



- The Restoration period begins with the return of the monarchy and ends with
 - The return of Charles II to power
 - the death of John Dryden
 - Bloodless Revolution
 - The fleeing of Charles II to Germany
- The believed that the knowledge derives from our senses which offer opinions.
 - Sophists
 - Deists
 - Dissenters
 - Skeptics
- Diesm is based on as opposed to
 - Emotion / revealed religion
 - Sensation / natural religion
 - Reason / natural religion
 - Reason / revealed religion
- Mark the **true** statement.
 - The Restoration period includes age of Reason and Augustan period.
 - The age of reason includes Restoration period and Augustan period.
 - The Augustan period includes Restoration period and age of Reason.
 - The Augustan period is the same as the second half of the 18th C.
- Mark the **WRONG** statement.
 - Restoration poets imitated Romans, not Greeks.
 - Neoclassicism is, in part, a reaction against the metaphysical qualities of poetry.
 - Roman classicism is more imaginative than the Greek classicism
 - Heroic couplet is the most favorite form of verse in Neoclassical period.
- The 18th c. literary critics devoted themselves to all the following topics **except**
 - sensation
 - imitation
 - taste
 - wit
- Primary imagination is
 - The imaginary perception of an object
 - The idea based on the actual perception of an object
 - What often was thought but never so well expressed.
 - The actual perception of an object



8. In period the poet has the duty of portraying the general and the uniform, and eliminating the particular and the abnormal.

- a. Classical Period
- b. Romantic Period
- c. Neo-classical period
- d. Ancient Greece

9. is a great Neoclassical poet and painter who delivered lectures, called *The Discourses*. He is identified with the *School of Taste* and modifies the word "nature" with such adjectives as "particular", "actual", and "common".

- a. Ben Jonson
- b. Sir Joshua Reynolds
- c. John Dryden
- d. Samuel Johnson

10. is the first writer of biographical criticism whose approach in *The Lives of the Poets* is both biographical and formalistic.

- a. Alexander Pope
- b. William Shakespeare
- c. Joseph Addison
- d. Dr. Samuel Johnson

11. According to Samuel Johnson,, is the power which constitutes a poet; that quality without which judgement is cold and knowledge is inert.

- a. Reason
- b. Genius
- c. Wit
- d. Imitation

12. *Elegy in the Country Churchyard* is the most famous poem of the so called School.

- a. Sensibility
- b. Romantic
- c. Pre-Raphaelite
- d. Graveyard

13. According to Northrope Frye, in, the emphasis of literature is on the process than on product.

- a. Romantic Period
- b. The Age of Sensibility
- c. Classical period
- d. Neo-classical Times

14. The theme of the "return to nature" emerged early in the literature of

- a. Sensibility
- b. The age of reason
- c. Neo-Classicism
- d. Romanticism



15. According to Jean-Jacques Rousseau,
- The necessity of an autocratic government is felt to the check of the human deficiencies.
 - Nature has made man good but civilization corrupts him.
 - Man is an egoist creature and is only concerned with his benefits.
 - The man is good, free and happy and no one, but himself, can ruin this.
16. Which one of the following statements is **wrong** about Methodism?
- It led people to demand democracy
 - It was founded by John and Charles Wesley
 - It was led by Michael de Montaigne
 - It was flourished among the lower class English people
17. Which one of the following is **Not** a characteristic of the Pre-Raphaelite poetry?
- Ignorance of nature
 - Sensuous imagery
 - Pictorial qualities
 - Attention to the minute details
18. The so called *Fin de Siècle*, the last decade of the 19th c., had three characteristics. Which one of the followings is **NOT** included?
- transition
 - realism
 - decadence
 - radical social aspiration
19. Which age is the age of prose Realism and Naturalism?
- Modern Era
 - Georgian Era
 - Edwardian Age
 - Romantic period
20. Which one of the following statements is **WRONG** about Futurism?
- It wanted a precise imagery and rhythmic freedom.
 - It was fascinated by machinery.
 - It wanted a sharp break with the past in art.
 - It was interested in the newest form of technology.
21. Albert Camus used the term..... to designate a situation of the modern man in which he feels a stranger.
- absurd
 - imagism
 - aesthetics
 - decadence



22. Heredity, environment and physical drives are of prime importance in
- a. Naturalism b. Expressionism c. Futurism d. Realism
23. The chief literary theorist on Naturalism was
- a. William Dean Howells b. Bertolucci
c. Herbert Spencer d. Emile Zola
24. The tries to be as objective as a laboratory specialist.
- a. Realist b. Naturalist c. Expressionist d. Materialist
25. Which one of the following literary schools wished to express the subconscious and the unconscious freely?
- a. Expressionism b. Impressionism c. Futurism d. Naturalism
26. The main feature of expressionism is.....
- a. Emotion b. Grotesque c. Imitation d. Reason
27. Kingsly Amis and Philip Larkin are two members of the so called
- a. War Poets b. Angry Young Men c. Movements d. Neo-Aristotelians
28. "Stream of Consciousness" as the technique of writing is used in all the following works except:
- a. *The Passage to India* b. *Mrs. Dalloway*
c. *Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* d. *To the Lighthouse*
29. Logocentrism, phonocentrism and difference are key terms in
- a. Feminist Criticism b. Deconstruction
c. Marxist criticism d. Romanticism
30. Unlike Horace, the English, claimed that the aim of poetry is just "to delight" and not "to teach and delight".
- a. Aristotelians b. Aesthetes c. Formalists d. Structuralists