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نام :

نام خانوادگی :

محل امضاء :



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صبح جمعه

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دفترچه شماره (۱)



جمهوری اسلامی ایران
وزارت علوم، تحقیقات و فناوری
سازمان سنجش آموزش کشور

اگر دانشگاه اصلاح شود مملکت اصلاح می‌شود.
امام خمینی (ره)

**آزمون ورودی
دوره‌های دکتری (نیمه متمرکز) داخل
سال ۱۳۹۳**

**رشته‌ی
زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی (کد ۲۸۰۸)**

مدت پاسخگویی: ۱۲۰ دقیقه

تعداد سؤال: ۱۰۰

عنوان مواد امتحانی، تعداد و شماره سؤالات

ردیف	مواد امتحانی	تعداد سؤال	از شماره	تا شماره
۱	مجموعه دروس تخصصی (سیری بر ادبیات ۱ و ۲، فنون و صناعات، نقد ادبی، داستان بلند، دوره‌های ادبی (ادبیات قرن ۱۷ و ۱۸)، ادبیات رنسانس، شعر دوره رمانتیک)	۱۰۰	۱	۱۰۰

اسفندماه سال ۱۳۹۲

این آزمون نمره منفی دارد.

استفاده از ماشین حساب مجاز نمی‌باشد.

حق چاپ، تکثیر و انتشار سؤالات به هر روش (الکترونیکی و...) پس از برگزاری آزمون، برای تمامی اشخاص حقیقی و حقوقی آنها با مجوز این سازمان مجاز می‌باشد و با منتهین برابر مقررات رفتار می‌شود.

LITERARY TERMS AND SURVEY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

- 1- A 'commonplace book' is a.....
- 1) guide to proper behaviour for aspiring courtiers, examining, at their best, fundamental ethical questions as well as conventional behaviour.
 - 2) notebook in which a writer stores ideas, quotations, news items, stories, and other material for possible future use.
 - 3) pamphlet of 16 or 32 pages sold in England from the 16th to the 19th century by peddlers, the contents of which might include accounts of crimes, romances, ballads, or sermons.
 - 4) small book used along with the Book of Common Prayers in both Catholic and Protestant church services.
- 2- The word 'angst' (meaning 'dread') is best associated for its origins with the.....
- 1) French theologian John Calvin
 - 2) German philosopher Immanuel Kant
 - 3) German philosopher Martin Heidegger
 - 4) Danish theologian Søren Kierkegaard
- 3- Which of the following about the term 'alexandrine' as used in prosody is NOT TRUE?
- 1) It was first used in English in Wycliff's renderings of the Bible.
 - 2) It is the standard line in traditional French verse.
 - 3) It is rarely used in English.
 - 4) It is a line of six iambic feet (12 syllables).
- 4- The Black Aesthetic that was voiced or supported by representative writers in the Black Arts Movement was.....
- 1) supportive of the 'high art' and modernist forms of literature and arts as aspects of integration into the white culture
 - 2) theorised mainly by Ralph Ellison and other African-American writers of the 1950s
 - 3) focused on the lives and concerns of lower-class blacks, and addressed itself specifically to a blackmass audience.
 - 4) fiercely at odds with the Black Power movement in politics, with its spokesmen, Stokely Carmichael and Malcolm X, fiercely rejecting its principles
- 5- The medieval 'fabliau'.....
- 1) became popular in England in the 15th and early 16th c.
 - 2) dealt basically with middle-class or lower-class characters
 - 3) has been described as 'a long story cut short in the middle'
 - 4) found one of its best late practitioners in the Earl of Surrey
- 6- Which of the following about 'comedy of manners' is NOT TRUE?
- 1) It originated in the New Comedy of the Greek Menander.
 - 2) The early master of this type of comedy was the Greek Aristophanes (385 B.C.)
 - 3) It was developed by the Roman dramatists Plautus and Terence in the 3rd and 2nd c. B.C.
 - 4) The English comedy of manners was exemplified by Shakespeare's *Love's Labour's Lost* and *Much Ado about Nothing*.
- 7- As a term with application in questions of interpretation, 'fourfold meaning' originally applied to the study of.....
- 1) medieval fables
 - 2) satirical allegories
 - 3) the Bible
 - 4) mystery plays

- 8- Long passages of 'introspection', in which the.....are found in novelists from Samuel Richardson, through William James' brother Henry James, to many novelists of the present era.
- 1) writer, as if in an aside, intervenes to provide us with comment on the action of the story
 - 2) narrator and one of the main character collude in telling details of what's happening
 - 3) main character is able to access the mind of other major characters
 - 4) narrator records in detail what passes through a character's awareness
- 9- 'The Breton' lays, as applied in the 14th c. to English poems written on the model of the narratives of Marie de France, did NOT include
- 1) Gower's 'The Lover's Confession'
 - 2) *Sir Orfeo*
 - 3) *Lay of Launfal*
 - 4) Chaucer's 'The Franklin's Tale'
- 10- 'Quantitative meter'
- 1) consists of a recurrent pattern of stresses on a recurrent number of syllables as metric units
 - 2) is established by the relative duration of the utterance of a syllable, and consists of a recurrent pattern of long and short syllables
 - 3) is based on the number of stressed syllables within a line, without regard to the number of intervening unstressed syllables.
 - 4) depends on the number of syllables within a line of verse, without regard to the fall of the stresses.
- 11- The lines "Slowly comes a hungry people, as a lion, creeping nigher,/ Glares at one that nods and winks behind a slowly-dying fire" are from the Victorian poem.....and refer to the
- 1) *Locksley Hall*/ Chartist movement
 - 2) *Aurora Leigh*/ Suffragette movement
 - 3) *Maud*/ Suffragette movement
 - 4) *Northern Farmer*/ Chartist movement
- 12- The "Lost Generation" refers to many prominent American writers of the.....
- 1) decade following World War II
 - 2) Romantic period in America
 - 3) American Renaissance
 - 4) decade following World War I
- 13- Percy Bysshe Shelly's *To Sidmouth and Castlereagh* was inspired by the.....
- 1) Reform Bill
 - 2) Battle of Waterloo
 - 3) Peterloo Massacre
 - 4) Test Act
- 14- Poet / poem DO NOT match in.....
- 1) John Oldham / 'Satyr concerning Liberty'
 - 2) Thomas Carew / 'The Disabled Debauchee'
 - 3) Andrew Marvell / 'Bermudas'
 - 4) John Dryden / 'Annus Mirabilis'
- 15- Which if the following works is NOT by Thomas Carlyle (1795-1881)?
- 1) The series of lectures, *On Heroes, Hero-Worship and the Heroic in History* (1841)
 - 2) *Chartism* (1839)
 - 3) *Essays on Political Economy* (1862-3)
 - 4) *Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches* (1845)

