



سری سوال : یک ۱

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۷۵ تشریحی: ۰

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۰

عنوان درس: رمان قرن ۱۸ تا ۱۹

رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی ۱۲۲۵۱۲۱

1-The autobiographical novel in which the hero starts his life-story not from birth, but from the moment of conception and gives the reader so much detailed information that he never gets beyond being a small child. In fact the book begins before the beginning and ends before the end.

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| 1. <i>Moll Flanders</i> | 2. <i>The Portraite of a Lady</i> |
| 3. <i>The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy</i> | 4. <i>The Portrait of an Artist as a Young Man</i> |

2-The extraordinary radical achievement of Defoe's novels is to tell about.....

1. Christian religious values
2. duty, remorse and punishment
3. material advancement and family relations
4. the stark, unvarnished truth in the world, without posture or pretension

3-The main conflict in Daniel Defoe's novels is between

1. capitalism and solidarity
2. money and self interest
3. amoral practices of culture and moral ideals
4. individuality and scientific inquiry

4-"The novel is an antidote to egoism, the role of art is to deepen human sympathies, amplifying experience and extending content. Fiction series men and women into that attention to what is apart from themselves."

The above mentined statements belong to,the victorian novelist, in the essay entitled "The Natural History of German Life".

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| 1. George Eliot | 2. Thomas Hardy | 3. D. H. Larence | 4. Henry James |
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5-The critics consider Virginia Woolf's extended essay, as the most magnificent work on women of twentieth century. In this text, Woolf mentions that Shakespeare's sister cannot have the same oppotunities as Shakespeare.

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| 1. <i>To the Lighthouse</i> | 2. <i>A Room of One's Own</i> |
| 3. <i>The Years</i> | 4. <i>Mrs. Dalloway</i> |

6-All statements about Sir Walter Scott, the 18th century English novelist, are correct EXCEPT:

1. He is the father of realist historical novel.
2. He played the major role in establishing "the novel" as a genuinely serious literary genre.
3. His novels pay full heed to the trauma and devastation of Scotland's colonial past.
4. It was with him that modern English "extremist" writer was born.



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7-Which work is NOT written by George Eliot?

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| 1. <i>Northanger Abbey</i> | 2. <i>Middlemarch</i> |
| 3. <i>Adame Bede</i> | 4. <i>The Mill on the Floss</i> |

8-..... is the first English novelist, indeed one of the first English writers of any kind, to place children at the centre of fiction.

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| 1. Thomas Hardy | 2. George Eliot | 3. Daniel Defoe | 4. Charles Dickens |
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9--It represents the shadowy underside of enlightenment reason.

-It exposes the family as cockpit murderous loathings.

-There ate murky inheritances, skeletons in cupboards, concealed savegery and unspeakable secrets.

The above mentioned characteristics describe novel.

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| 1. Social realist | 2. Historical | 3. Gothic | 4. Romantic |
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10-The term "autodidact" which means "never going the boarding school or Oxbridges" has been used for all writers EXCEPT:

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|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Emily Bronte | 2. D.H. Lawrence | 3. Thomas Hardy | 4. George Eliot |
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11-Fogin, Mr. Brownlow, Maggy and Joe Gagery are characters in Charles Dickens".....

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| 1. <i>Our Mutual Friend</i> | 2. <i>David Copperfield</i> |
| 3. <i>Oliver Twist</i> | 4. <i>Great Expectations</i> |

12-All is true regarding Emily Bronte's *Wuthering Heights* EXCEPT:

- The nature in the novel is not violent, callous, or exploitative, but Wordsworthian strangeness and solace.
- It is a complex dialectic between Nature and Culture.
- Heathcliff, the major character, is "natural" because he springs from outside the social community.
- There is a remorseless absolutism of desire which finally derives both lovers to their death.

13-He is both Polish and English, artist and seaman, sceptic and idealist, anti-imperialist and a champion of the British Empire, high modernist writer and a spinner of rattling good yarns. This line describes..... , one of the famous modernist English novelists.

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| 1. James Joyce | 2. Joseph Conrad | 3. George Eliot | 4. Henry James |
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14- An English novelist whose major works are dealing with the conflict and relation between Americans and Europeans is..... and his/her major work which deals with this theme is

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| 1. Joseph Conrad- <i>Under the Western Eyes</i> | 2. James Joyce- <i>Ulysses</i> |
| 3. Emily Bronte- <i>Wuthering Heights</i> | 4. Henry James- <i>Europeans</i> |

15- Which statement is **WRONG** about D.H. Lawrence?

