



سری سوال: یک ۱

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

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۵۰ تشریحی: ۰

عنوان درس: سیری در تاریخ ادبیات انگلیسی ۲

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1-Due to his, Alexander Pope was excluded from attending a university, voting and holding public office.

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| 1. Roman Catholicism | 2. Presbyterianism |
| 3. Being a man of letters | 4. being a non-conformist |

2-The two versions of established Pope as a master not only of language but also of witty, urbane satire.

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| 1. An Essay on Criticism | 2. The Rape of the Lock |
| 3. Windsor Forest | 4. An Essay on Man |

3-The greatest theatrical success of the 18th C. was

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| 1. The Beggar's Opera | 2. Love for Love |
| 3. The Way of the World | 4. Castle of Otranto |

4-Samuel Johnson's tragedy that made him some profit was called

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| 1. The Vanity of Human Wishes | 2. Rasselas |
| 3. Rambler and Idler | 4. Irene |

5-In, Samuel Johnson used the Roman Stoic's satire as a means of expressing his own sense of the tragic and comic in human life.

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| 1. The Vanity of Human Wishes | 2. Rasselas |
| 3. Irene | 4. Lives of the Poets |

6-James Thomson's set the fashion for the poetry of natural description.

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| 1. The Nature | 2. The Castle of Indolence |
| 3. Omnium Gatherum | 4. The Seasons |

7-Elegy written in Country Churchyard is one of the works of

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|----------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Thomas Gray | 2. John Locke | 3. William Hazlitt | 4. William Cowper |
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8-An inevitable but peaceful evolution of society to a final stage in which all property is equally distributed and all government would wither away is foretold in

1. William Godwin's Inquiry Concerning Political Justice
2. Tom Pain's Rights of Man
3. Edmund Burke's Reflections on the Revolution in France
4. Oliver Goldsmith's The Deserted Village



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9- In the Romantic period, it was who asserted that women possess equal intellectual capacity and talents with men, and demanded for them a greater share of social and educational privileges.

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| 1. Tessie Hutchinson | 2. Percy Bisshe Shelley |
| 3. Virginia Woolf | 4. Mary Wolstencraft Shelley |

10- In Coleridge undertook to correct some of Wordsworth's unguarded statements in *Lyrical Ballads*.

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| 1. Biographia Literaria | 2. Lives of the Poets |
| 3. The Rime of the Ancient Marriner | 4. The Prelude |

11- In the period, the emphasis is on the free activity of the imagination.

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| 1. Victorian | 2. Classical | 3. Augustan | 4. Romantic |
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12- According to, the school of poetry founded by Wordsworth was literary equivalent of the French Revolution, translating political changes into poetical experiments.

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| 1. S. T. Coleridge | 2. William Hazlitt | 3. Percey Shelley | 4. Lord Byron |
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13- *The Prelude* is

1. Wordsworth's ballad narrative of sin and retribution
2. Coleridge's Comic Symbolic drama
3. Wordsworth's epic-like spiritual autobiography
4. Coleridge's conflict in basic human desires

14- Byron's *Manfred* and Shelley's *Promethus Unbound* are drama.

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| 1. black | 2. humorous | 3. closet | 4. melo |
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15- The violation of a daughter by her monstrous father and his killing by her is the story of

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| 1. Remorse | 2. Irene | 3. The Cenci | 4. Manfred |
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16- The fictional mode popular at the turn of the 19th C. was the often written to propagate the new social and political theories current in the period of the French Revolution.

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| 1. picaresque novel | 2. epistolary novel |
| 3. nove of manners | 4. nove of purpose |

17- One of the greatest English novelists who was untouched by the artistic revolution of his/her age and mainly wrote novels of manners was

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| 1. Walter Scott | 2. Mary Shelley | 3. Jane Austen | 4. Charlotte Bronte |
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18- The so called *Songs of Innocence and Songs of Experience* were composed by

1. William Blake 2. John Keats 3. Percey Shelley 4. Lord Byron

19- Blake's full myth of humanity's present, past and future is articulated in

1. Milton 2. America, a Prophecy
3. Four Zoas 4. The French Revolution

20- An overall decline happened in Wordsworth's power as a poet after

1. The Excursion 2. The Ruined Cottage
3. The Prelude 4. Lyrical Ballads

21- What do poems such as *The Rime of the Ancient Mariner*, *Christable* and *Kubla Khan* have in common?

1. sin and punishment 2. mystery and demonism
3. death and regeneration 4. sensitivity and rationality

22- Thomas Love Peacock's *Headloghal*, *Melincourt* and *Nightmare Abbey* are classified as

1. romantic novels 2. satiric novels
3. novels of manner 4. historical novels

23- Heathcliff in *Wuthering Heights* and Captain Ahab in *Moby Dick* are called

1. Satanic heroes 2. Romantic heroes
3. Satiric heroes 4. Byronic heroes

24- *Beppo* by Lord Byron is a short review of the narrative style and stanza of

1. Don Juan 2. Child Harold 3. Manfred 4. Marino Faliero

25- Mark the **WRONG** statement about *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*.

