



سری سوال : یک ۱

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

تعداد سوالات : تستی : ۵۰ تشریحی : ۰

عنوان درس : سیری در تاریخ ادبیات انگلیسی ۱

رشته تحصیلی / کد درس : زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی، زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۲۵

1- Which one is specifically considered as Chaucer's art?

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|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Archaic language | 2. Detachment in his works |
| 3. Latinate language | 4. Imitation of his contemporaries |

2- The poet and his work match except in

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|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Chaucer – <i>Canterbury Tales</i> | 2. Sidney – <i>Arcadia</i> |
| 3. Thomas More – <i>Morte Darthur</i> | 4. Shakespeare – <i>Macbeth</i> |

3- Which one is not true about Morality plays and Mystery plays of the Medieval period?

1. They both had a religious purpose
2. They were both acted by trade guilds
3. They were both acted for educated audience
4. They evolved side by side

4- The philosophical romance by Sir Thomas More meaning "nowhere" is

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|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Utopia</i> | 2. <i>The Treasure Island</i> |
| 3. <i>New Atlantis</i> | 4. <i>Gulliver's Travels</i> |

5- The learning of wisdom in tragedy is through

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|----------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. study | 2. observation | 3. revelation | 4. suffering |
|----------|----------------|---------------|--------------|

6- A song which is narrative, anonymous, and transmitted through the oral tradition is a/an

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|---------|-------------------|----------|----------|
| 1. epic | 2. popular ballad | 3. elegy | 4. lyric |
|---------|-------------------|----------|----------|

7- Which one is not true about popular ballads?

1. Their distinctive feature is sparseness
2. They deal with the climax of the narration
3. They avoid editorial comments
4. They were first collected in the 20th century

8- Which one is considered as a master of Arthurian materials in naturalistic dialogue?

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|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. William Caxton | 2. Sir Thomas Malory |
| 3. Geoffrey Chaucer | 4. William Langland |

9- The code and the ideal of behavior in the medieval period was

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|-----------|--------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. heroic | 2. chivalric | 3. courtly | 4. casual |
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10-The English tragedy called is the first regular tragedy in English.

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|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Gorboduc</i> | 2. <i>Sejanus</i> |
| 3. <i>Macbeth</i> | 4. <i>The Tragedy of Tragedies</i> |

11-Which one is the beginning root of modern drama in England?

1. The 18th century
2. The household of important people like John Morton
3. The church rituals in the 10th century
4. The popular literary tradition of the 12th century

12-The Latin tragedies of Seneca did not include

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| 1. six acts | 2. reference to the goddess of Fortune |
| 3. ghosts among the cast of characters | 4. bloody plots |

13-Which one of the following poets introduced blank verse into English literature?

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| 1. Thomas Wyatt | 2. Edmund Spenser |
| 3. Henry Howard Earl of Surry | 4. Christopher Marlow |

14-Sir Philip Sidney's *Astrophel and Stella* is a / an

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|-----------|--------|-----------------|------------|
| 1. sonnet | 2. ode | 3. sonnet cycle | 4. romance |
|-----------|--------|-----------------|------------|

15-In his *The Defense of Poesy*, Sir Philip Sidney reminds us that poets were called by Greeks and Romans.

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|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Makers and prophets | 2. Masters and kings |
| 3. Liars and offenders | 4. Philosophers and teachers |

16-Which one is not true about the 16th century?

1. Queen Elizabeth had the longest rule
2. The kings and queens were called Tudors
3. Education was based on Trivium and Quadrivium
4. Milton was the most important literary figure

17-It was who was called "the poet's poet" and "the prince of poets in his time".

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|------------|----------|------------|----------|
| 1. Chaucer | 2. Wyatt | 3. Spenser | 4. Donne |
|------------|----------|------------|----------|

18-Which one is a pastoral eclogue by Spenser?

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|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. <i>The Shepherds Calendar</i> | 2. <i>Amoretti</i> |
| 3. <i>Epithalamium</i> | 4. <i>The Faerie Queene</i> |



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19- The two poets with close affinities and similarities are

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|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Donne and Jonson | 2. Chaucer and Gower |
| 3. Spenser and Milton | 4. Sidney and Herbert |

20- Spenser's *Faerie Queene* is a / an

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|------------------|----------|-----------|--------|
| 1. romantic epic | 2. elegy | 3. sonnet | 4. ode |
|------------------|----------|-----------|--------|

21- Which one is a "courtesy book" intended to fashion a gentleman or noble person?

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|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Faerie Queene</i> | 2. <i>The Book of the Duchess</i> |
| 3. <i>Arcadia</i> | 4. <i>Morte Darthur</i> |

22- Which one is not a major motif in Shakespeare's sonnets?

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|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. The destructive power of time | 2. The pursuing of money and power |
| 3. Triangles of love | 4. The celebration of beauty |

23- "The father of English criticism" is a title applied to

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

24- The root of modern novel as we now know it goes back to

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|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Henry Fielding | 2. Tobias Smollet |
| 3. Samuel Richardson | 4. Daniel Defoe |

25- Which one is a mythological-erotic poem by Shakespeare?

