

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): نسی: ۱۰۰ نسیجی: ۰

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عنوان درس: مکتبهای ادبی

رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۱۴۸

1- It was the ..... that ended the controversy of the faith and unfaith dominant in the Victorian Age.

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|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. Utilitarians    | 2. Chartists  |
| 3. Oxford movement | 4. Darwinians |

2- The period in English Literature between the death of Queen Victoria in 1901 and the beginning of the World War I is called..... .

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|------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. Edwardian Age | 2. Georgian Age | 3. Modernist | 4. Postmodernist |
|------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|

3- Scholar Gypsy and Dover Beach are records of a poet who is tortured by the disintegration of all that ..... .

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|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. he never thought of       | 2. once might have been endeared |
| 3. were relevant to all ages | 4. he wanted to keep secure      |

4- The last ten years of the 19th century had all the following characteristics Except ..... .

- |               |                                    |
|---------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. naturalism | 2. realism                         |
| 3. decadence  | 4. revolutionary social aspiration |

5- *The Way of All Flesh* was an aspiration to ....., whose novels carry on in a mild way the author's attack on Victorian conviction.

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|-------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. William Morris | 2. W. Faulkner | 3. E. M. Forster | 4. Virginia Woolfe |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------|

6- Modernism became synonymous with the worldwide reaction against ..... .

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|---------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| 1. positivism | 2. subjectivism | 3. imagism | 4. dadaism |
|---------------|-----------------|------------|------------|

7- According to ..... "Modernism is not so much a revolution but rather a break up, a devolution".

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|-----------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Herbert Read | 2. I.A. Richards | 3. T.S. Eliot | 4. Ezra Pound |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|

8- Who is NOT a modernist novelist?

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|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Virginia Woolf  | 2. James Joyce  |
| 3. Ford Madox Ford | 4. George Eliot |

9- After the publication of John Osborne's *Look Back in Anger* a catchword, ....., was used to apply to a group of literary scholars who had disturbance of feeling.

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|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. pre-Raphaelites | 2. angry young men |
| 3. materialists    | 4. propagandists   |

10- ..... is the inventor of Imagist Poetry.

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|----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Ezra Pound  | 2. Matthew Arnold       |
| 3. T. S. Eliot | 4. Gerard Manly Hopkins |

11-Fidelity to nature and believing in the life of imagination were stressed by the .....

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|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Pre-raphaelite Brotherhood | 2. Rhymers' Club     |
| 3. Sligo Poets                | 4. French Symbolists |

12-T.S. Eliot fought against ..... and wrote poetry based on .....

1. philistinism \ mataphysics
2. association of sensibilities \ subjective correlative
3. dissociation of sensibility \ objective correlative
4. objective correlative \ dissociation of sensibiliy

13-Mark the WRONG statement.

1. In the Victorian period poetry was a criticism of life.
2. It was swinburne who started to oppose the so callled art for art's sake
3. English aestheticians were in opposition to Horace's view of the aim of art
4. Romantic poets had no high opinion of poetry.

14-Dryden considered ..... as the best guide and source of imitation.

- |                   |                |                   |                   |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Samuel Johnson | 2. Ben Johnson | 3. Alexander Pope | 4. Edmund Spenser |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|

15-It is the ..... that deduced the existance of God from the existance of the univesse.

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|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. Skeptics | 2. Deists | 3. Arianism | 4. Tories |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|

16-What is the subject matter of most of Neo-classical writing?

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|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. human nature | 2. outside nature | 3. shocking wit | 4. good sense |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|

17-The most bitter and eloquent social satire ever written was by .....

- |           |            |             |             |
|-----------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Horace | 2. Juvenal | 3. Menippus | 4. Lacilius |
|-----------|------------|-------------|-------------|

18-Heroic drama is a type of ..... that developed in the Restoration period.

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|--|----------------------------|
| 1. comedy                                  | 2. farce                   |
| 3. hilarious satire and comedies of manner | 4. tragedy and tragicomedy |

19-According to Dryden the chief aim of poetry is .....

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|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. delight                      | 2. moral teaching                   |
| 3. neither delight nor teaching | 4. glorification of the commonplace |

20-Pope's *The Rape of the Lock* opens .....

1. abruptly but goes back through flashbacks
2. with the statement of the setting and setting the aura of the work
3. with invocation to the muse and the statement of the theme
4. in medias res i.e in the middle of the actions

21-The movement that begins with the publication of the *Lyrical Ballads* and ends in 1832 is called .....

- |               |                |                |                   |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Classicism | 2. Romanticism | 3. Neo-Realism | 4. Neo-Classicism |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|

22-Which one of the following values is NOT valued by the Romantics?

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|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. primitivism             | 2. love of outside nature |
| 3. rejection of convention | 4. universality           |

23-Which of the following poetic genres is NOT common during the Romantic period?

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|-------------------|----------|----------------|--------|
| 1. Heroic couplet | 2. lyric | 3. blank verse | 4. ode |
|-------------------|----------|----------------|--------|

24-Romanticism is the revolution in the European mind against thinking in terms of ..... and the redirection of the mind to thinking in terms of .....

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. static mechanism \ dynamic organicism | 2. static organicism \ dynamic mechanism |
| 3. dynamic organicism \ static mechanism | 4. dynamic mechanism \ static organicism |

25-Mark the WRONG statement.

1. Like Byron, Blake is a Juvenalian Satirist.
2. Blake is more Juvenalian than Dryden and Pope.
3. Blake attacks certain people.
4. Blake is a poet of negative romanticism

26-What Keats called 'egotistical sublime' is best applied to .....

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|---------------|-----------|------------|----------|
| 1. Wordsworth | 2. Dryden | 3. Johnson | 4. Byron |
|---------------|-----------|------------|----------|

27-During the Restoration period, ..... was brought to its fullest form.

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|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. comedy of manners | 2. revenge tragedy |
| 3. tragicomedy       | 4. melodrama       |



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28-The New Criticism was a protest against the ..... in art.

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|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. expressionism     | 2. futurism          |
| 3. expressive theory | 4. Formalist Critics |

29-The most important figure of the ..... was R.S. Crane who opposed New Critics.

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|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Formalist Critics     | 2. Mythological Critics |
| 3. Psychological Critics | 4. Chicago Critics      |

30-Understanding of Pope's *Essay on Man* in the light of the philosophy of the Chain of Being is done in .....

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|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Moral philosophical approach | 2. New Criticism           |
| 3. Formalism                    | 4. Psychological Criticism |