1. It is a travelogue.
2. It is narrated by Dr. Arbuthnot.
3. It is written in Spenserian stanza.
4. The critics identify the narrator to be the author.

26- Which one of the following works is **NOT** by Percy Bisshe Shelley?

1. Prometheus Bound 2. Ode to the West Wind
3. The Cenci 4. A Defense of Poesy



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27- Keats's best known statement of his recurrent theme of mingled contrarities of life is expressed in

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| 1. Ode to Psyche | 2. Ode to a Nightingale |
| 3. Ode on Melancholy | 4. Ode to the West Wind |

28- John Keats called "the season of mists and mellow fruitfulness".

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| 1. Spring | 2. Summer | 3. Autumn | 4. Winter |
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29- Virginia Woolf 's is a delightful fictionalized survey of English literature from Elizabethan time to 1928 in which she presents the Victorians in terms of dampness, rain and proliferating vegetation.

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| 1. A Room of Oogne's Own | 2. The Picture of the Artist as a Young Dog |
| 3. To the Lighthouse | 4. Orlando |

30- The children of five years of age who dragged heavy tubs of coal through low-ceiling mine passages for sixteen hours a day are presented in

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| 1. Elizabeth Barrett's The Cry of the Children | 2. Charles Greville's Past and Present |
| 3. Tennyson's Locksley House | 4. Ford's Portraits from Life |

31- Which one of the following schools of thought was led by Jeremy Bentham?

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| 1. The Conservatives | 2. The Mehtodists |
| 3. The Utilitarains | 4. The Propagandists |

32- *The Importance of Being Earnest* is the title of a comedy by

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| 1. Oscar Cargill | 2. M.H. Abrams |
| 3. Oscar Wilde | 4. George Bernard Shaw |

33- To explore woman's role in society a type of novel came into being in the Victorian age which was called; the best examples of which are *Vanity Fair* and *Jane Eyre*.

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| 1. government novel | 2. romantic novel |
| 3. novel of humour | 4. governess novel |

34- *The Portrait of a Lady* is written by

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| 1. James Joyce | 2. Henry James | 3. William Morris | 4. William James |
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35- John Ruskin's rhapsodically celebrates alpine scenery and romantic sunsets.

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| 1. The Stones of Venice | 2. Unto this Last |
| 3. Fors Clavigera | 4. Modern Painter |



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36- Which one of the following novels is a detective novel?

1. Pickwick Papers 2. Bleak House 3. Middlemarch 4. The Moonstone

37- The poet that substituted Wordsworth as the poet laureate was

1. Alfred Lord Tennyson 2. T.S.Eliot
3. W. B. Yeats 4. Lord Byron

38- Alfred Lord Tennyson's the uses the body of the Arthurian Legend to construct a vision of the rise and fall of civilization.

1. Maud 2. Enoch Arden
3. In Memoriam 4. Idylls of the King

39- The poem is remarkable not "because of the quality of its faith but because of the quality of its doubt." This is T.S. Eliot's evaluation of Tennyson's

1. In Memoriam 2. Locksley Hall
3. The Lotus Eaters 4. The Charge of the Light Brigade

40- A *Shropshire Lad* by A. E. Houseman has much in common with

1. Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam 2. Vanity Fair
3. Tom Jones 4. Endymion

41- Reading "*My Last Duchess*", one understands that

1. The Duchess was a nice lady.
2. The Duke and the Duchess lived a happy life.
3. The Duchess envied the Duke.
4. The Duchess is speaking to some unnamed person.

42- The Victorian ways of life was bitterly indicted in

1. The Chestnut Casts His Flambeaux 2. The Way of All Flesh
3. The Waste Land 4. The Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man

43- The insisted on hard, clear, and precise images.

1. Symbolists 2. Methodists 3. Imagists 4. Naturalists

44- In his, Marcel Proust had explored the ways in which the past impinges on the present and consciousness is determined by memory.

1. The Entertainer 2. The Rise of Spring
3. Ulysses 4. Remembrance of the Things Past

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45- *Waiting for Godot* is a work by

1. James Joyce 2. Harold Pinter 3. Samuel Beckett 4. Thomas Hardy

46- Even though Brooks has been considered as a Georgian poet, he considered his masters to be all the followings **EXCEPT**

1. Elizabethans 2. Donne 3. Browning 4. Victorians

47- The war poems of are those of a countryman perceiving the violence done by a distant conflict to the natural order of things.

1. Rupert Brooke 2. Edward Thomas
3. James Thomson 4. Siegfried Sassoon

48- Siegfried Sassoon learned all the followings from Thomas Hardy **EXCEPT**

1. shock tactics 2. bitter irony
3. masterly use of direct speech 4. metaphoric language

49- The rhyming of two words with identical or similar consonants but differing stressed vowels, the second of which is usually the lower in pitch is called

1. pararhyme 2. half-rhyme 3. assonance 4. onomatopoeia

50- The so called Byzantium poems show trying to escape the turbulence of life to the calm eternity of art.

1. S. T. Coleridge 2. W. B. Yeats 3. T.S. Eliot 4. Wilfred Owen