- 16- **William Morris (1834-1896) 'work / description' match in.....**
- 1) *The Defence of Guenevere* / a parody of Arthurian romances
 - 2) *Sigurd the Volsung* / prose collection of Norse mythology
 - 3) *The Earthly Paradise* / an early escapist novel
 - 4) *The Life and Death of Jason* / a poem in heroic couplets
- 17- **The twentieth century British literary figure David Gascoyne (b. 1916).....**
- 1) famously devoted the first volume of his autobiography (*Arrow in the Blue*) to the subject of his journey into Communism and his exit from it
 - 2) was a 'middle-class' Marxist novelist with a zeal for social improvement who finally turned out to become what his erstwhile comrades dismissed as a 'rotten element'
 - 3) is the finest and most original of the writers who revived and invigorated an explicitly Scottish poetry in the mid-twentieth century
 - 4) was amongst the most determined of the British apologists for the brief blaze of surreal experiment in the late 1930s
- 18- **'Playwright / play' do NOT MATCH in.....**
- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) John Osborne / <i>A Phoenix too Frequent</i> | 2) Samuel Beckett / <i>Footfalls</i> |
| 3) Christopher Fry / <i>Venus Observed</i> | 4) Terence Rattigan / <i>The Deep Blue Sea</i> |
- 19- **Which is the correct order of publication (or composition) of works by the Irish novelist Samuel Beckett?**
- 1) *Murphy*→*Molloy*→*More Pricks than Kicks*→*A Dream of Fair to Middling Women*
 - 2) *A Dream of Fair to Middling Women*→*More Pricks than Kicks*→*Murphy*→*Molloy*
 - 3) *Murphy*→*Molloy*→*A Dream of Fair to Middling Women*→*More Pricks than Kicks*
 - 4) *A Dream of Fair to Middling Women*→ *Murphy*→*More Pricks than Kicks*→ *Molloy*
- 20- **Which of the following novels by William Golding (1911-93) has as its greedy egotistical 'hero' a drowned sailor, lost from a torpedoed destroyer, whose body is rolled by the Atlantic?**
- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) <i>Pincher Martin</i> (1956) | 2) <i>The Spire</i> (1964) |
| 3) <i>Free Fall</i> (1959) | 4) <i>The Inheritors</i> (1955) |

LITERARY CRITICISM

- 21- **The Italian poet and literary theorist Giambattista Giraldi (1504-1573).....**
- 1) exhibits a keen interest in modernity and innovation in his groundbreaking 'textbook for working poets' *Poetria Nova (New Poetics)*
 - 2) wrote a highly influential account on the question of dreams which tackles the role of fables in philosophy and the figurative nature of the truth
 - 3) developed a well-known encyclopaedic compendium in Latin of pagan mythology designed as a guide to the ancient poets with a final defence of poetry against Plato's charges against it in his *Republic*
 - 4) was willing to question and limit Aristotle's precepts and, in the debate between the 'ancients' and 'moderns', finally sided with the moderns
- 22- **The 17th c. novelist, dramatist and literary critic Aphra Behn (1640-1689).....**
- 1) draws heavily on the authority of the classical tradition embodied by 'the venerable ancients', particularly Aristotle
 - 2) argues in her criticism that the sole measure of success for poetry, and drama in particular, is how they can improve 'the nation's morality'
 - 3) is the first English critic to reject outright Horace's platitude that literature must instruct and delight
 - 4) would, like her contemporary John Dryden, chart the evolution of the modern stage from antiquity in her *Epistle to the Reader*
- 23- **The German philosopher, classical philologist and theologian Friedrich Schleiermacher (1768-1834) would best posit that**
- 1) texts can never be objectively categorised
 - 2) there are two broad categories of texts: 'objective texts' and 'subjective texts'
 - 3) there is not any 'objective text' as such: there is an element of 'subjectivity' in any text regardless of its origin
 - 4) the objectivity of the text depends on the subjectivity of the reader
- 24- **The French poet-critic.....would contrast beauty and need, art and biological life in his celebrated manifesto of what came to be known as 'art for art's sake'.**
- 1) Pierre de Ronsard
 - 2) Charles Baudelaire
 - 3) Theophile Gautier
 - 4) Stephen Mallarme
- 25- **Which of the following about the Hungarian literary critic Gyorgy Lukacs (1885-1971) is NOT TRUE?**
- 1) He was greatly assisted in his project of privileging realist literature above others by such like-minded thinkers as Bertolt Brecht.
 - 2) He would promote realist literature particularly, and partly, at the expense of German expressionism.
 - 3) He argued that realism and not modernism constituted the true 'avant-garde'.
 - 4) He distinguished realism from other realistic movements such as naturalism.

