

سری سوال: یک ۱

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۱۰۰ تشریحی: ۰

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۰

عنوان درس: مکتبهای ادبی

رشته تحصیلی/گد درس: زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۱۴۸

1-The return of Charles II to the throne of England in 1660 marks the beginning ofperiod.

1. Classicism 2. Restoration 3. Romantic 4. Victorian

2-Which one of the following terms is more appropriate for the period known as Restoration?

1. Age of Baroque 2. Restoration-eighteenth-Century
3. Neo-Classical Period 4. Classical Unclassicism

3-Essays of Michael de Montaigne are the initiators of

1. Methodism 2. Intellectualism 3. Higher Criticism 4. Skepticism

4-*The Conquest of Granada* is written by which of the following neoclassics?

1. Alexander Pope 2. Samuel Johnson 3. John Draden 4. Johnathan Swift

5-Mark the **WRONG** statement.

1. Neoclassical writers chose human nature as their subject matter.
2. Neoclassical Poetry exalts clarity.
3. Neoclassical Poetry avoids the obscure and the mysterious.
4. Neoclassical Poetry favors a wit that shocks rather than surprises.

6-*An Essay on Literary Criticism* is a work authored by

1. Joseph Addison 2. Alexander Pope 3. John Dryden 4. Samuel Johnson

7-According to the poet's task is to deal with the essential and permanent attributes of the human mind and man's invariable ethical principles.

1. Pope 2. Dryden 3. Johnson 4. Shelley

8-Mark the **WRONG** statement based on Sir Joshua Reynolds.

1. Reynolds is not a follower of nature.
2. For Reynolds nature is full of disproportion and far from perfection.
3. According to Reynolds, nature should be copied closely.
4. According to Reynolds, the earlier masters that stood the test of the time should not be copied slavishly.

9-The criticism of is called "doctrinal criticism".

1. Pope 2. Johnson 3. Dryden 4. Keats

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10- Johnson defines as "the power which constitutes a poet; that quality without which judgement is cold and knowledge is inert."

1. genius 2. wit 3. reason 4. nature

11- According to Johnson, is "the poet of nature, the poet that holds up to his readers a faithful mirror of manners and of life".

1. Donne 2. Shakespeare 3. Dryden 4. Swift

12- The pre-eminent English poet of nature is

1. Keats 2. Blake 3. Shelley 4. Thomson

13- The long gloomy poems on death and immortality were composed by

1. Pre-Raphaelite Poets 2. Graveyard poets
3. Deists 4. Neo-Classical authors

14- In his letter to West, says "the language of the age is never the language of poetry".

1. Thomas Gray 2. William Collins 3. Thomas Warton 4. Joseph Warton

15- According to Northrop Frye, in the emphasis is on process rather than on product.

1. Age of Reason 2. Augustan Age
3. Age of Sensibility 4. Romanticism

16- The theme of the emerged clearly in the literature of sensibility.

1. thinking about oneself 2. recourse to objective rules
3. return to Nature 4. wisdom

17- John and Charles Wesley are the founders of

1. Wesleyanism 2. Methodism
3. Skepticism 4. Transcendentalism

18- The writings of Herder, Schiller and Goethe in Germany started the movements known as

1. Age of Sensibility 2. Age of Reason
3. Romanticism 4. Gothicism



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19- According to Morse Peckham "Romanticism is the revolution in the European mind against thinking in terms of

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| 1. dynamic organicism | 2. static organicism |
| 3. static mechanism | 4. dynamic mechanism |

20- Cleanth Brooks says that the Romantic movement substituted instead of fusing the two.

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| 1. objectivity for subjectivity | 2. subjectivity for objectivity |
| 3. reason for wit | 4. reason for senses |

21- The manifestation of God in man and nature is

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| 1. pantisocracy | 2. pantheism |
| 3. panegyricism | 4. transcendentalism |

22- The Ancient Mariner is the finest literary in English Literature.

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| 1. lyric | 2. ballad | 3. ode | 4. sonnet |
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23- The so called byronic hero

1. is dissimilar to Byron himself.
2. favors conventional values.
3. 's pride goes back to Milton's Satan.
4. doesn't have any conflicting elements in his nature.

24- The school that withdrew from all religious discussions and solved the Victorian debate by excluding it from their poetry, were called

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| 1. Unitarianists | 2. Decadents | 3. Pre-Raphaelites | 4. Realists |
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25- Walter Pater and Oscar Wilde exemplify

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| 1. Realism | 2. Modernism | 3. Decadence | 4. Naturalism |
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26- An absolute break with the past in poetry, painting and music was required by the most extreme school of modernism known as

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| 1. realism | 2. naturalism | 3. futurims | 4. imagism |
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27- *Parade's End* is the title of a work by

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| 1. Ford Madox Ford | 2. W. B. Yeats |
| 3. Ezra Pound | 4. D. H. Lawrence |



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28-The Publication of John Osborne's *Look Back in Anger* led to a catch word known as

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| 1. Modernism | 2. War Poets |
| 3. PreRaphaelites | 4. Angry Young Man |

29-The inovator of the notions "inscape" and "instress" is

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| 1. G. M. Hopkins | 2. W. B. Yeats | 3. T.S. Eliot | 4. Ezra Pound |
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30-At Harvard, T.S. Eliot became interested in all the followings EXCEPT

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| 1. Dante | 2. American Transcendentalism |
| 3. Jules Laforgue | 4. French Symbolism |

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