

کد کنترل

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صبح جمعه

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«اگر دانشگاه اصلاح شود مملکت اصلاح می شود.»
امام خمینی (ره)

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تعداد سؤال: ۹۰

عنوان مواد امتحانی، تعداد و شماره سؤالات

ردیف	مواد امتحانی	تعداد سؤال	از شماره	تا شماره
۱	مجموعه دروس تخصصی: - سیری بر تاریخ ادبیات انگلیسی ۱ و ۲ - فنون و صناعات - نقد ادبی - داستان بلند - دوره های ادبی (ادبیات قرن ۱۷ و ۱۸ - شناخت ادبیات - شعر معاصر انگلیسی)	۹۰	۱	۹۰

استفاده از ماشین حساب مجاز نیست.

این آزمون نمره منفی دارد.

حق چاپ، تکثیر و انتشار سؤالات به هر روش (الکترونیکی و...) پس از برگزاری آزمون، برای تمامی اشخاص حقیقی و حقوقی تنها با مجوز این سازمان مجاز می باشد و با متخلفین برابر مقررات رفتار می شود.

* داوطلب گرامی، عدم درج مشخصات و امضا در مندرجات جدول ذیل، به منزله عدم حضور شما در جلسه آزمون است.

اینجانب با شماره داوطلبی با آگاهی کامل، یکسان بودن شماره صندلی خود را با شماره داوطلبی مندرج در بالای کارت ورود به جلسه، بالای پاسخنامه و دفترچه سؤالات، نوع و کد کنترل درج شده بر روی دفترچه سؤالات و پائین پاسخنامه‌ام را تأیید می‌نمایم.

امضا:

SURVEY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE AND LITERARY TERMS

- 1- 'Blazon' or 'blason' is a poetic catalogue of a ----- admirable physical features, common in Elizabethan ----- poetry.
 - 1) man's / narrative
 - 2) woman's / narrative
 - 3) woman's / lyric
 - 4) man's / lyric
- 2- The nineteenth century 'chapbook' would have included all the following except ----- .
 - 1) 'mock epics'
 - 2) 'accounts of famous criminals'
 - 3) 'fairy-tales'
 - 4) old 'romances'
- 3- 'Dirty realism' is a critical label attached since the early ----- to a group of American short-story writers, one of the best-known of whom is ----- .
 - 1) 1950s / Raymond Carver
 - 2) 1980s / Jack Kerouac
 - 3) 1950s / Jack Kerouac
 - 4) 1980s / Raymond Carver
- 4- 'Spondee' is a metrical unit consisting of a succession of ----- .
 - 1) two unstressed syllables
 - 2) one unstressed and one stressed syllable
 - 3) two stressed syllables
 - 4) one stressed and one unstressed syllable
- 5- All of the following are 'prose poems' except ----- .
 - 1) Algernon Swinburne's *Songs of the Springtides*
 - 2) Geoffrey Hill's *Mercian Hymns*
 - 3) Arthur Rimbaud's *Les Illuminations*
 - 4) Charles Baudelaire's *Spleen de Paris*
- 6- 'Liturgical drama' is generally thought to be the origin of 'mystery plays' and 'miracle plays', which came to be performed by ----- in sites away from the churches themselves, and in ----- .
 - 1) professional players / the vernacular rather than in Latin
 - 2) lay actors / the vernacular rather than in Latin
 - 3) professional players / Latin rather than in the vernacular
 - 4) lay actors / Latin rather than in the vernacular
- 7- Higher criticism, the name given in the ----- to a branch of scholarship concerned with establishing the dates, authorship, sources, and interrelations of the various books of ----- .
 - 1) 19th century / the Bible
 - 2) 18th century / Greek mythology
 - 3) 19th century / Greek mythology
 - 4) 18th century / the Bible
- 8- In ancient Greece, a 'rhapsody' was a selection of ----- poetry sung by a rhapsode or rhapsodist—literally a 'stitcher' who combined memorized passages with his own ----- .
 - 1) 'lyric' / popular compositions
 - 2) 'epic' / improvisations
 - 3) 'lyric' / improvisations
 - 4) 'epic' / popular compositions