- 26- Which of the following about Jacques Lacan's (1901-1981)'the Real', one of the three orders or dimensions in the psyche is NOT TRUE?
- 1) It is defined by Lacan as 'that to which the fact that I'm thinking about it doesn't matter'.
 - 2) It can only be studied in its effects on the other two dimensions, the Imaginary and the Symbolic.
 - 3) The moment it becomes an object of discourse, it ceases to be the 'Real' because it becomes real for someone and becomes the 'truth'.
 - 4) It basically originates in the human being's fascination with form.
- 27- Given the power of the....., Lacan rewrites the celebrated self-identity of Descartes's 'I think, therefore I am' as.....:'I think where I am not, therefore I am where I do not think.'
- 1) saturated self / dimension of articulation
 - 2) unconscious / enigmatic self-estrangement
 - 3) thinking agency / mere existential recognition
 - 4) unconscious signifieds / conscious structuration
- 28- Which of the following works by the Roland Barthes (1915-1980) best anticipates what is today called 'cultural studies'?
- 1) *Mythologies*
 - 2) *The Fashion System*
 - 3) *S/Z: An Essay*
 - 4) *Image, Music, Text*
- 29- Which of the following philosophical traditions IS NOT particularly relevant to work done in the 'Constance School' to promote their brand of 'reception theory'?
- 1) Aesthetics (as represented by Baumgarten, Kant, Schiller)
 - 2) Hermeneutics (as represented by Schleiermacher, Dilthey, Heidegger, Gadamer)
 - 3) Phenomenology (as represented by Edmund Husserl)
 - 4) Analytic philosophy (as represented by Frege, Wittgenstein)
- 30- Which of the following IS NOT a major concept developed by Louis Althusser (1918-1990)?
- 1) 'interpellation'
 - 2) 'imaginary relations'
 - 3) '(per-)formativity'
 - 4) 'overdetermination'
- 31- The 'critic/theorist—term/concept' do NOT MATCH in.....
- 1) 'Julia Kristeva – abject / abjection'
 - 2) 'Deleuze and Guattari – desiring machine'
 - 3) 'Fredric Jameson –bricolage'
 - 4) 'Mikhail Bakhtin – chronotope'
- 32- 'Actions that appear to be single are disclosed as multiple; the apparently isolated power of the individual genius turns out to be bound up with collective, social energy; a gesture of dissent may be an element in a larger legitimation process, while an attempt to stabilise the order of things may turn out to subvert it. And political valences may change, sometimes abruptly: there are no guarantees, no absolute, formal assurances that what seems progressive in one set of contingent circumstances will not come to seem reactionary in another.' The passage specifically represents that stance of.....
- 1) cultural materialism
 - 2) cognitive poetics
 - 3) Marxist criticism
 - 4) New Historicism

- 33- All the following critical terms / concepts are coined by / associated with Derrida EXCEPT.....
- 1) 'deterritorialisation' 2)'khora' 3) 'pharmakon' 4)'spectrality'
- 34- In which of the following NOT ALL the figures are correctly associated, wholly or partially, with the critical discipline / orientation mentioned?
- 1) Cultural Studies: Stuart Hall, Donna Haraway, Dick Hebdige, Laura Mulvey
2) Structuralism and Semiotics:Northrope Frye, Claude Levi-Strauss, Tzvetan Todorov, Hayden White, Michel de Certeau
3) Feminist criticism: Judith Butler, Helen Cixous, Sandra M. Gilbert and Susan Guar, Annette Kolony, Jane Thompkins
4) Reception theory: E. D. Hirsch Jr., Wolfgang Iser, Hans Robert Jauss, Georges Poulet, Paul Riceur
- 35- Which statement is NOT TRUE about 'Chicago Critics'?
- 1) They advocated a pragmatic poetics capable of coming up with general principles which could predetermine the basis of coherence of a literary work according to certain assumptions.
2) Their version of criticism is neo-Aristotelian in that it is holistic and typificatory.
3) They rejected New Criticism's pre-eminent concern with lyric rather than narrative or dramatic forms as well as its stress on symbolism, paradox and the iconic nature of literature.
4) They included, besides R. S. Crane, figures such as W. R. Keast, Richard McKeon and Elder Olson.
- 36- Which of the following statements about the history of literary criticism in the West is NOT tenable?
- 1) The ontological interest in the status of literary works since Plato gave way to an epistemological one in the seventeenth century onward.
2) Much Renaissance criticism is derivative and apologetic.
3) Early twentieth-century formalist theories of intricate poetic structure and coherence were inspired by neoclassical conceptions of form in literature.
4) Most medieval writers accepted the Augustinian theory of language as transparent and thus distrusted the use of poetic fables and figurative language.
- 37- All the following statements are TRUE EXCEPT that.....
- 1) both cybercriticism and ecocriticism seek to expose the 'human' as a contingent historical effect rather than a timeless essential quality
2) unlike the Romantics, who tended to oppose symbolism to allegory, Northrope Frye considers symbolism as an aspect of allegory
3) ethics is central to the work of F. R. Leavis
4) according to Paul de Man the central concern of criticism has to be the inherent rhetoricity of language as such
- 38- According to.....all narrative consists essentially of the transfer of an object or value from one actant to another.
- 1) Gerard Genette 2) Tzvetan Todorov
3) A. J. Greimas 4) Roman Jakobson