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|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. The Tempest | 2. Venus and Adonis |
| 3. Twelfth Night | 4. The winter's Tale |

26- The two main subjects of popular ballads are.....

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|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Spiritual and political | 2. Political and moral |
| 3. Philosophical and moral | 4. Tragic and historical |

27- In the 17th century were known as metaphysical poets.

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|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Ben Jonson and his followers | 2. John Donne and his followers |
| 3. Milton and his followers | 4. Henry Vaughan and his followers |

28- The theatres were closed for about 20 years in the

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|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. 15 th | 2. 16 th | 3. 17 th | 4. 18 th |
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29- Which one is not a tragedy by Shakespeare?

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|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. <i>Much ado about Nothing</i> | 2. <i>Othello</i> |
| 3. <i>Antony and Cleopatra</i> | 4. <i>Hamlet</i> |

30- The pastoral romance of is the most important original work of prose fiction produced before the 18th century.

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|-----------------|------------------------------|
| 1. The Courtier | 2. Castle of Otranto |
| 3. Arcadia | 4. The Mirror of Magistrates |

31- The "Cavalier School of Poetry" is a term for

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|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Sons of Ben | 2. Medieval poetry |
| 3. The poetry of Renaissance period | 4. Chaucer's poetic style |

32- The poems of *Good Morrow*, *Valediction; Forbidding Mourning*, and *The Flea* are all by

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. Ben Jonson | 2. Shakespeare | 3. George Herbert | 4. John Donne |
|---------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|

33- Which of the following novels is an epistolary novel?

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|------------------|------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. <i>Pamela</i> | 2. <i>Amelia</i> | 3. <i>Tristram Shandy</i> | 4. <i>Robinson Crusoe</i> |
|------------------|------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|

34- The *Shepherdes Calendar* includes subjects.

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|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Political, social, and spiritual | 2. Political, romantic and recreative |
| 3. Plaintive, recreative, and moral | 4. Didactic, moral, and historical |

35- George Herbert differs from John Donne especially because he

1. let the complex meaning and conceits unfold from the situation in the poem
2. never used difficult metaphors and literary devices
3. he was a member of the school known as Sons of Ben
4. he followed the example of Edmund Spenser in his style

36- Ben Jonson was a master of

- | | |
|----------|---------------------|
| 1. ode | 2. comedy of humors |
| 3. farce | 4. sonnet cycle |

37- The fact that "man can take with him from this world nothing that he has received, only what he has given," is the point and the theme of

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. <i>Everyman</i> | 2. <i>Canterbury Tales</i> |
| 3. <i>Pilgrim's progress</i> | 4. <i>Decameron</i> |



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38-The double vision on characters by Chaucer leads to

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|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Ambiguity | 2. Paradoxical views |
| 3. Greater clarity | 4. Humor |

39-The ideal of chivalric behavior was flourished in the of Medieval period.

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|----------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. Epics | 2. Tragedies | 3. Romances | 4. Sermons |
|----------|--------------|-------------|------------|

40-The rhyme scheme of "abab cdcd efef gg" is the scheme applied to

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|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. English sonnet | 2. Italian sonnet | 3. Italian canzone | 4. Popular ballads |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|

41-The reformation of the church, humanism, a need for the vernacular language, nationalism, and courtly literature are some of the topics and concerns related to

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Medieval period | 2. The 16 th century |
| 3. Old English | 4. The Restoration period |

42-Which one is not a work by Chaucer?

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|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. <i>Troilus and Criseide</i> | 2. <i>The Divine Comedy</i> |
| 3. <i>The Canterbury Tales</i> | 4. <i>The translation of Roman de la Rose</i> |

43-Chaucer's first major work is the of *The Book of the Duchess*.

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|------------|----------|------------|--------|
| 1. tragedy | 2. elegy | 3. romance | 4. ode |
|------------|----------|------------|--------|

44-The conceits or far-fetched metaphors which caused kind of intellectual difficulty and strain were the main features of

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|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. metaphysical poetry | 2. the poetry by Ben Jonson |
| 3. Milton's poetry | 4. Marvel's poetry |

45-"Justifying the ways of God to men" is the poet's aim and theme in

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|------------------|------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. Paradise Lost | 2. Arcadia | 3. Faerie Queene | 4. The Temple |
|------------------|------------|------------------|---------------|

46-The reaction of Neoclassicism against the European literature of the late Renaissance was in favor of greater

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|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. complexity | 2. obscurity |
| 3. boldness and extravagance | 4. simplicity and clarity |

47-William Caxton's importance is due to the fact that he

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|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. is the first English printer | 2. is the first romance writer |
| 3. introduced sonnet into English | 4. translated holy Scriptures |

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48- Which one is not a major theme in Shakespeare's King Lear?

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|---------|----------------------|
| 1. Love | 2. Human nature |
| 3. War | 4. Service to people |

49- *Everyman* was a kind of drama and a subtype of in the Medieval period.

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|-----------------|------------|-----------|------------------|
| 1. mystery play | 2. tragedy | 3. comedy | 4. morality play |
|-----------------|------------|-----------|------------------|

50- The central literary device or technique in *Everyman* is

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|----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. humor | 2. allegory | 3. allusion | 4. pathos |
|----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|