

امام خمینی<sup>(ع)</sup>: این محرم و صفر است که اسلام را زنده نگه داشته است.

**Direction:** Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by four suggested answers or completions. Select the one that is best in each case and then completely fill in the corresponding circle on the answer sheet.

1. To which literary branch does *To The Lighthouse* by Virginia Woolf belong?  
a. Essay                      b. Novel                      c. Short story                      c. Drama
2. Which one of the following items was the effect of the Restoration of 1660?  
a. the resignation of Robert Walpole  
b. the return of Charles Stuart to England  
c. the unification of England, Wales, and Scotland  
d. the trial and execution of Mary, Queen of Scots
3. In the victory of the Puritan army-----was/were the leader(s).  
a. John Dryden              b. Charles II              c. Oliver Cromwell      d. The Royalists
4. Name two main political parties of the Restoration era.  
a. the Tories and the Whigs                      b. the Royalists and the Tories  
c. the Republicans and the Royalists              d. the Whigs and the Republicans
5. The Restoration period, in spite of strong religious debates and conflicts, marks -----.  
a. The three decades of commercial rivalries, imperial expansion, and increasing political anxieties.  
b. The beginning of Aesthetic Revival to the death of Ruskin.  
c. The movement beginning with the publication of *Lyrical Ballads* in 1798.  
d. The beginning of the secularization of values and thoughts that characterizes modern Western society.
6. One of the tenets of Deism is that -----.  
a. Domes, mountains, pyramids, and cups by mere shape are suggestive of the breast.  
b. The poet is one who has a much wider field of simulation than the ordinary man.  
c. Practical religion for the individual consists in achieving virtue through the rational guidance of conduct.  
d. The most valuable parts of the poet's work are those in which the dead poets, his ancestors, assert their immortality most vigorously.

7. In Neo-Classical literary movement, poetry .....
- a. affirms mysterious and conveys nothing    b. exalts clarity and avoids the obscure  
c. appeals to feeling    d. emphasizes vagueness
8. The dramas by Pirandello and Lorca are strongly-----.
- a. Psychoanalytic    b. Classic  
c. Expressionistic    d. Romantic
9. Decide on the literary school: *This school stands for certain definite ideas and attitudes. They include restraint; restricted scope; dominance of reason; sense of FORM; UNITY of design and aim; clarity; simplicity; BALANCE; attention to structure and logical organization; chasteness in STYLE; severity of outline; moderation; self-control; intellectualism; DECORUM; respect for tradition; IMITATION; conservatism; "good sense".*
- a. Realism    b. ROMANTCSM    c. Classicism    d. Modernism
10. In the early 19th century a new type of essay developed. What is it?
- a. Art Criticism    b. Ballads    c. Letters    d. Literary Criticism
11. From among the following items choose the most appropriate features of the Romantic poetry:
- a. Nature and Imagination    b. Realism and Science  
c. Irrationalism and Mysticism    d. Classicism and Baroque
12. What did the poets in Neo-Classicist literary movement favour?
- a. The poets favoured dominance of reason  
b. The poets favoured Clarity and restraint  
c. The poets favoured non-conventional imagery  
d. The poets favoured suggestiveness of thought
13. The universe to Romanticists is a(n)..... that is subject to change and growth.
- a. imaginative nature    b. Cosmo-imagined  
c. living imaginative nature    d. living organism
14. "*God manifested himself in nature*" is one of the -----beliefs.
- a. Romanticists'    b. Classicists'    c. Victorians'    d. Absurdists'

15. Which, among the following poems, was written by William Wordsworth?

- a. *Ode to a Nightingale*
- b. *The Book of Urizen*
- c. *To a Shade*
- d. *Lyrical Ballads*

16. What are the main themes of Wordsworth's poetry?

- a. Nature and Imagination
- b. Childhood and Gothicism
- c. Childhood and Nature
- d. Young-hood and metaphysics

17. In which literary genres did Samuel Taylor Coleridge stand out?

- a. Essays and Poetry
- b. Poetry and Literary criticism
- c. Journalism and Essays
- d. Drama and Short Story

18. *Hours of Idleness* by Lord Byron is-----.

- a. A collection of verse dramas
- b. A collection of verse tales
- c. A collection of poems
- d. A collection of essays

19. The title of a pamphlet written by Shelley on the existence of God is-----.

- a. *Atheism*
- b. *The Necessity of Atheism*
- c. *Religion*
- d. *Humanism*

20. What were the main factors that influenced John Keats' poetry?

- a. Women & Religion
- b. Religion & Paganism
- c. People and only people
- d. Personal tragedies

21. Who was the creator of the *Historical Romance*?

- a. Walter Scott
- b. Thomas De Quincey
- c. Jane Austen
- d. William Blake

22. To what branch of the English Literature does the work *Dubliners* by James Joyce belong?

- a. A drama
- b. A collection of short stories
- c. A novel
- d. A collection of short poems

23. What is the adjective that gathers the works of these authors?

*The literary productions of the 19th and the 20th century have been united by a particular branch of the contemporary literature whose main authors are John Galsworthy, Herbert George Wells, Rudyard Kipling, Henry James, E.M. Forster and D.H. Lawrence.*

- a. Georgian fiction
- b. Early 20th century fiction
- c. War fiction
- d. Edwardian fiction



24. Who wrote *Ulysses*?

- a. Virginia Woolf
- b. David Herbert Lawrence
- c. James Joyce
- d. W. B. Yeats

25. Who wrote *The Waste Land*?

- a. Thomas Stearns Eliot
- b. John Masefield
- c. Graham Greene
- d. James Joyce

26. What is the name given to the literary movement that grouped together Dorothy Richardson, James Joyce and Virginia Woolf in the early 19th century?

- a. Psychological Movement
- b. Mysticism
- c. Modernism
- d. Postwar Movement

27. How has the Samuel Beckett's drama production been called by the critics?

- a. Theatre of the Utopia
- b. Theatre of the Improbable
- c. Theatre of the Absurd
- d. Theatre of the Dystopia

28. What literary movement did Thomas Stearns Eliot totally reject? P480-501

- a. Decadentism and Romanticism
- b. The different movements contemporary to his age
- c. Realism
- d. Objective Correlative

29. What is the main change of English fiction on the threshold of the 20th century?

- a. Decline of concern to social topics
- b. Decline of nature and rise of metaphysics
- c. Shift of preoccupation from society to man himself
- d. Shift of concern from inner sensations to pure realism

30. Which, among David Herbert Lawrence's works, was confiscated and banned as obscene and notorious?

- a. *Sons and Lovers*
- b. *Women in Love*
- c. *The Rainbow*
- d. *Lady Chatterley's Lover*