- 9- 'Scholasticism', the methods and doctrines of the leading academic philosophers and theologians of ----- in Europe, attempted to reconcile Christian theology with the Greek philosophy of-----.
- 1) Renaissance / Aristotle
 - 2) the late Middle Ages / Plato
 - 3) Renaissance / Plato
 - 4) the late Middle Ages / Aristotle
- 10- All of the following about Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey (1517-1547) are correct except that -----.
- 1) he wrote the sonnet opening with 'Love, that doth reign and live within my thought / And built his seat within my captive breast / Clad in the arms wherein with me he fought...'
 - 2) his name is included the full title of Tottel's extremely influential Renaissance miscellany, published in 1557
 - 3) perhaps the poem that most brilliantly captures his blend of passion, anger, cynicism, longing, and pain is 'They flee from me'
 - 4) he established a form of sonnet that was used by Shakespeare and that has become known as the English sonnet
- 11- John Donne's collection *Songs and Sonnets* (1633) is striking in all the following except that -----.
- 1) like Petrarch, he can present himself as the despairing lover of an unattainable lady
 - 2) like the Neoplatonists, he espouses a theory of transcendent love, but he breaks from them with his insistence in many poems on the union of physical and spiritual love
 - 3) like Ovid, he can be lighthearted, witty, cynical, and frankly lustful
 - 4) like Shakespeare, he is chiefly focused in his 'songs' on the so-called Dark Lady as an alluring but degrading object of desire
- 12- All of the following about John Milton's *Paradise Lost* (1667) are correct except that -----.
- 1) it delves into the marital quarrel between Adam and Eve at the book's culmination
 - 2) its central characters are Satan, Beelzebub, Abdiel, Adam, and Eve
 - 3) it encompasses Heaven, Hell, primordial Chaos, and the planet earth
 - 4) its action begins with Milton's statement of his theme and invocation of his Muse
- 13- Which of the following statements is pertinent to the 17th c. poet Henry Vaughan?
- 1) In his *Upon Appleton House*, he develops an epic-like scope that incorporates history and the conflicts of contemporary society.
 - 2) Many of his dramatic monologues are voiced by named, naive personas – the Mower, the Nymph.
 - 3) Some of his poetry is secular but his modern reputation rests almost entirely on his religious poetry.
 - 4) In his philosophical poems like "The Dialogue Between the Soul and Body", there is a conflict between body and soul.
- 14- Daniel Defoe's *Roxana, or The Fortunate Mistress*, is the story, told by ----- of a beautiful and ambitious courtesan, set in -----.
- 1) the heroine's confidante / the Restoration
 - 2) herself / the Restoration
 - 3) herself / Queen Anne's era
 - 4) the heroine's confidante / Queen Anne's era

- 15- All of the following about Alexander Pope's *An Essay on Criticism* (1711) are correct **except that it was** -----.
- 1) a preface to the *Memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus*
 - 2) his first striking success as a poet
 - 3) a didactic poem after the example of Horace
 - 4) approved by the essayist Joseph Addison
- 16- 'Author: work' do **NOT** match in -----.
- 1) Edward Clarendon: *The History of the Rebellion*
 - 2) John Locke: 'Two Treatises of Government'
 - 3) Isaac Newton: A Satire against Reason and Mankind
 - 4) David Hume: 'Of the Liberty of the Press'
- 17- Oliver Goldsmith's *The Deserted Village* (1770) is an idealization of ----- rural life mingled with poignant memories of the poet's own youth in -----.
- 1) Scottish / his native Ireland
 - 2) English / the Hebrides
 - 3) Scottish / the Hebrides
 - 4) English / his native Ireland
- 18- Which of the following sequences is correct as far as the 'context' of the Romantic period is concerned?
- 1) 'Gordon Riots in London' → 'Peterloo Massacre in Manchester' → 'The French fleet defeated by the British at Trafalgar'
 - 2) 'The French fleet defeated by the British at Trafalgar' → 'Gordon Riots in London' → 'Peterloo Massacre in Manchester'
 - 3) 'Gordon Riots in London' → 'The French fleet defeated by the British at Trafalgar' → 'Peterloo Massacre in Manchester'
 - 4) 'The French fleet defeated by the British at Trafalgar' → 'Peterloo Massacre in Manchester' → 'Gordon Riots in London'
- 19- All of the following about William Blake (1757-1827) are correct **except that** -----.
- 1) in his sixties he gave up poetry to devote himself to pictorial art
 - 2) he declared that 'The Old and New Testaments are the Great Code of Art'
 - 3) Poetical Sketches was his only book of to be set in type according to customary methods
 - 4) he wrote 'Epistle to William Wilberforce' (1791) to attack Britain's involvement in the slave trade
- 20- Lord Byron's ----- *Hours of Idleness* (1807) was treated ----- prompting him to continue his career with his *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*.
- 1) slim and conventional / as a major poetic *tour de force*
 - 2) slim and conventional / so harshly
 - 3) early subversive satire / as a major poetic *tour de force*
 - 4) early subversive satire / so harshly
- 21- 'Romantic essayist: essay' match in -----.
- 1) William Hazlitt: 'Christ's Hospital Five-and-Thirty Years Ago'
 - 2) Charles Lamb: 'My First Acquaintance with Poets'
 - 3) Charles Lamb: 'Detached Thoughts on Books and Reading'
 - 4) William Hazlitt: 'Alexander Pope'

