



1-The leader of was Oliver Cromwell who called himself Lord Protector.

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| 1. puritains | 2. methodists |
| 3. metaphysical poets | 4. classicism |

2-The revolution of the 1688 known as solved the constitutional problems which led to the civil war.

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| 1. Restoration | 2. Glorious revolution |
| 3. War of the Roses | 4. Hanoverian |

3-The essays of Michael de Montaigne reflect

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| 1. arianism | 2. classicism | 3. skepticism | 4. nationalism |
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4-Which one of the following items is NOT regarded as a tenet of Deism?

1. The book of Nature is the only valid revelation.
2. It is God that controls man's thoughts.
3. God is the creator and and governor of the universe.
4. The theory of atonement of sins must be rejected.

5-Neo-classical poetry favour all the followings EXCEPT

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| 1. clarity | 2. natural wit | 3. regularity | 4. mysteriousness |
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6-Mark the WRONG criticism.

1. Greek classicism is more imaginative than Roman classicism.
2. Blank verse is the favorite form of verse.
3. The Conquest of Granada is by John Dryden.
4. Neo-classical writers chose human nature as their subject matter.

7-Mark the WRONG statement.

1. Juvenal's Satire 3 is on the horrors of megapolitan life.
2. Juvenal's satire 6 is a relentless attack on women.
3. Juvenal's satire 10 is a somber meditation on the dooms day.
4. Horace and Juvenal are two Roman poets.



8- Mark the **WRONG** statement about *Hudibras*.

1. It consists of 3 parts.
2. It is written in octosyllabic couplets.
3. Hudibras stands for a zealous puritain and colonel is Cromwell's army.
4. It is an epic.

9- Which statement is **NOT True**.

1. The Restoration drama was an importation from France.
2. The romantic comedies of Shakespeare could not please the Restoration society.
3. The realistic and satiric comedy of Ben Jonson was admired.
4. The Restoration dramatists were more successful in comedies than tragedies.

10- Which one of the following works does **NOT** belong to the Restoration age?

1. All for Love
2. Venice Preserved
3. The Conquest of Granada
4. Remorse

11- The Restoration comedy is very often identified with the

1. comedy of manners
2. romantic comedies
3. home comedies
4. tragicomedies

12- The greatest and the most popular Restoration writer of comedy was

1. William Wycherly
2. Sir John Vanbrugh
3. William Congreve
4. George Farquhar

13- Which one of the following charcaters stand for Dryden in *An Essay of Dramatic Poesy* ?

1. Crites
2. Eugenius
3. Lisideius
4. Neander

14- According to Dryden Poetry

1. instructs and delights
2. instructs
3. delights
4. neither instruct nor delight

15- According to Joseph Addison, all the followings were the sources of imaginative pleasure **EXCEPT**

1. the great
2. the uncommon
3. the beautiful
4. the fancy

16- Shakespeare was praised by as the poet of nature, the poet that holds up to his reader a faithful mirror of manners and of life.

1. Dryden
2. Pope
3. Johnson
4. Shelley



17-The long, gloomy poems on death and immortality were written by

1. William Collins 2. Graveyard Poets 3. Romanticists 4. Decadent poets

18-The period between Augutans and the Romantics is called

1. the Neo-classicists 2. Age of Sensibility
3. Age of Reason 4. Age of Baroque

19-Methodism was established by

1. John of Arc 2. John and Charles Wesley
3. William of Orange 4. Robert Burns

20-The German Romanticism started with the writings of

1. Homer 2. Herder 3. Schiller 4. Goethe

21-Which one of the following values was NOT favoured by the Romantics?

1. Spontaniety 2. imagination 3. freedom 4. order

22-*The Songs of Innocence and The Songs of Experience* are the titles of poems by

1. John Keats 2. William Blake
3. S. T. Colerodg 4. William Wordsworth

23-The manifestation of God in man and nature is known as

1. atheism 2. pantheism 3. methodism 4. Arianism

24-Mark the WRONG statement.

1. The Rime of the Ancient Mariner is a popular Romantic poem.
2. The Rime of the Ancient Mariner is Coleridge's chief contribution to the Lyrical ballads.
3. The Rime of the Ancient Mariner deals with the strange adventure of a sailor.
4. It is a a short English lyric written in six-line stanzas.

25-The Byronic hero

1. is dissimilar to Byron.
2. is againts the conventional religious and moral values.
3. is torn by love and death.
4. is honorable and in no way evil.



26- Mark the **TRUE** statement about Keats.

1. His poetry is filled with Christian feelings.
2. In Ode to Melancholy Keats returns to ordinary human experience.
3. In the Lamia the lover dies because of sudden fall from ideal vision to actual life.
4. La Belle Dame Sans Merci is a Ballad.

27- In Walter Pater and Oscar Wilde is exemplified.

1. realism
2. renaissance
3. modernism
4. decadence

28- Which one of the following artists does **NOT** belong to the so called Theater of the Absurd?

1. Albert Camus
2. Harold Pinter
3. Samuel Beckett
4. W. B. Yeats

29- Hilda Doolittle

1. followed imagist practise of writing in sentence fragments.
2. didn't follow imagist practise of writing in short lines.
3. followed imagist practise of writing in short lines and not sentence fragments.
4. followed neither imagist practise of writing in short lines nor that of sentence fragments.

30- The so called sprung-rhythm was favoured by

1. W. B. Yeats
2. T.S. Eliot
3. Gerard Manly Hopkins
4. Dante Rossetti