- 39- The 'critical concept / theorist' accord in all the following pairs EXCEPT.....
- 1) 'pre-history of the novel / Mikhail Bakhtin'
 - 2) 'theory of editing / Jerome McGann'
 - 3) 'metaphor as redescription of reality / Paul Riceur'
 - 4) 'habitus / Raymond Williams'
- 40- The American critic Edmund Wilson is associated with.....
- 1) Marxist criticism
 - 2) New Historicism
 - 3) Postcolonial Studies
 - 4) poststructuralism
- 41- 'Technically correct rhetorical readings may be boring, monotonous, predictable and unpleasant, but they are irrefutable...They are theory and not theory at the same time, the universal theory of the impossibility of theory. To the extent, however, that they are theory, that is to say teachable, generalizable and highly responsive to systematisation, rhetorical readings, like the other kinds, still avoid and resist the reading they advocate. Nothing can overcome the resistance to theory since theory is itself this resistance.' This excerpt is from a famous essay by.....
- 1) J. Hillis Miller
 - 2) Paul de Man
 - 3) Susan Sontag
 - 4) Roland Barthes
- 42- 'Book title - theorist' do NOT MATCH in.....
- 1) 'Science and Poetry - Walter Benjamin'
 - 2) 'Discourses on Art - Sir Joshua Reynolds'
 - 3) 'The American Scholar - Ralph Waldo Emerson'
 - 4) 'Literature as Equipment for Living - Kenneth Burke'
- 43- Which of the following literary theorists accused the New Critic Cleanth Brooks of 'critical monism' in a famous essay?
- 1) Robert Penn Warren
 - 2) R. P. Blackmur
 - 3) Monroe C. Beardsley
 - 4) R. S. Crane
- 44- Which of the following critical terms matches the following definition?: 'Coined by Paul Virilio within a discourse of urban, cultural analysis, the term, in being a neologism, serves the strategic purpose of disrupting the commonsensical, while being applied, as an analytical methodology to explore and express cultural and, particularly, urban matters of flow and speed, whether the speed and acceleration of information transferral through the various modes of tele-technologies, or the question of the accelerated flow of living brought about by transport systems.'
- 1) 'out-floiee'
 - 2) 'Fort-Da game'
 - 3) 'dromology'
 - 4) 'hyperreality'
- 45- Which of the following figures is NOT particularly associated with New Historicism?
- 1) Louis Montrose
 - 2) Antonio Negri
 - 3) Jonathan Goldberg
 - 4) Marjorie Livingstone

THE LONG STORY

- 46- 'Novel / novel description' match in.....
- 1) 'Ian McEwan's *Black Dogs* / a novel in some ways reminiscent of William Golding's *Lord of the Flies*
 - 2) 'John Fowles's *The French Lieutenant's Daughter* / an intense and tragic study of a psychopath who imprisons the girl he loves'
 - 3) 'Lawrence Durrell's *The Alexandria Quartet* / a novel dissecting the final years of British rule in India'
 - 4) 'John Braine's *Room at the Top* / a novel by a writer associated with the 'Angry Young Men' figuring a working-class protagonist in search for social adjustment'
- 47- Which of the following statements about Henry James (1843-1916) and his fiction is NOT TRUE?
- 1) Unlike his contemporary William Dean Howells, he was interested in what he called 'the special case'.
 - 2) Although he was not a moral relativist, he became increasingly a psychological one.
 - 3) To create what he called 'felt life', he resorted to a variety of experiments, above all those with texture.
 - 4) His fiction is concerned with a kind of secular mysticism of consciousness and the contingent character of the real.
- 48- In which of the following the trio 'novel / novelist / description' do NOT match?
- 1) '*Cane* / Jean Toomer / a Harlem Renaissance novelist'
 - 2) '*Welcome to the Hard Times* / E. L. Doctorow / about working class life in post-World War II United States'
 - 3) '*Foe* / James Coetzee / South African novelist of colonial identity'
 - 4) '*A Man in Full* / Tom Wolfe / about corporate capitalism in a major American city'
- 49- Which of the following statements is on contemporary novels / novelists is NOT TRUE?
- 1) *The Autograph Man*, *The Buddha of the Suburbia*, *Disgrace* and *Enduring Love* are novels dealing with the issue of postcolonial identity.
 - 2) Some of novels written by Angela Carter, John Fowles and Ian McEwan could be counted as works of magic realism.
 - 3) *Falling Man*, *The Good Life*, *The Emperor's Children* are novels concerned with the 9/11 event.
 - 4) William Gibson, Bruce Sterling, John Shirley, Rudy Rucker, Lewis Shiner and Pat Cadigan are associated with cyberpunk fiction.
- 50- Which of the following about James Morier's *the Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan* is NOT TRUE(1824)?
- 1) It's a romantic first-person point-of-view picaresque.
 - 2) The narrator eventually manages to marry his daughter off to a wealthy man to gain court status for his family and kin.
 - 3) Its narrator enjoys various occupations, from water boy to executioner, in his steady climb toward pleasure and wealth.
 - 4) Its protagonist begins the novel as a barber's apprentice to his father in Ispahan.

- 51- Which of the following about Joseph Conrad's *The Secret Agent* (1907) is TRUE?
- 1) Its title character's wife, Winnie, becomes the listening post through which his activities are studied.
 - 2) It immediately followed John Buchan's *The Thirty-Nine Steps*, another progenitor of the subgenre of spy novels.
 - 3) It is, quite unusually for a Conrad novel, a fast-paced adventure filled with episodes and incidents
 - 4) It depicts the London of the later 19th century as a hellish place of filth, chaos, grossness, and moral decay.
- 52- The British novelist Kazuo Ishiguro (born 1954) 'novel / description' match in.....
- 1) *The Unconsoled* / the story of Masuji Ono, an ageing artist in a Japanese city still suffering from the after-effects of wartime devastation
 - 2) *When We Were Orphans* / begins as the story of a celebrated pianist arriving in an unnamed European city to give a concert
 - 3) *An Artist of the Floating World* / includes the ageing butler, Stevens, who embarks on a physical journey that also becomes a journey in his memory
 - 4) *A Pale View of Hills* / the narrator is Etsuko, a middle-aged Japanese woman living in England whose daughter commits suicide
- 53- Which of the following about Ann Radcliffe's *The Mysteries of Udolpho* (1794) is NOT TRUE?
- 1) The writer is careful to offer rational explanations for mysterious phenomena, not depending upon coincidence and magic for her plot developments.
 - 2) Radcliffe positions her Gothic in the time period acknowledged as a transition between the superstitions that grew from the feudal tyrannical order and those of the more modern era preceding the 18th century Enlightenment
 - 3) It introduces a damsel in peril, Emily St. Aubert of Gascon, who feels her life threatened as she remains captive in a 16th century Italian castle.
 - 4) The setting of the novel is quite unconventional in that it does not provide the traditional trappings of mysterious noises, gloomy recesses, hidden passages, and ancient mythology typical of works, for instance, by Horace Walpole's *Castle of Otranto*.
- 54- British 'novelist / novel' do NOT MATCH in.....
- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) Caryl Philips / <i>A State of Independence</i> | 2) Hanif Kureishi / <i>The Black Album</i> |
| 3) Ian McEwan / <i>The Grotesque</i> | 4) Alasdair Gray / <i>Lanark</i> |
- 55- The British novelist Nobel Prize laureate Nadine Gordimer (born 1923) 'novel / description' match in.....
- 1) *A Guest of Honour* / portrays racist attitudes, assumptions, and motivations on the part of a white South African urbanite as he tends to his hobby farm
 - 2) *The Lying Days* / Gordimer's her first novel, an autobiographical story with Helen Shaw as the protagonist
 - 3) *The Conservationist* / the story of an imaginary African nation as it throws off British colonialism and establishes an independent government
 - 4) *July's People* / features a reinvention of the Frankenstein story and a thorough examination of feminism