- 22- All of the following about John Keats's *Endymion* (1818) are correct except that it is / includes -----.
- 1) 'A Poetic Romance' as its subtitle
 - 2) a sequence of eighty-five sonnets
 - 3) an adapted epigraph from Shakespeare
 - 4) dedicated to Thomas Chatterton
- 23- 'Victorian poem: description' do not match in -----.
- 1) Robert Browning's 'Porphyria's Lover': it is a short dramatic monologue on abnormal psychology
 - 2) Alfred Tennyson's 'Mariana': it focuses on the theme of despondent isolation
 - 3) Emily Bronte's 'No coward soul is mine': it replicates an Italian poem on the poet's soul
 - 4) Elizabeth Browning's *Aurora Leigh*: it is an epic novel / poem in blank verse
- 24- The following twentieth-century texts appear in the correct sequence in -----.
- 1) Orwell's *Nineteen-Eighty-Four* → Larkin's *The Whitsun Weddings* → Auden's *Another Time*
 - 2) Auden's *Another Time* → Larkin's *The Whitsun Weddings* → Orwell's *Nineteen-Eighty-Four*
 - 3) Orwell's *Nineteen-Eighty-Four* → Auden's *Another Time* → Larkin's *The Whitsun Weddings*
 - 4) Auden's *Another Time* → Orwell's *Nineteen-Eighty-Four* → Larkin's *The Whitsun Weddings*
- 25- The English poet, philosopher, and critic T. E. Hulme (1883 - 1917) -----.
- 1) repudiated the 'spilt religion' of Romanticism in his 'Romanticism and Classicism'
 - 2) was heavily influenced in his views by the imagism and vorticism of Ezra Pound
 - 3) was one of the strongest intellectual forces in the development of Edwardian literary ethos
 - 4) saw human beings as capable of improvement only through the influence of modernity

LITERARY CRITICISM AND PHILOSOPHY OF LITERATURE

- 26- The Hellenistic philosopher Plotinus's (204-270) importance to literary criticism today lies (best) less in what he says specifically about the ----- than in the influence his philosophic ----- has exerted on subsequent thinking in the West.
- 1) arts / idealism
 - 2) ancient myths / realism
 - 3) arts / realism
 - 4) ancient myths / idealism
- 27- Thomas Aquinas's *Summa Theologica* (published 1485) is particularly noteworthy in the synthesis of all the following except -----.
- 1) 'Hellenistic and Christian thought'
 - 2) 'faith and reason'
 - 3) 'Platonism and Aristotelianism'
 - 4) 'ancient Judaistic traditions'
- 28- Sir Philip Sidney's classicism in his *A Defence of Poetry* (1580-81) is filtered through ----- and he relies particularly on -----.
- 1) the Italian humanists of the 14th and 15th centuries / Longinus's 'On the Sublime' and Dante's *Divine Comedy*
 - 2) Quintilian and Geoffrey of Vinsauf / Aristotle's *Poetics* and Horace's *Ars Poetica*
 - 3) the Italian humanists of the 14th and 15th centuries / Aristotle's *Poetics* and Horace's *Ars Poetica*
 - 4) Quintilian and Geoffrey of Vinsauf / Longinus's 'On the Sublime' and Dante's *Divine Comedy*

- 29- The Italian philosopher Giambattista Vico's *New Science* (1744) anticipates the theories of -----.
- 1) 'Ferdinand de Saussure'
 - 2) 'G. W. F. Hegel'
 - 3) 'Friedrich Nietzsche'
 - 4) 'Immanuel Kant'
- 30- All of the following about the Scottish philosopher's David Hume's (1711-1776) thought are correct **except** that he -----.
- 1) endorsed the rationalist belief in innate ideas and was skeptical of the idea of knowledge deriving from experience
 - 2) denied the possibility of certain knowledge and maintained that the mind itself is a bundle of sensations
 - 3) believed that we cannot derive and prove a theory of reality at all: we can know only experience and must base our beliefs upon it
 - 4) responded to and developed the empiricist work of his predecessors John Locke and George Berkeley
- 31- The German philosopher Friedrich Schleiermacher (1768-1834), whose work forms part of the foundation of the modern field of hermeneutics, posits two broad categories of texts, -----.
- 1) 'historical' and 'psychological'
 - 2) 'objective' and 'subjective'
 - 3) 'theological' and 'non-theological'
 - 4) 'allegorical' and 'realistic'
- 32- 'Author: work' match in all the following **except** -----.
- 1) Gotthold Lessing: *Laocoon*
 - 2) Friedrich Schiller: 'On the Aesthetic Education of Man'
 - 3) Ralph Waldo Emerson: 'The Philosophy of Composition'
 - 4) Edward Young: *Conjectures on Original Composition*
- 33- All of the following about the English critic Matthew Arnold (1822-1888) are correct **except** that he -----.
- 1) insists on the 'free play' of mind, a phrase that poststructuralist theorists such as Derrida would define far more radically and subversively
 - 2) tethers criticism to a rigorous duty: criticism 'tends to establish an order of Ideas' and seeks to 'make the best ideas prevail'
 - 3) defines criticism as involving flexibility, openness to new experiences, and 'curiosity'
 - 4) believes a good literary critic may not be a good critic in general and is, any case, subservient to him as one more essential 'for the well-being of his society and its culture'
- 34- In the French poet-critic Mallarme's 'Crisis in Poetry' (1896), the importance of the 'liberation' of verse lies less in the actual accomplishments of writers in ----- han in the dissolution of the distinction between -----.
- 1) carefully structured, metered poetry / prosaic verse and versified prose
 - 2) carefully structured, metered poetry / verse and prose
 - 3) free verse / prosaic verse and versified prose
 - 4) free verse / verse and prose
- 35- The African-American figure W. E. B Du Bois's (1868-1963) writings in literary criticism and theory blend -----.
- 1) genteel Victorianism / love of romanticism / radical politics
 - 2) revolt against Victorianism / love of romanticism / 'gradual' politics
 - 3) genteel Victorianism / literary realism and naturalism / radical politics
 - 4) revolt against Victorianism / literary realism and naturalism / 'gradual' politics

