.

26- The literary school known as believed that nature could never be wholly fathomed.

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

27- In the preface of, we find the Romantic definition of poetry: "the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings: it takes its origin from emotion recollected in tranquility."

1. English Bards and Scotch Reviewers
2. The Heart of Midlothian
3. The Lyrical Ballads
4. The Rime of the Ancient Mariner

28- Romantics accepted _____ as a necessary condition of how humans experienced the world.

1. Subjectivity
2. Objectivity
3. Stability
4. Unity

29- One of the following statements about *Classicism* is not true.

1. Telegraphic dialogue.
2. Simplicity and balance.
3. Chasteness in style.
4. Unity of design and aim.

30- Which of the following items is a property of *Expressionism*?

1. Simplicity and balance
2. A nightmarish quality of action
3. Chasteness in style
4. Unity of design and aim