



سری سوال : یک ۱

زمان آزمون (دقیقه) : تستی : ۱۲۰ تشریحی : ۰

تعداد سوالات : تستی : ۵۰ تشریحی : ۰

عنوان درس : سیری در تاریخ ادبیات انگلیسی ۱

رشته تحصیلی / کد درس : زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی، زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی ۱۳۱۲۲۵

1-The framing device in Chaucer's Canterbury Tales is

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| 1. A fictitious pilgrimage | 2. A controversy and verbal quarrel |
| 3. A real travel | 4. A fairy land setting |

2-Chaucer's is his first major work in the form of an elegy.

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|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Canterbury Tales | 2. The Book of the Duchess |
| 3. Parliament of Fowls | 4. Troilus and Criseide |

3-Which one of the following statements is not true about Chaucer?

1. Detachment is a particular aspect of his art
2. He was strongly influenced by English literature
3. His favorite Italian writer was Boccaccio
4. His double vision on his characters gives his works clarity

4-Which one is a work by Chaucer?

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| 1. Il Filostrato | 2. Confession Amantis |
| 3. Aeneid | 4. Legend of Good Women |

5-The Popular ballads were not originally

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|--------------|------------|--------------|----------|
| 1. Anonymous | 2. Written | 3. Narrative | 4. Songs |
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6-The distinctive quality that popular ballads share is

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| 1. Elongation | 2. Sophistication |
| 3. Sparseness | 4. Editorial comment |

7-Sir Thomas Malory's Morte Darthur is a/an

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|------------|----------------|----------|----------|
| 1. Romance | 2. Epic poetry | 3. Lyric | 4. Elegy |
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8-Sir Thomas Malory is considered as a master of

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| 1. Moralistic writing | 2. Epic simile |
| 3. Poetic language | 4. Naturalistic dialogue |

9-The beginning of modern drama must be looked for in the century.

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| 1. 11th | 2. 16th | 3. 17th | 4. 18th |
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10-The first person to bring the art of printing to England was

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| 1. Geoffrey Chaucer | 2. William Caxton |
| 3. Queen Elizabeth | 4. Gutenber |



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11- Among the movements of Reformation, one popular protest which happened in the time of Chaucer was movement.

1. Martin Luther's 2. Lollard's 3. Wycliffe's 4. King Edward's

12- Which one is not a characteristic feature of Seneca's tragedies to be followed in the 16th century tragedies?

1. Having three act
2. Referring to the goddess of Fortune
3. Having bloody plots
4. Including ghosts among the cast of characters

13- The first regular English tragedy was called

1. Ralph Roister Doister 2. Fulgens and Lucrece
3. Nature 4. Gorbodu

14- In the 16th century the verse form which included iambic couplets in lines of twelve and fourteen syllable alternatively was called

1. Poulter's measure 2. Surrian measure
3. Elizabethan measure 4. Strange measure

15- The literary convention which presents a simple idealized world away from war, lust, and ambition usually in the form of dialogue among the shepherds is called

1. Satiric 2. Pastoral 3. Primitive 4. Romanti

16- Sir Philip Sidney's Arcadia is a/an

1. Sonnet cycle 2. Heroic poem
3. Elegy 4. Pastoral romance

17- Which one of the following items is not Sir Philip Sidney's systematic defense against attacks on poets and poetry?

1. Poets have ancient dignity and prestige
2. Poets affirm nothing to be called liars
3. Poets were called makers and prophets in ancient times
4. Poets don't deal with vices and virtues

18- The first of the great Elizabethan sonnet cycles is

1. Amoretti 2. Confession Amantis
3. Troilus and Criseide 4. Astrophel and Stella



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19- In the English Renaissance, the greatest nondramatic poet was

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| 1. Sir Philip Sidney | 2. William Shakespeare |
| 3. Edmund Spenser | 4. Christopher Marlowe |

20- Sir Philip Sidney's complain and objection to Spenser's *Shepherd's Calendar* is about.....

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|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Its archaic language | 2. Its content |
| 3. Its literary form | 4. Its satiric tone |

21- The poet to be called the "poet's poet" or "the prince of poets in his time" was

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| 1. Wyatt | 2. Marlowe | 3. Spenser | 4. Sidney |
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22- The following works are all among Shakespeare's romantic comedies except

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|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Antony and Cleopatra | 2. As you like it |
| 3. Twelfth night | 4. Much ado about nothing |

23- In Shakespeare's tragedies especially in *King Lear* the learning of wisdom usually happens through

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|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. General experience | 2. Education and training |
| 3. Suffering | 4. The passage of time |

24- Which one is not true about Spenser's *Faerie Queene*?

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| 1. It is a spiritual allegory | 2. It is a courtesy book |
| 3. It is a romantic epic | 4. It is a comic adventure |

25- Edmund Spenser's masterpiece is

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| 1. The Faerie Queene | 2. The Shepherdes Calender |
| 3. Amoretti | 4. Colin Clouts Come Home Again |

26- Which one is not among the major themes found in *King Lear*?