- 36- The Russian theorist Boris Eichenbaum's "The Theory of the 'Formal Method'" (1926) provides a comprehensive review of the all the following preoccupations of the formalists except the -----.
- 1) desire for a 'poetics' of literature
 - 2) insistence on content as part of form and technique
 - 3) concept of the 'dominant'
 - 4) linguistic basis of literature and especially of poetry
- 37- All of the following about the American critic / theorist John Crowe Ransom (1888-1974) are correct except that he -----.
- 1) tried to add a uniquely American 'ethical' dimension to the prevalent Marxist criticism of the 1930s
 - 2) was editor of the influential journal Kenyon Review for almost two decades beginning in 1939
 - 3) attempted to define the business of criticism – what it is not and what it should be – in his 'Criticism, Inc.' (1938)
 - 4) was, in the early 1920s, one of the Fugitive poets, 'fugitives' partly from the preachy, sentimental nineteenth-century verse
- 38- Which of the following about what is commonly referred to as the German philosopher Martin Heidegger's (1889-1976) 1930s 'turn' (*Kehre*) is NOT correct?
- 1) He was increasingly preoccupied with the examination of language and poetry.
 - 2) He vehemently decried the aesthetic ideals propounded by the Austrian poet Georg Trakl.
 - 3) He became less concerned with the everyday human existence discussed in his *Being and Time*.
 - 4) He changed his analytical discourse to a poetic prose style attentive to the multiple meanings of words.
- 39- The seminal concept of 'aura', the unique quality traditionally attributed to an artwork, giving it a special status equivalent to that of a sacred object in religious ritual is introduced in -----.
- 1) Walter Benjamin's 'The Work of Art in the Age of Mechanical Reproduction'
 - 2) Jean-Paul Sartre 'What Is Literature?'
 - 3) Kenneth Burke's 'Kinds of Criticism'
 - 4) Georges Poulet's 'Phenomenology of Reading'
- 40- For the American literary theorist Cleanth Brooks (1906-1994) genuine literary criticism is / means (best) -----.
- 1) made up of both a text's subjective elements which is turn depend upon its 'objective contours'
 - 2) only partly a matter of sources-and-influences and background information
 - 3) like a science in its rigor and intensity but cannot enjoy the precision of science as it 'should ideally share a poem's coveted ambiguity'
 - 4) scrutinizing technical elements, textual patterns, and incongruities in texts
- 41- The British 'speech-acts' theorist J. L. Austin (1911-1960) is a ----- in that he basically -----.
- 1) 'lingo-beralist' / sees that we use words for many different purposes
 - 2) 'pluralist' / believes statements often act independently of the interlocutors
 - 3) 'lingo-beralist' / believes statements often act independently of the interlocutors
 - 4) 'pluralist' / sees that we use words for many different purposes

- 42- All of the following about the British literary / cultural theorist Raymond Williams (1921-1988) are correct **except** that he -----.
- 1) shows how culture shapes society in an ongoing process, often contesting and resisting dominant modes of production
 - 2) examines the development of 'national' literatures, which demonstrates how society, culture, and art interconnect
 - 3) sees literature as a constant historical product – not a transcendent entity but an equilibrium of human products linked exclusively with sociocultural determinants
 - 4) argues that our contemporary sense of literary works does not derive from their intrinsic and timeless aesthetic value of the works themselves
- 43- All of the following about the French sociologist, philosopher and cultural theorist Jean Baudrillard (1929-2007) are correct **except** that -----.
- 1) he was influenced by the semiotic criticism of Roland Barthes
 - 2) he believes that the things signified have now taken priority over signs
 - 3) his work echoes Horkheimer and Adorno's earlier critique of the culture industry
 - 4) the key to his thought is his reversal of the common sense understanding of the relation of culture to nature
- 44- In his *The Postmodern Condition* (1979), the French philosopher Jean-Francois Lyotard suggests that art is one place where that which ----- fully captured within ----- signifying system can make its existence -----.
- 1) resists being / any existing / felt
 - 2) is / an apparently non-existing / eternally latent
 - 3) is / an apparently non-existing / felt
 - 4) resists being / any existing / eternally latent
- 45- Each and every member of the group of theorists consisting of ----- explored the possibilities of extending Saussure's synchronic linguistic analysis to larger cultural structures.
- 1) Gerard Genette, Jürgen Habermas, Tzvetan Todorov and Jacques Lacan
 - 2) Roland Barthes, Jacques Lacan, Tzvetan Todorov and Gerard Genette
 - 3) Mikhail Bakhtin, Roland Barthes, Jacques Lacan and Jürgen Habermas
 - 4) Jacques Lacan, Tzvetan Todorov, Gerard Genette and Wolfgang Iser
- 46- The French philosophers Gilles Deleuze and Felix Guattari's -----, the sequel to their -----, is more a work of art, a positive exercise in the ----- thought that its predecessor called for.
- 1) *Anti-Oedipus / A Thousand Plateaus: Capitalism and Schizophrenia* / the productive desire and affirmative 'nomad'
 - 2) *Anti-Oedipus / A Thousand Plateaus: Capitalism and Schizophrenia* / the counterproductive desire and the negative 'suburban'
 - 3) *A Thousand Plateaus: Capitalism and Schizophrenia / Anti-Oedipus* / the productive desire and affirmative 'nomad'
 - 4) *A Thousand Plateaus: Capitalism and Schizophrenia / Anti-Oedipus* / the counterproductive desire and the negative 'suburban'
- 47- The British Cultural Studies theorist Stuart Hall's (1932-2014) work was (best) influenced by all of the following **except** -----.
- 1) critical race theory
 - 2) poststructuralism (especially Michel Foucault)
 - 3) feminism
 - 4) structuralism of Claude Levi Strauss