- 56- Which of the following works by the Victorian writer Samuel Butler (1835–1902) contained the core of the later novel *Erewhon*?
- 1) *The Coming Race* (1871) 2) *The Cloister and The Hearth* (1861)
3) *A First Year in a Canterbury Settlement* (1863) 4) *Can You Forgive Her?* (1865)
- 57- Which of the following about the 20th c. Canadian writer Alice Munro (b. 1931) is TRUE?
- 1) She has produced story cycles that function as novels by relating episodes in the life of a single central character.
2) Her fascination with the story of Sir Gawain and the Green Knight finds explicit and implicit expression in many of her works.
3) She has written plays based on her novels, the most noted of which, *Lives of Girls And Women*, was first staged in 1971)
4) Her first novel, *Under the Net* (1954), concerns the web of language-based structures by which individuals limit and constrain the phenomena of experience.
- 58- Which of the following about John Fowles's *The French Lieutenant's Woman* (1969) is TRUE?
- 1) The first-person narrator of the novel, writes out the story of his Bohemian life in the last weeks before his death as a direct address to his estranged granddaughter.
2) Its action is related by an intrusive third-person omniscient narrator who is simultaneously an eyewitness to the events of the plot and yet also a man from a later era.
3) The third-person narrator must constantly break the convention of the anonymous outside observer to discuss the difficulty of properly presenting one of the characters who does not believe in the existence of other characters.
4) The novel's first-person narrator, obsessed by the quest to understand fully the 19th c. novelist Flaubert, relates his adventures on the trail of Flaubert's deepest secrets, but along the way he also gradually reveals his own secrets.
- 59- Which of the following about the novelist Ford Madox Ford (1873–1939) is NOT TRUE?
- 1) He was one of the first writers to employ the stream-of-consciousness technique, in his *Pointed Roofs* in 1913.
2) He wrote *The Inheritors* (1901) and *Romance* (1903) together with Joseph Conrad.
3) He produced his masterpiece, *The Good Soldier*, in 1915, using a technique that he called 'literary impressionism.'
4) He wrote three autobiographical volumes that sensationalize his many and varied experiences.
- 60- William Makepeace Thackeray's *The Newcomes* (1855).....
- 1) is concerned with forbidden love, a Catholic priest falling in love with his Protestant ward
2) depicts the doomed love of two patients suffering from tuberculosis
3) has a misogynist narrator who acts as guardian to the novel's young adventurer protagonist
4) offered an uncomplimentary view of Victorian ideas of respectable marriages

RENAISSANCE LITERATURE

- 61- All the following about Edmund Spenser's *The Shepheardes Calender* (1579) is true EXCEPT that.....
- 1) in emphasizing the specifically English elements of *The Shepheardes Calender* was concerned with forging a poetic language that emphasized native elements and did not quite follow the examples of the ancients or of the early Renaissance Italians
 - 2) Spenser, who firmly believed in the priestly function of the poet as *vates*, wove moral matter and allegory together with the love story of the work's principal English shepherd, Colin Clout, and his beloved shepherdess, Rosalinde.
 - 3) it relied heavily on the newly-developed Renaissance fad for what was then called 'inkhorn terms', terms borrowed from classical (as well as continental European languages)
 - 4) it is composed of 12 Pastoral Eclogues, framed at the beginning with the poet's address "To His Booke" and by a 12-line epilogue in couplets at the end
- 62- Which of the following about Sir Philip Sidney's *The Countess of Pembroke's Arcadia* (*Old Arcadia*) (1593) is TRUE?
- 1) It begins, as does an epic, in the midst of matters with two Greek shepherds, Strephon and Claius, seated at the seaside and tearfully discussing their feelings of love.
 - 2) It is divided into five books—a feature that some regard as linking the book to the five acts of a theatrical performance.
 - 3) It brought together the emergent Italian pastoral and the no longer so popular chivalric romance.
 - 4) Sidney tends excessively towards 'to please' in the work, which is at odds with his overall conception of literature as 'to please' and 'instruct' at the same time.
- 63- 'Renaissance figure / work' do NOT MATCH in.....
- 1) 'John Calvin / *The Institution of Christian Religion*'
 - 2) 'John Foxe / *Acts and Monuments*'
 - 3) 'William Tyndale / *Of the Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity*'
 - 4) 'Sir Thomas More / *A Dialogue Concerning Heresies*'
- 64- Which of the following about the Renaissance humanist Roger Ascham (1515–1568) is NOT TRUE?
- 1) He apologized to King Henry VIII (the dedicatee of his *Toxophilus*) for not having written the book in Latin or Greek, but defends his use of English on the grounds of its potential benefit to English readers.
 - 2) He rejected the employment of words of Greek and Latin derivation as inappropriate to the development of 'the indigenous English'.
 - 3) His first work *Toxophilus*, modelled on the dialogues of Cicero, is a treatise on archery.
 - 4) In his prose work *The Scholemaster* he suggests a number of principles for teaching and illustrates them with examples (To learn Latin, he advises having a student translate a passage into English and then, after an interval, back into Latin.).