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|----------|---------|-----------|------------|
| 1. Greed | 2. Love | 3. Nature | 4. Service |
|----------|---------|-----------|------------|

27- The one item which does not refer to one of the literary cross-currents in the 17th century is

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|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Donne and his followers | 2. Shakespeare and his imitators |
| 3. Milton | 4. Jonson and his sons |



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28- Regarding the 17th century in the years from 1641 to 1660, all the items are true except

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|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. Theaters were closed | 2. A puritan revolution took place |
| 3. Art and literature flourished suddenly | 4. Charles (I) was executed |

29- The English sonnet, as it was developed and practiced by Shakespeare and Surry, followed as its rhyme scheme.

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|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. a. abab cdcd efef gg | 2. b. abba abba cddc ee |
| 3. c. abab bcbc cdcd ee | 4. d. abab baba cde gg |

30- Which one is not one of John Donne's specific features of poetry?

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|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Conceits or far-fetched metaphors | 2. Intellectual difficulty |
| 3. Clear language and easy domination | 4. Colloquial style |

31- The type of comedy mastered by Ben Jonson dealing with the prevailing and ruling human passions is called

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|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Romantic comedy | 2. Black comedy |
| 3. Comedy of humors | 4. High comedy |

32- The images of "compass, beaten gold, and moving of the earth (earthquake)" are used as simile and metaphor in Donne's

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|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. The Flea | 2. Love's Alchemy |
| 3. A Valediction: Forbidding Mourning | 4. The Good-Morrow |

33- George Herbert and John Donne are both metaphysical poets. However, one point of difference is that Herbert

1. does not use conceited images
2. does not make intellectual difficulty
3. allows his meaning to unfold from the situation in the poem
4. usually imitates other metaphysical poets

34- The following works are all by Ben Jonson except

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|---------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. The Temple | 2. Sejanus | 3. Valpone | 4. Alchemist |
|---------------|------------|------------|--------------|

35- George Herbert's poem "Virtue" highlights and glorifies as against other mortal things.

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|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A sweet day | 2. A sweet rose |
| 3. A sweet spring | 4. A sweet virtuous soul |



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36- John Milton goes back to the figure and style of for his models especially for the heroic ones.

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|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Donne and metaphysical poets | 2. Ben Jonson and his sons |
| 3. Edmund Spenser and his projects | 4. Greek and Roman writers |

37- John Milton's *Paradise Lost* is boldly original and somewhat different from regular epics since

1. Unlike other epics it has a woman eating a piece of fruit as its climax
2. It ignores the regular recommended epic machinery
3. It does not begin in medias res
4. It does not include war and supernatural characters

38- As a reaction against the characteristic features of European literature of the late Renaissance, the neoclassical literature is

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|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Intricate and bold | 2. Extravagant and flashy |
| 3. Obscure and decorative | 4. Simple, clear, and rule-based |

39- "Of man's first disobedience and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree whose mortal taste
Brought death into the world and all our woe"
These are the starting lines of

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|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. Samson Agonistes | 2. Faerie Queene |
| 3. Paradise lost | 4. Macbeth |

40- Milton's *paradise Regained* has as its center of description.

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|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. The defeat of evil | 2. Justifying the way of God to men |
| 3. Christ's temptation in wilderness | 4. Christ's crucifixion |

41- As a precursor that brought the classicizing tendencies of the English Renaissance to a focus before the high tide of Neoclassicism we can choose

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|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Milton and his style | 2. Donne and metaphysical poets |
| 3. Medieval period poets | 4. Ben Jonson and his sons |

42- Alexander Pope's recommendation to the critic as he says, "first follow nature" has primarily..... in view.

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|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Human nature | 2. external nature |
| 3. an idealized nature | 4. human common sense |



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43- In Neoclassical viewpoint "fancy and imagination" should be

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| 1. set free to go to the extremes | 2. be fully suppressed |
| 3. curbed and controlled by judgment | 4. identified and compared with judgment |

44- What Dryden defined as "a heroic poem in little" was

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|------------------|----------------|------------|------------|
| 1. Heroic poetry | 2. Heroic play | 3. Romance | 4. Eclogue |
|------------------|----------------|------------|------------|

45- The prose of the Restoration period follows a style as a means of communication.

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|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Elaborate and ornate | 2. Simple and clear |
| 3. Technical and complex | 4. Archaic and outmoded |

46- The Restoration drama aimed at criticizing man as a moral and social being and deflating the concerns of the upper classes of society is called

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|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Comedy of manners | 2. Romantic comedy |
| 3. Comedy of humors | 4. Comedy of weeping |

47- Dryden's is a serious tragedy in blank verse in emulation of Shakespeare.

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|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Love for love | 2. Love's Labor's Lost |
| 3. Love's Labor's Won | 4. All for Love |

48- "Age of Prose" as Mathew Arnold believed could be applied to the years between

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|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. 1740-1785 | 2. 1660-1785 | 3. 1700-1745 | 4. 1660-1700 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|

49- The "father of English criticism" as Dr. Samuel Johnson called him was

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| 1. Swift | 2. Pope | 3. Dryden | 4. Sidney |
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50- Regardless of Daniel Defoe, the creator of the modern novel was

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| 1. Henry Fielding | 2. John Dryden |
| 3. Samuel Richardson | 4. Laurence Stern |