- 48- To interpret a text within the horizon of political history, the American literary critic Fredric Jameson (b. 1934), borrowing from ----- 'theory of symbolic action', focuses on the ----- work grasped essentially as a symbolic act.
- 1) Terry Eagleton's / collective 2) Kenneth Burke's / individual
3) Kenneth Burke's / collective 4) Terry Eagleton's / individual
- 49- All of the following about the French-Bulgarian theorist Julia Kristeva's (b. 1941) thought / writing are correct **except** that -----.
- 1) her publications after 1979 thus take an explicitly psychoanalytic approach to what she calls 'the maladies of the soul'
2) she published an influential introduction to the French translation of Bakhtin's work on Dostoyevsky
3) the intertextual sense of 'univalent origin' and 'multiple meanings' in language informs her theory of the sign as set forth in her early writing
4) she finds two forces competing for expression in the language of poetry: 'the symbolic' and 'the semiotic'
- 50- In the American historian Hayden White's (1928–2018) view, historical narratives are verbal ----- with ----- contexts; he goes beyond Erich Auerbach, arguing that history, because of its claims to represent reality adequately, is the form best suited for a study of the style of narrative 'realism.'
- 1) fictions / invented 2) 'surfictions' / real
3) fictions / real 4) 'surfictions' / invented

THE LONG STORY

- 51- All of the following about the British novelist Ann Radcliffe (1764 – 1823) are correct **except** that -----.
- 1) she modeled her novels on the medieval romance, but modernized this tradition by providing rational explanations for all seemingly supernatural mysteries
2) her Gothic thrillers influenced a large number of authors both directly and indirectly, including Mary Shelley, Emily Brontë, and Wilkie Collins
3) her *The Mysteries of Udolpho* (1794) inspired a wave of overt imitations including Austen's *Northanger Abbey*
4) she often develops her novels in an epistolary mould where the lady of a bewitched manor house exchanges communication about her fears and distress with a latter-day knight-at-arms
- 52- 'George Eliot novel / novel opening' match in all the following **except** -----
- 1) *Silas Marner*: 'In the days when the spinning-wheels hummed busily in the farmhouses—and even great ladies, clothed in silk and thread-lace,...'
2) *Middlemarch*: 'Miss Brooke had that kind of beauty which seems to be thrown into relief by poor dress.'
3) *Romola*: On the first of September, in the memorable year 1832, someone was expected at Transome Court.
4) *Adam Bede*: 'With a single drop of ink for a mirror, the Egyptian sorcerer undertakes to reveal to any chance comer far-reaching visions of the past.'

- 53- **The British novelist V. S. Naipaul's *The Mimic Men* (1967) -----.**
 1) traces the life of Ralph Singh, a politician in early retirement
 2) examines the future of a newly independent state in central Africa
 3) explores the life of a writer of Caribbean origin living in rural England
 4) focuses on a sensitive man struggling with displacement, disorder, and alienation
- 54- **Joseph Conrad's *Lord Jim* (1900) includes the characters -----.**
 1) Mrs. Grose, Peter Quint and Douglas
 2) Mr. Parkis, Maurice Bendrix and Sarah Miles
 3) Mrs. Carlson, Bryon Douglas and Tim Shepard
 4) Sherif Ali, Cornelius and The French Lieutenant
- 55- **D. H. Lawrence's *The Rainbow* (1915) opens with -----.**
 1) the sensitive young narrator receiving a telegram telling him his mother has died in rather strange circumstances
 2) a general description of the Marsh Farm in the English Midlands and of the generations of the Brangwens who have lived there
 3) an introduction to Von Humboldt Fleisher, who published a popular avant-garde poetry book in the early 1900s
 4) an examination the struggles faced by one extended family from the eastern Europe upon their arrival to an English border community
- 56- **'Character: character description' in E. L. Doctorow's *Ragtime* (1975) match in all the following except -----.**
 1) J. Pierpont Morgan: an actual historical figure who made millions of dollars in steel and finance
 2) Sigmund Freud: a real-life character recognized as the Father of Psychoanalysis, who visits the United States early in the book
 3) Evelyn Nesbit: a real-life character who became famous as an escape artist and a show-business phenomenon
 4) Willie Conklin: the fire chief of the Emerald Isle Company, and the instigator of the actions against Coalhouse Walker
- 57- **The narrative of John Steinbeck's *Grapes of Wrath* (1939) begins as Tom Joad ----- the Oklahoma panhandle to his parents' forty-acre farm; Tom has just been paroled after serving four years in prison for -----; he comes across ex-preacher -----, who is alone and singing by the side of the road.**
 1) drives around / manslaughter / Jim Casy
 2) hitchhikes across / theft and robbery / Jim Casy
 3) drives around / theft and robbery / Muley Graves
 4) hitchhikes across / manslaughter / Jim Casy
- 58- **Herman Melville's *Moby Dick* (1951) chronicles the strange journey of a(n) ----- named Ishmael who ----- for / on a whaling voyage in ----- Massachusetts.**
 1) veteran sea adventurer / signs on / 1840s
 2) ordinary seaman / signs on / 1840s
 3) veteran sea adventurer / happens to be / colonial
 4) ordinary seaman / happens to be / colonial