- 65- Which of the following about John Donne / work by him (1572–1631) is NOT TRUE?
- 1) His aubade 'Love's Alchemy' (*Some that have deeper digged love's mine than I*) is quite unusual in that it is sung by a female speaker.
 - 2) Donne also wrote verses in Latin: a famous example is one addressed to playwright Ben Jonson on the subject of his play *Volpone*.
 - 3) In the three verses of his *A Hymne to God the Father*, which repeatedly puns on Donne's own name, the poet acknowledges his own unworthiness, begs for forgiveness, and asserts his belief in divine mercy.
 - 4) In 'Batter my heart three-personed God', he uses images of warfare and pillage, blacksmithery, and forcible divorce while imploring God to mount an all-out attack on his reluctant soul so that it may be rescued from God's enemy and be saved.
- 66- 'Work / description' do NOT MATCH in.....
- 1) *A Litany in Time of Plague* / poem by Thomas Nashe concerned with the utter inability of man to escape death
 - 2) *Hydriotaphia* / essay by Sir Thomas Browne on the mystery of death
 - 3) *The Masque of Blackness* / masque by Ben Jonson, in which the playwright famously appeared as an African at Queen Ann's request
 - 4) *Salve Deus Rex Judaeorum* / early 17th c poetry volume by Emilia Lanyer containing the topographical poem 'Cooper's Hill'
- 67- Which of the following figures is nicknamed 'the dean of 17th-century British biographers'?
- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1) Abraham Colwey | 2) Izaak Walton |
| 3) Robert Burton | 4) Thomas Carew |
- 68- 'British Renaissance figure / description' do NOT MATCH in.....
- 1) Robert Southwell (1561-1595) / prolific translator, especially from Latin and French: his most celebrated rendering was of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*
 - 2) Fulke Greville (1554-1628) / author of a pair of tragedies, more than 100 sonnets, some didactic poems, and a posthumously published work, *Life of the Renowned SIR PHILIP SIDNEY* (1652)
 - 3) Daniel, Samuel (1562-1619) / best remembered for his verse history of the Wars of the Roses: *A History of the Civil Wars between York and Lancaster*
 - 4) Thomas Campion (1567-1620) / his special talent for flawlessly combining lyrics and their musical settings distinguishes him as one of the finest writers of English Renaissance songs
- 69- Which of the following about John Milton / his work is TRUE?
- 1) He had tried to unite Puritans with the majority of non-Puritan Protestants in his pamphlet, *Of True Religion*, which appeared shortly before the English Civil War.
 - 2) His *Paradise Lost* was published a few years after the publication of his closet drama *Samson* during in Interregnum.
 - 3) He wrote *The Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce* in 1643 following a divorce from his wife Mary Powell.
 - 4) He justified the execution of King Charles I in his *The Tenure of Kings and Magistrates* and *Eikonoklastes*.

- 70- Raphael Holinshed's *Chronicles of England, Scotland, and Ireland* (1577).....
- 1) was extended in its final conception to incorporate a 'universal cosmography' of world events
 - 2) was the first substantial work in British historiography which was not based on historical 'figures' as such
 - 3) treated geographical as well as historical subjects and included sections written by other hands
 - 4) acted as a reference work and inspiration for William Shakespeare's history plays as well as most of his comedies and tragedies

SEVENTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH CENTURY LITERATURE

- 71- Which of the following figures IS NOT a 'Restoration court poet'?
- 1) Charles Sedley (1639-1701)
 - 2) Gerrard Winstanley (1609-1676)
 - 3) Charles Sackville(1638-1706)
 - 4) John Wilmot(1647-1680)
- 72- Which is the correct order of appearance of the following texts appearing in the Restoration?
- 1) John Dryden's *Essay of Dramatic Poesy*→John Bunyan's*Pilgrim's Progress*→Aphra Behn's *Oroonoko*
 - 2) John Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*→ John Dryden's *Essay of Dramatic Poesy*→ Aphra Behn's *Oroonoko*
 - 3) John Dryden's *Essay of Dramatic Poesy*→ Aphra Behn's *Oroonoko*→ John Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*
 - 4) John Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*→ Aphra Behn's *Oroonoko*→ John Dryden's *Essay of Dramatic Poesy*
- 73- Which of the following historical events did not take place during the Restoration (1660-1700)?
- 1) The 'Popish Plot'
 - 2) Test Act (requiring all officeholders to swear allegiance to Anglicanism)
 - 3) Act of Uniformity (requiring all clergy to obey the Church of England)
 - 4) Act of Union with Scotland
- 74- Which of the following Restoration dramatists is particularly famous for his imitation of Ben Jonson's 'comedy of humours' plays?
- 1) Thomas Otway
 - 2) Thomas Southerne
 - 3) Thomas Shadwell
 - 4) George Etherege
- 75- Mary Astell's *A Serious Proposal to the Ladies* (1694).....
- 1) still subscribes to the age-old notion of the wife as a chattel, bound by duty to a husband whom others have chosen for her
 - 2) advocates the founding of a monastic school or retreat for women, partly for moral and religious discipline
 - 3) followed John Locke and Daniel Defoe in her political and religious polemics
 - 4) supports the view of marriage as a contract which is 'sanctioned by the authority of the church and morality of the people'

