

نام درس: مکتب‌های ادبی
رشته تحصیلی و کد درس: زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی (۱۲۱۲۱۴۸)
زمان آزمون: تستی: ۶۰ تشریحی: -- دقیقه
آزمون نمره منفی دارد ○ ندارد ⊗
کد سری سؤال: یک (۱)
استفاده از: --
مجاز است.

امام علی^(ع): شرافت به خرد و ادب است نه به دارایی و نژاد.

Read the following multiple-choice questions choose one of the items (a, b, c or d) and mark it on your answer sheet.

- It is confirmed that in new classical literary movement poetry
a. appeals to feeling
b. emphasizes vagueness
c. affirms mysterious
d. avoids the obscure
- Alexander pope advises in his criticism that.....
a. the critic to be a poet
b. the critic to be a poet
c. the poet to be a writer
d. the philosopher to be a poet
- The moral foundation for literature of sensibility was a belief in
a. the natural labour
b. the natural goodness of man
c. differences in cosmos
d. sensibility and application
- English *Neo-Classicism* and *Classicism* were originated from.....
a. German Classicism
b. European Classicism
c. Roman Classicism
d. German and Greek Classicism
- Neo-Classicism determines literature should be judged according to its service to
a. man
b. designs
c. literature
d. metaphysical poetry
- The poets in Neoclassicist literary movement favor.....
a. suggestiveness of thought
b. non-conventional imagery
c. contemporary
d. clarity and restraint
- It is said that Neo-Classicists' pioneers believe that conformity to is the of art.
a. nature / source, aim and test
b. Greco-Roman dramatists / perspective
c. Greeks / base and attitude
d. literary methods / existing universality
- Dominance of reason, objectivity, universality*, and are ideas and attitudes of
a. romanticism / Pope
b. modernism / Wordsworth
c. universalism / Pope
d. perfection / Classicism
- What is the most popular literary genre of the Romantic period?
a. Poetry
b. Pamphlet
c. Prose
d. Songs

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10. According to, the essential element of.....is 'the quality of order in beauty', tempered with 'the tranquil charm of familiarity'.
- a. Grierson / Empiricism b. T. E. Hulme / carpe diem
c. Walter Pater / Classicism d. Rene Welleck / Romanticism
11. It is found out that the universe to Romanticists is a(n)..... that is due to change.
- a. living organism b. imaginative nature
c. Cosmo-imagined d. living imaginative nature
12. This is one of the romanticists' beliefs that
- a. God made imaginative world b. God does not appear in nature
c. God manifested himself in nature d. God perfected the imaginative universe
13. William Blake, one of the first pioneer poets of Romantic Movement, believed that
- a. man's capacity is limited
b. deist exalts man's capacity
c. man's capacity for experience is not limited to senses or reason
d. man's imagination limits himself and religious philosophy
14. One of the most famous works in Romanticist Movement is *The Proverb of Hell* written by.....
- a. William Blake b. Lord Byron c. Coleridge d. Shelly
15. The best known marking work of poetic nature in Romantic Movement in England is
- a. *The Prelude* b. *Lyrical Ballads* c. *The Thorn* d. *Prometheus Unbound*
16. The subject matter of Coleridge's *The Ancient Mariner* is
- a. historical b. religious c. unsympathetic d. legendary
17. One of the pioneers of Romanticism, Coleridge, believes that the sign of real art is
- a. the teaching aspect
b. its imaginativeness
c. the combination of pleasure and sacredness
d. its imaginative mixture with vision

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18. We find out by reading Byron that one of the two poles of his poetic thought is
a. enthusiasm b. ethical sympathy c. spiritual chasm d. neo-classical tendency
19. Among other romanticist works of art, *Prometheus Unbound* is written by
a. Byron b. Shelly c. Aeschylus d. Sophocles
20. A mixture of all levels of thoughts, flow of sensations, memories, associations and reflections is called
a. modernism b. sentimentalism
c. sentimental impressionism d. stream of consciousness
21. Virginia Woolf, like most of the modernist authors and poets, criticizes
a. heroism b. conventions of traditional realism
c. antagonism d. traditionalist feminists
22. Like some other poets and artists William Butler Yeats began as a..... and terminated as a.....
a. futurist / modernist b. revolutionist / modernist
c. reactionist / realist d. Victorian / modern
23. *A portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* as a good work of literature is in fact
a. Victorian text b. Modernist text c. Modernist drama d. Romanticist novel
24. As one of the literary movements, the Pre-Raphaelites developed a school that withdrew from
a. all classicists
b. non-sensuous interests
c. naturalists' trends
c. all religious discussions
25. Many points may be called up for naturalism. In naturalism, man's lives and actions are determined by
a. environment and heredity
b. natural scientist desires
c. man's will and attitudes
d. laws of novels and thoughts

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26. The most outstanding of naturalist novelist in the history of literature is

- a. Tolstoy b. Strindberg c. Zola d. Chekhov

27. In the movement of Naturalistic novel writing one of the main things is to approach

- a. religion b. scientific laws c. mysticism d. tragic flaws

28. In the literary school of the writer wrote *some* short stories too.

- a. Romanticism / Gorky
b. Modernism / Dickens
c. Surrealism / Chekhov
d. Realism / Somerset Maugham

29. Joseph Conrad inevitably secured and admitted the presence of overtones of in his *Heart of Darkness*.

- a. symbolism b. expressionism
c. sentimentalism d. realist Radicalism

30. G. M. Hopkins was a great nineteenth century poet who approaches with his own religious experiences.

- a. Blake's insights completely
b. the imaginative world of God and His grandeur
c. the tradition he discovered for himself
d. Tennyson and romanticist's tradition