- 59- F. Scott Fitzgerald's *Tender Is the Night* (1934) opens in 1925 at a -----; although narrated in the-----, the early chapters of the novel are told through the eyes of the seventeen- year-old actress Rosemary Hoyt.
- 1) cottage in a ranch in California / third person
 - 2) cottage in a ranch in California / first person
 - 3) hotel in a French coastal town / third person
 - 4) hotel in a French coastal town / first person
- 60- Virginia Woolf's *Waves* (1931) includes the characters -----.
- 1) Bee, Babette and Denise
 - 2) Rhoda, Susan and Neville
 - 3) Eleanor, Frederick and Henry Tilney
 - 4) Mrs. Basil, Leonora Ashburnham and Rodney Bayham

SEVENTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH CENTURY LITERATURE

- 61- The following 17th century texts appeared in the correct order in-----.
- 1) Bacon's *Novum Organum* → Shakespeare's First Folio → Milton's 'Lycidas'
 - 2) Shakespeare's First Folio → Milton's 'Lycidas' → Bacon's *Novum Organum*
 - 3) Shakespeare's First Folio → Bacon's *Novum Organum* → Milton's 'Lycidas'
 - 4) Bacon's *Novum Organum* → Milton's 'Lycidas' → Shakespeare's First Folio
- 62- The historical context of the 17th century involves the following events in the correct order in -----.
- 1) Founding of Jamestown colony in Virginia → Donne appointed dean of St. Paul's Cathedral → Death of Shakespeare
 - 2) Death of Shakespeare → Founding of Jamestown colony in Virginia → Donne appointed dean of St. Paul's Cathedral
 - 3) Death of Shakespeare → Donne appointed dean of St. Paul's Cathedral → Founding of Jamestown colony in Virginia
 - 4) Founding of Jamestown colony in Virginia → Death of Shakespeare → Donne appointed dean of St. Paul's Cathedral
- 63- 'Seventeenth-century author: work' match in -----.
- 1) George Herbert: 'Air and Angels'
 - 2) Andrew Marvell: 'A Ballad upon a Wedding'
 - 3) Abraham Cowley: 'The Description of Cookham'
 - 4) Richard Lovelace: 'To Lucasta, Going to the Wars'
- 64- 'Seventeenth-century woman author: description' match in -----.
- 1) Katherine Philips: wrote dramatic monologues typically voiced by named, naive personas – the Mower, the Nymph, etc
 - 2) Aemilia Lanyer: memoirist, poet, translator of Lucretius, and biographer and historian of the revolutionary period
 - 3) Margaret Cavendish: wrote and published numerous works during the Interregnum and Restoration era, in a great variety of genres
 - 4) Lucy Hutchinson: her single volume of poems, *Salve Dens Rex Judaeorum* (1611) has a decided feminist thrust

- 65- Which of the following seventeenth-century poems looks back to the Renaissance poet Edmund Spenser (1553-1599) with the first four of its stanzas being an adaptation of the Spenserian stanza, its several Spenserian archaisms and some Spenser-like onomatopoeia?
- 1) Henry Vaughan's 'Silence, and Stealth of Days!'
 - 2) John Milton's 'On the Morning of Christ's Nativity'
 - 3) Edmund Waller's 'The Story of Phoebus and Daphne Applied'
 - 4) Ben Jonson's 'Epitaph on S. P., a Child of Queen Elizabeth's Chapel'
- 66- Which of the following lines are taken from John Dryden's *Annus Mirabilis* (1667)?
- 1) 'Yet London, empress of the northern clime, By an high fate thou greatly didst expire; / Great as the world's, which at the death of time / Must fall, and rise a nobler frame by fire.'
 - 2) 'In pious times, ere priestcraft did begin, / Before polygamy was made a sin; / When man on many multiplied his kind, / Ere one to one was cursedly confined'
 - 3) 'Farewell, too little, and too lately known, / Whom I began to think and call my own: / For sure our souls were near allied, and thine / Cast in the same poetic mold with mine.'
 - 4) 'From harmony, from heavenly harmony / This universal frame began: / When Nature underneath a heap / Of jarring atoms lay'
- 67- All of the following about Samuel Pepys's (1633-1703) / his *The Diary* are correct except that -----.
- 1) provides a meticulous record of his life in and around his country seat in Kent
 - 2) was not published in his day – The Diary was published in the 19th century
 - 3) kept his diary from 1660 to 1669 (when his eyesight began to fail)
 - 4) wrote the work in shorthand and sometimes in code
- 68- Samuel Butler's *Hudibras* (first part published 1662) expresses his ----- for the ----- and for the history of England from 1642 to 1660.
- 1) praise / Puritans
 - 2) contempt / Puritans
 - 3) praise / Royalists
 - 4) contempt / Royalists
- 69- Which of the following about work by Jonathan Swift (1667-1745) is NOT correct -----?
- 1) 'Modest Proposal': partly expresses his utter indignation at the rapacious English absentee landlords
 - 2) *Gulliver's Travels*: in his the third voyage, to Laputa, Swift is chiefly concerned with attacking extremes of theoretical and speculative reasoning
 - 3) *A Tale of a Tub*: recounts the adventures of three brothers representing Roman Catholicism, the Church of England, and the newly emerging Methodism
 - 4) 'Verses on the Death of Dr. Swift': was occasioned by reading a maxim in Francois de la Rochefoucauld