- 76- '18th c. writer / work' do NOT match in.....
- 1) Eliza Haywood / *Fantomina; or, Love in a Maze*
 - 2) Mary Montagu / *The Lover: A Ballad*
 - 3) Anne Finch / *An Epistle to a Lady*
 - 4) Mary Leapor / *An Essay on Woman*
- 77- The lines 'Shut, shut the door, good John! (fatigued, I said), / Tie up the knocker, say I'm sick, I'm dead. / The Dog Star rages! nay 'tis past a doubt / All Bedlam, or Parnassus, is let out' open.....
- 1) William Cowper's *The Castaway*
 - 2) Christopher Smart's *My Cat Jeoffry*
 - 3) Jonathan Swift's *The Lady's Dressing Room*
 - 4) Alexander Pope's *Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot*
- 78- Which of the following about Addison and Steele's periodicals *The Tatler* and *The Spectator* is NOT TRUE?
- 1) In addition to Addison and Steele, contributors to *The Spectator* would also include Pope and Swift.
 - 2) One of the famous mottos of *The Spectator* was 'to enliven morality with wit and to temper wit with morality.'
 - 3) Steele would famously say that his purpose in publishing *The Tatler* "is to expose the false arts of life, to pull off the disguises of cunning, vanity, and affectation, and to recommend a general simplicity in our dress, our discourse, and our behavior."
 - 4) Addison and Steele created the fictional 'Spectator Club,' whose members contributed to both periodicals.
- 79- William Hogarth's (1697-1764) artistic theory in *The Analysis of Beauty* (1753).....
- 1) anticipated aspects of the theory of literature that William Wordsworth and Samuel Coleridge would publish in 1798.
 - 2) gave to impetus to such novelists as Laurence Sterne to experiment with new fictional possibilities in their novels
 - 3) was a seminal 18th c. critical document in favour of (as he memorably put it) 'learned but limited imitation' of the ancients by all artists, particularly painters
 - 4) was taken up and expanded by Samuel Johnson in his discussion of poetry and the function of the poet in the Preface to his *Lives of the Poets*
- 80- Daniel Defoe's *The True-Born Englishman* (1701) is a.....on (the).....
- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) prose essay / state of commerce in England | 2) poem / narrow-minded national pride |
| 3) prose essay / features of a 'true gentleman' | 4) poem / virtues of being English |
- 81- '18th c. novelist / novel' do NOT match in.....
- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) Sarah Fielding / <i>David Simple</i> | 2) Charlotte Lennox / <i>The Female Quixote</i> |
| 3) Francis Burney / <i>The Romance of the Forest</i> | 4) Clara Reeve / <i>The Old English Baron</i> |
- 82- Which of the following works is by David Hume (1711-1776)?
- 1) *Attempt at a Critique of All Revelation*
 - 2) *Essay toward a New Theory of Vision*
 - 3) *Treatise concerning the Principles of Human Knowledge*
 - 4) *The History of Great Britain*

- 83- Which of the following about the novelist, poet, dramatist Tobias Smollett(1721-1771) is NOT TRUE?
- 1) His *The Expedition of Humphry Clinker*, a picaresque novel, features the adventures of a young man who travels throughout Europe.
 - 2) His *Roderick Random* is a forerunner of the sea adventure popularized by C. S. Forrester and Patrick O'Brien in the 20th c.
 - 3) His translation of the French novelist Le Sage's picaresque novel *Gil Blas* was a model for his own works.
 - 4) His *The Adventures of Sir Launcelot Greaves* was an imitation of *Don Quixote* (with Smollett emphasizes his highlighting his hero's differences from Don Quixote in the opening pages of the novel)
- 84- Olaudah Equiano's *The Life of Equiano* (1789) combines several literary genres which does NOT particularly include a/n....., among others.
- 1) abolitionist tract
 - 2) epistolary novel
 - 3) spiritual autobiography
 - 4) captivity narrative
- 85- The lines 'Ye distant spires, ye antique towers, / That crown the watery glade, / Where grateful Science still adores Learning / Her Henry's holy shade' open a poem by the 18th c. poet.....
- 1) George Crabbe
 - 2) Oliver Goldsmith
 - 3) Thomas Gray
 - 4) William Collins

ROMANTIC POETRY

- 86- Which of the following about the Romantic poet Mary Robinson (1757-1800) is TRUE?
- 1) Her final volume of poetry, *Lyrical Tales*, appeared the month before the second edition of Wordsworth and Coleridge's *Lyrical Ballads*—from the same publisher and printer and in exactly the same format and typography (Wordsworth, in reaction, tried to change his own title to *Poems by W. Wordsworth*).
 - 2) She wrote political pamphlets in the 1790s, opposing Britain's declaration of war against France, defending democratic government and popular education, and campaigning for the repeal of the Test Acts that had long excluded Nonconformist Protestants from the public life of the nation.
 - 3) She was friends with a circle of Dissenting radical intellectuals, and supported radical causes—as evidenced in her "Epistle to William Wilberforce", which attacked Britain's involvement in the slave trade.
 - 4) She accompanied her poetry with editing, producing an edition of William Collins's poems and producing a popular anthology of poetry and prose for young women called *The Female Speaker*.
- 87- Which of the following poems is by the Romantic woman poet Anna Letitia Barbauld (1743-1825)?
- 1) 'Beachy Head'
 - 2) 'An Inventory of the Furniture in Dr. Priestley's Study'
 - 3) 'The Emigrants'
 - 4) 'Written in the Church-Yard at Middleton in Sussex'

