



1-In objective theory, the emphasis is shifted to the..... .

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| 1. artist | 2. audience | 3. work of art | 4. critic |
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2-By the expressive theory, Abrams means that with the appearance of the Romantic Movement, the focus of critical interest shifted to the..... .

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|-----------|-------------|----------------|-----------|
| 1. artist | 2. audience | 3. work of art | 4. critic |
|-----------|-------------|----------------|-----------|

3-In his definition of Romanticism, Morse Peckham uses the term.....for a poet's period of doubt and despair.

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| 1. positive Romanticism | 2. negative Romanticism |
| 3. radical Romanticism | 4. rynamic Organicism |

4-According to New-Classical literary movement, poetryand avoids the obscure and the mysterious.

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| 1. appeals to feeling | 2. favors eccentricity and extravagance |
| 3. affirms innovation and imagination | 4. exalts clarity |

5-Romantic poets usually reject some of Classic values and instead favor..... .

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| 1. individualism and tradition | 2. imagination and nature |
| 3. decorum and moderation | 4. imitation and dominance of reason |

6- In what literary areas is Samuel Taylor Coleridge outstanding?

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| 1. Journalism and Essays | 2. Drama and Short Story |
| 3. Essays and Poetry | 4. Poetry and Literary Criticism |

7-..... is John Dryden's political satire and a personal attack to vex the victim whose name had become synonymous with bad poetry.

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| 1. Absalom and Achitophel | 2. The Medal |
| 3. Mac Flecknoe | 4. Annus Mirabilis |

8- The..... is an anatomy of life, a commentary on life; it reflects the social world of the court wits.

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| 1. Restoration comedy | 2. Elizabethan comedy |
| 3. comedy of manner | 4. function of Tory Satirist |

9-All of the following poets are classified as Romantic except for..... .

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| 1. Keats | 2. Shelley | 3. Blake | 4. Pope |
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10-"God manifested himself in nature" is one of..... beliefs.

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| 1. Classicists' | 2. Romanticists' | 3. Victorians' | 4. Absurdists' |
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11-Romanticism is a philosophy of becoming and the Romantic universe is a living organism that is subject to.....

1. imitation of human nature
2. change and growth
3. submission to the order
4. upholding the old forms

12-William Wordsworth's..... is the gradual decline in keenness of imagination as the poet passes from childhood to maturity.

1. 'Ode, Intimation of Immortality'
2. 'Ode to a Nightingale'
3. 'Solitary Reaper'
4. 'Ode to the West Wind'

13-Which one of the following poets does not belong to the theme of 'war poetry?'

1. Wilfred Owen
2. Rupert Brook
3. Ezra Pound
4. Edward Thoms

14-..... is a satiric economic suggestion to sell Irish poor children as food items to the rich English in order to improve the welfare of Ireland.

1. John Dryden's *A Conquest of Granada*
2. Richard Steele's *The Campaign*
3. Jonathan Swift's *A Modest Proposal*
4. Alexander Pope's *The Rape of Lock*

15-*Hours of Idleness* written by is

1. Lord Byron /a collection of verse drama
2. Lord Byron/ a collection of poems
3. William Wordsworth/ a collection of verse tales
4. William Wordsworth/ a collection of essays

16-Neo-Classical writers chose.....as their subject matter.

1. mass of men
2. traditions
3. human nature
4. conventions

17-..... is the first president of Royal Academy, the lecturer of The *Discourses* addressed to the society of artists and he is identified with the *School of Taste*.

1. Joseph Addison
2. Alexander Pope
3. Samuel Johnson
4. Sir Joshua Reynolds

18-..... is one of the greatest poems of Graveyard School that muses upon the conditions of rural life, human potential, and mortality.

1. Gray's "Ode on the Death of a Favorite Cat"
2. Gray's "Elegy Written in the Country Churchyard"
3. Warton's "Pleasures of Melancholy"
4. John Milton's *Lycidas*



19- Northrop Frye believes that in the Age of Sensibility, the emphasis of literature is on
..rather than on..... .

1. process/product 2. product/process 3. purpose/method 4. method/purpose

20-, is a religious allegory that depicts a Christian man who lives in the City of Destruction and is condemned to death and judgment.

1. John Bunyan's *The Pilgrim's Progress* 2. Samuel Pepys's *The Diary*
3. John Locke's *Letters Concerning Toleration*. 4. John Bunyan's *Grace Abounding*.

21- *Fin de siecle* or "end of century," a phrase applied to the last ten years of the , suggests a transitional period when the writers and artists were abandoning old ideas and conventions.

1. sixteenth century 2. seventeenth century
3. eighteenth century 4. nineteenth century

22- All of the following can be regarded as Modernism's notable landmarks in English literature except for..... .

1. Thackeray's *Vanity Fair* 2. T.S. Eliot's *The Wasteland*
3. Conrad's *Nostromo* 4. Joyce's *Ulysses*

23- 's main objectives are: to present a concrete image, to employ the exact word and to suggest rather than to offer complete statements.

1. Futurism 2. Imagism 3. Realism 4. Naturalism

24- presents a perspective anatomy of the late Victorian England and heralds the appearance of Modernism.

1. Henry James's *The Ambassadors* 2. Samuel Butler's *The Way of all Flesh*
3. E.M. Forster's *Howard's End* 4. James Joyce's *Ulysses*

25- Post-war dramatists, such as, largely belong to the Theater of Absurd.

1. Wilde and Shaw 2. Yeats and Eliot
3. Beckett and Pinter 4. Conrad and Pound

26- The defenders of aestheticism

1. found contentment in fiction rather than poetry
2. voiced their doctrine of art for art's sake
3. disfavored criticism of life in literature
4. found no breach between artists and readers



27- Which of the following statements have not contributed to the rise of romantic tendencies?

1. The revival of interest in medieval life.
2. A return to the emotional and intuitive religious experience.
3. The revival of interests in Gothic and mysterious art.
4. The revival of old ballads.

28-is the spokesman of the Classical or Neo-Classical school of criticism as well as the most truthful of English biographers.

1. Alexander Pope
2. Joseph Addison
3. Sir Joshua Reynolds
4. Dr. Samuel Johnson

29- wanted an absolute break with the past in art and literature and it was fascinated by machinery and the newest form of technology.

1. Futurism
2. Imagism
3. Realism
4. Naturalism

30- The novel, , is an innovatory Modernist text that heralds the Modernist tendency to juxtapose classical myth and the modern world.

1. *The Rainbow*
2. *Mr. Britling Sees It Through*
3. *A Portrait of the Artist As a Young Man*
4. *The Voyage Out*