- 70- **Joseph Addison's essay 'Wit: True, False, Mixed' (from *The Spectator*, No. 62, Friday, March 11, 1711) opens with -----.**
- 1) 'There is nothing in nature so irksome as general discourses, especially when they turn chiefly upon words. For this reason I shall waive the discussion of that point which was started...'
 - 2) 'The first of our society is a gentleman of Worcestershire, of ancient descent, a baronet, his name Sir Roger de Coverley. His great-grandfather was inventor of that famous...'
 - 3) 'Arietta is visited by all persons of both sexes who have any pretence to wit and gallantry. She is in that time of life which is neither affected with the follies of youth or infirmities of age...'
 - 4) 'Mr. Locke has an admirable reflection upon the difference of wit and judgment, whereby he endeavors to show the reason why they are not always the talents of the same person...'
- 71- **The Eighteenth-century poet Alexander Pope's *An Essay on Man* -----.**
- 1) is dedicated to Dr. John Arbuthnot, to whom he had also addressed some of his best-known verse epistles
 - 2) represents the beginnings of an ambitious but never completed plan for what he called his 'ethic work'
 - 3) posits the superiority of man 'true nature' over questions of society, and ultimately of manners and morals
 - 4) mentions in the preface that the poet's intention is to counter a widely accepted system of obvious and familiar but 'unjust' truths
- 72- **James Boswell's monumental biography of Samuel Johnson, *The Life of Samuel Johnson, LL.D.* (1791) includes all the following sections except -----.**
- 1) 'The Letter to Chesterfield'
 - 2) 'Fear of Death'
 - 3) 'Journey through Guernsey Islands'
 - 4) 'Dread of Solitude'
- 73- **The following are included in Samuel Johnson's *Lives of the Poets* (1765) except -----.**
- 1) 'Cowley' [Metaphysical Wit]
 - 2) 'Milton' [Lycidas]
 - 3) 'Pope' [Pope's Intellectual Character. Pope and Dryden Compared]
 - 4) 'Thomson' [Rule, Britannia deciphered]
- 74- **The lines 'It was in and about the Martinmas time / When the green leaves were a falling, That Sir John Græme, in the West Country...' open the popular ballad -----.**
- 1) 'Bonny Barbara Allan'
 - 2) 'Lord Randall'
 - 3) 'The Wife of Usher's Well'
 - 4) 'The Three Ravens'
- 75- **'Eighteenth-century woman author: work' match in -----.**
- 1) Mary Leapor: 'Epistle from Mrs. Yonge to Her Husband'
 - 2) Anne Ingram: 'Fantomina; or, Love in a Maze'
 - 3) Eliza Haywood: 'The Lover: A Ballad'
 - 4) Lady Mary Wortley Montagu: 'The Reasons That Induced Dr. Swift to Write a Poem Called the Lady's Dressing Room'

CONTEMPORARY POETRY

- 76- All of the following about the early 20th –century ‘Harvard School’ of poets are correct **except that they were** -----.
- 1) dedicated to what they considered a ‘balanced’ attitude in art and literature
 - 2) veritable imitators of the power of Walt Whitman’s style and poetics
 - 3) unable to articulate a viable American poetics for the next century
 - 4) an extremely cultivated and erudite group
- 77- Which of the following about Hilda Doolittle’s volume of poetry *Sea Garden* (1916) is correct?
- 1) It represents a classical world inhabited by the gods, goddesses, and other human and mythological characters of ancient Greece.
 - 2) Its poems are relatively conventional, recalling the style and attitudes of the Romantics and suggesting nothing in the way of an experimental or radically innovative style.
 - 3) It is a characteristic volume in that she moves beyond imagism to a longer narrative forms and an obsession with fictionalized personae.
 - 4) Its poems are often spoken by an aristocratic woman during and uses the female perspective to critique the fiercely masculine politics of publication.
- 78- All of the following about American poet Marianne Moore (1888-1972) / her work are correct **except that she** -----.
- 1) enjoyed an ‘anti-poetic mode of expression’ in her rejection of the post-Romantic, the male modernist, and the sentimental poetry
 - 2) wrote a number of influential reviews of modernist works, including Williams’ *Kora in Hell*, Stevens’ *Harmonium*
 - 3) exerted an important influence on the development of modern poetry partly through her position as editor of *The Dial*
 - 4) maintained close ties with Imagist poets such as Pound and H. D. and was herself a major practitioner of Imagism
- 79- W. H. Auden’s presence in American literary life – as a teacher and lecturer in various colleges and universities, as an actively publishing poet, and as the editor of the prestigious *Yale Series of Younger Poets* – made the 1940s and early 1950s the ‘Age of Auden’.
- 1) Princeton Poetic Repertoire / the 1940s and early 1950s
 - 2) Yale Series of Younger Poets / late 1950s and the 1960s
 - 3) Yale Series of Younger Poets / the 1940s and early 1950s
 - 4) Princeton Poetic Repertoire / late 1950s and the 1960s
- 80- All of the following about the 1980s New Formalism are correct **except that it** -----.
- 1) sought to reconcile techniques established by New Criticism to the dominant free verse
 - 2) constituted reactionaries attempting to turn back the clock to the days of the New Critics
 - 3) included poets disaffected by the unstructured free verse of the ‘workshop’ lyric
 - 4) was the revival of metered and rhymed poetry among a group of younger poets
- 81- Which of the following poets can be seen as the major twentieth-century exemplar of what Harold Bloom has called ‘High American Romanticism’?
- 1) Theodore Roethke
 - 2) Wallace Stevens
 - 3) Robinson Jeffers
 - 4) William Carlos Williams