- 88- Which of the following is the correct order of the appearance of texts in the Romantic period?
- 1) John Clare's *The Shepherd's Calendar* → Scott's *The Lay of the Last Minstrel* → Byron's *Manfred*
 - 2) Scott's *The Lay of the Last Minstrel* → John Clare's *The Shepherd's Calendar* → Byron's *Manfred*
 - 3) Scott's *The Lay of the Last Minstrel* → Byron's *Manfred* → John Clare's *The Shepherd's Calendar*
 - 4) John Clare's *The Shepherd's Calendar* → Byron's *Manfred* → Scott's *The Lay of the Last Minstrel*
- 89- Historical events in the Romantic period occurred (in the correct order) in.....
- 1) Abolition of the slave trade in Britain → 'Peterloo Massacre' in Manchester → War between Britain and the United States
 - 2) War between Britain and the United States → 'Peterloo Massacre' in Manchester → Abolition of the slave trade in Britain
 - 3) War between Britain and the United States → Abolition of the slave trade in Britain → 'Peterloo Massacre' in Manchester
 - 4) Abolition of the slave trade in Britain → War between Britain and the United States → 'Peterloo Massacre' in Manchester
- 90- Which of the following about William Wordsworth's *Excursion* (1814) is NOT TRUE?
- 1) The poem begins indignantly ("Tis an accursed thing!—"), and the speaker describes how the smoke from the factory serves to block out the sun, throwing the unnamed town into a permanent state of darkness and gloom.
 - 2) The first of the poem's nine books incorporates 'The Story of Margaret,' or 'The Ruined Cottage'.
 - 3) The poem advances for much of its length largely through a series of debates among its four main speakers: the Poet, the Solitary, the Wanderer and the Pastor.
 - 4) The poem is one of Wordsworth's most overly didactic works—it tells readers, at some length, what to think and why they should think it.
- 91- Which of the following Romantic poems open with the lines 'Tis the middle of night by the castle clock / And the owls have awakened the crowing cock'?
- 1) Lord Byron's *Manfred*
 - 2) S. T. Coleridge's *Christabel*
 - 3) John Keat's *Lamia*
 - 4) Percy Shelley's *To Jane*
- 92- Romantic 'poet / poem' do NOT MATCH in.....
- 1) S. T. Coleridge / *The Pains of Sleep*
 - 2) Percy Shelley / *Zastrozzi*
 - 3) John Keats / *Up! quit thy bower*
 - 4) Lord Byron / *Stanzas Written on the Road between Florence and Pisa*

- 93- Which of the following opens a poem by John Clare (1793-1864)?
- 1) 'My spirit is too weak—mortality / Weighs heavily on me like unwilling sleep, / And each imagined pinnacle and steep...'
 - 2) 'The world's great age begins anew / The golden years return / The earth doth like a snake renew / Her winter weeds outworn...'
 - 3) 'When the lamp is shattered / The light in the dust lies dead—/ When the cloud is scattered / The rainbow's glory is shed—/...'
 - 4) 'True poesy is not in words / But images that thoughts express / By which the simplest hearts are stirred / To elevated happiness...'
- 94- Which of the following Romantic poets was early influenced by German stories of horror popularised, for instance, by Matthew Gregory Lewis, Ann Radcliffe, and as evidenced in the ballad "Mary, the Maid of the Inn" (1796)?
- 1) Robert Southey
 - 2) Leigh Hunt
 - 3) Hanna More
 - 4) Joanna Baillie
- 95- Which of the following about William Blake's *Milton: A Poem* (1811) is NOT TRUE?
- 1) Blake turns into a champion of Milton's creed, Puritanism, which he believes has always been conducive to great poetry in English.
 - 2) He uses Milton as a character who is shown returning to earth in the form of Blake to correct his earlier mistakes.
 - 3) The poem opens with an epic invocation to the muses; the poet then goes on to describe the activities of Los, one of his mythological characters.
 - 4) Referring to the central doctrines of Calvinism in the poem, Blake asserts that humanity is divided into the 'Elect,' the 'Reprobate' and the 'Redeemed.'
- 96- Which of the following about Lord Byron's *Don Juan* (1819-1824) is NOT TRUE?
- 1) It is modeled on the comic poems by the Italian Renaissance poets Ludovico Ariosto and Francesco Berni.
 - 2) It is much like his *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage* in catering to the Romantic public and its craving for exoticism and sentimental journeys.
 - 3) Unlike the hallmarks of epic poetry, the poem is marked by a conspicuous lack of heroes.
 - 4) It contains the oft-quoted lines 'Thou shalt believe in Milton, Dryden, Pope / Thou shalt not set up Wordsworth, Coleridge, Southey'.
- 97- Mary Tighe's *Psyche, or The Legend of Love* (1805) is.....
- 1) a rare major poem in the Romantic canon in heroic couplets
 - 2) an unusual Romantic satire on the modern love
 - 3) made up of six lengthy cantos (each nearly 600 lines long)
 - 4) a poem in prose on the legend of Cupid and Psyche
- 98- Which of the following works has an appendix of notes, longer than the work itself, that are derived from the poet's reading in French and Scottish Enlightenment philosophy, the Greeks, and the Roman poet Lucretius's *On the Nature of Things*?
- 1) William Blake's *The French Revolution*
 - 2) James Macpherson's *Ossian*
 - 3) Walter Scott's *Translations and Imitations from German Ballads*
 - 4) Percy Shelley's *Queen Mab*

99- Samuel Taylor Coleridge 'Fears in Solitude' (1798) opens with.....

- 1) 'One morn before me were three figures seen / With bowed necks, and joined hands, side-faced / And one behind the other stepp'd serene...'
- 2) 'O soft embalmer of the still midnight / Shutting with careful fingers and benign / Our gloom pleas'd eyes, embower'd from the light...'
- 3) 'A green and silent spot, amid the hills, / A small and silent dell! O'er stiller place / No singing skylark ever poised himself...'
- 4) 'Why did I laugh tonight? No voice will tell / No god, no demon of severe response / Deigns to reply from heaven or from hell...'

100. Which of the following excerpts is NOT taken from a song of innocence by William Blake (1757-1827)?

- 1) 'O Earth, O Earth, return! / Arise from out the dewy grass / Night is worn / And the morn / Rises from the slumberous mass...'
- 2) 'To Mercy, Pity, Peace, and Love / All pray in their distress / And to these virtues of delight / Return their thankfulness...'
- 3) 'When the voices of children are heard on the green / And laughing is heard on the hill / My heart is at rest within my breast / And everything else is still...'
- 4) 'My mother bore me in the southern wild / And I am black, but O! my soul is white / White as an angel is the English child / But I am black as if bereav'd of light...'