- 82- In his volume of poetry *The Dream Songs* (1964), John Berryman turned to ----- for inspiration.
- 1) Whitman's 'Song of Myself'
 - 2) Emerson's 'Concord Hymn'
 - 3) Thoreau's *Walden*
 - 4) Poe's 'Eldorado'
- 83- 'British / Irish poet: poem' match in all the following except -----.
- 1) W. H. Auden: 'As I Walked Out One Evening'
 - 2) W. B. Yeats: 'Colonization in Reverse'
 - 3) Louis Macneice: 'Bagpipe Music'
 - 4) Philip Larkin: 'Annus Mirabilis'
- 84- Which of the following openings is taken from a poem by Thomas Hardy (1840-1928)?
- 1) 'The Thames nocturne of blue and gold / Changed to a harmony in grey / A barge with ochre-colored hay / Dropped from the wharf and chill and cold...'
 - 2) 'I have walked a great while over the snow / And I am not tall nor strong / My clothes are wet, and my teeth are set...'
 - 3) 'I look into my glass / And view my wasting skin / And say, 'Would God it came to pass / My heart had shrunk as thin!...'
 - 4) 'Take up the White Man's burden— / Send forth the best ye breed— / Go bind your sons to exile / To serve your captives' need...'
- 85- 'Poet: description' match in -----.
- 1) Ivor Gurney: He was the most popular of the Georgians, pastoral poets who infused nature with nationalist feeling (e.g. in his 'The Soldier')
 - 2) Rupert Brooke: His 'modern' techniques include syntactic contortions, colloquial diction, shifting rhythms and rhymes, and enjambments that accentuate the jarring experience of war (a body described as 'that red wet / Thing' in 'To His Love')
 - 3) Edward Thomas: He wrote 'Break of Day in the Trenches', opening with 'The darkness crumbles away / It is the same old druidl Time as ever...'
 - 4) Siegfried Sassoon: his classic *Memoirs of a Fox-Hunting Man* (1928) and its sequel, *Memoirs of an Infantry Officer* have to do with his experiences of the trenches
- 86- The following works appeared in the correct chronological order in -----.
- 1) Eliot's *Four Quartets* → Thomas's *Deaths and Entrances* → Larkin's *The Whitsun Weddings*
 - 2) Larkin's *The Whitsun Weddings* → Thomas's *Deaths and Entrances* → Eliot's *Four Quartets*
 - 3) Eliot's *Four Quartets* → Larkin's *The Whitsun Weddings* → Thomas's *Deaths and Entrances*
 - 4) Larkin's *The Whitsun Weddings* → Eliot's *Four Quartets* → Thomas's *Deaths and Entrances*
- 87- William Butler Yeats's (1865-1939) early poetic career was strongly influenced by all the following English poets except -----.
- 1) John Keats
 - 2) Edmund Spenser
 - 3) Percy Shelley
 - 4) William Blake

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- 88- D. H. Lawrence's long poem 'Tortoise Shout' (1921) opens with -----.
- 1) Not every man has gentians in his house / in soft September, at slow, sad Michaelmas...'
 - 2) 'Tuscan cypresses / What is it? / Folded in like a dark thought / For which the language is lost...'
 - 3) 'I thought he was dumb / I said he was dumb / Yet I've heard him cry...'
 - 4) 'What large, dark hands are those at the window / Grasping in the golden light...'
- 89- All of the following about the poet Claude McKay (1890-1948) are correct except that he -----.
- 1) was influenced by the Afro-Caribbean poet Louise Bennett
 - 2) was the first poet to make effective literary use of Jamaican English
 - 3) helped precipitate the Harlem Renaissance with his Harlem Shadows (1922)
 - 4) drew on the example of the Scottish dialect poet Robert Burns for part of his poetry
- 90- 'British / Irish poet: poem' match in -----.
- 1) Paul Muldoon: 'The Lost Land'
 - 2) Eavan Boland: 'The Dolls Museum in Dublin'
 - 3) Seamus Heaney: 'Fond Memory'
 - 4) Anne Carson: 'That the Science of Cartography Is Limited'