1. His novel, *Women in Love*, has the word "love" in its title but little of it between its covers.
2. His *Passage to India* won him "liberal minded modernist" title.
3. In spite of his "Englishness", his novels belong to the world of Dostoevesky or Thomas Man.
4. He is the most anarchist individualist, spiritual determinist and absolutist of all English novelists.

16- This novel presents a seedy, mechanistic, densely material world. It tries to show that ideal and the material are just as incapable of resolution. This is the description of Conrad's.....

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| 1. <i>The Secret Agent</i> | 2. <i>Heart of Darkness</i> |
| 3. <i>Nostramo</i> | 4. <i>Under Western Eyes</i> |

17-....., Hardy's last novel, takes the three major ideological institutions of Victorian society- religion, education, sexuality- and censures them remorselessly.

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| 1. <i>Mayer of Casterbridge</i> | 2. <i>Jude the Obscure</i> |
| 3. <i>Far from the Madding Crowd</i> | 4. <i>Tess of the D'Ureberilles</i> |

18- James Joyce's includes tabloid journalism, metaphysical reflection, interior monologue, catechism, mock-heroic, scientific jargon, women's magesines, pastiches of English literature, amini-Expressionist drama, the discourse of unconscious and a good deal more.

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| 1. <i>Dubliners</i> | 2. <i>Ulysses</i> |
| 3. <i>A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man</i> | 4. <i>Finnegans Wake</i> |

19- All is TRUE about James Joyce and his works **EXCEPT**.

1. *Ulysses* is Joyce's definitive attempt to reslove the Oedipal problems.
2. *A Portrait of the Artist* is written in the third person.
3. He was an English writer whose works deal with nationalist love of Britain.
4. He is a comic writer, not a tragic one- comic in Dantean sense of seeing the world as harmonious.



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20- Which novel is written by Samuel Richardson?

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| 1. <i>Tom Jones</i> | 2. <i>Joseph Andrews</i> |
| 3. <i>Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded</i> | 4. <i>David Copperfield</i> |

21- "I was coming home from some place at the end of the world, about three o'clock of a black winter morning, and my way lay through a part of town where there was literally nothing to be seen but lamps. Street after street, and all the folks asleep—street after street, all lighted up as if for a procession and all as empty as a church..."

Choose the best option regarding the extraction.

- It gives a detailed description of Enfield regarding his first encounter with Mr. Hyde
- It gives information about the setting of the story
- The narrator describes Mr. Jekyll and Hyde together
- It describes Utterson's imagination about Mr. Hyde

22- What happens to Jekyll after Carew's murder?

- He becomes more sociable and devotes himself to good works
- He makes friend with Enfield
- He abandons science
- He escapes from the country

23- "It was two storeys high; showed no window, nothing but a door on the lower storey and a blind forehead of discoloured wall on the upper; and bore in every feature, the marks of prolonged and sordid negligence. The door, which was equipped with neither bell nor knocker, was blistered and distained."

The excerpt refers to.....

- the setting of the story
- the description of the shop-filled street and the sinister building on it
- London on a Sunday night
- profound horror night-life in London

24- When Utterson tells Jekyll that he has "been learning something of young Hyde", how does Jekyll respond?

- He laughs and says that Utterson is lying
- He claims that he has never met Hyde
- He admits everything
- He turns pale and begs Utterson to change the subject



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25- In *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*, what horrifying event has Lanyon witnessed?

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|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. The death of Danvers Carew | 2. Jekyll transforming into Hyde |
| 3. Hyde transforming into Jekyll | 4. Utterson killing himself |

26- Why do the servants think that the man in the laboratory is not Jekyll?

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| 1. His voice is different from Jekyll's | 2. Jekyll is out of the country |
| 3. Jekyll is dead | 4. Jekyll never goes to the laboratory |

27- Who does Utterson find in the laboratory after breaking down the door?

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| 1. Jekyll, lying dead | 2. No one |
| 3. Hyde, lying dead | 4. Lanyon |

28- Dr. Henry Jekyll undertakes a series of experiments intended to

1. separate his good and evil selves from one another
2. create a totally good creature
3. create a totally evil creature
4. find a mysterious potion to make him invisible

29- "I had taken a loathing to my gentleman at first sight. ...But the doctor's case was what struck me. He was the usual cut and dry apothecary, of no particular age and color, with a strong Edinburgh accent, and about as emotional as a bagpipe....he was like the rest of us; every time he looked at my prisoner, I saw that Sawbones turn sick and white with desire to kill him...."

To which event does the extraction refer?

1. Enfield describes a very odd story of Mr. Hyde knocking a young girl
2. Utterson describing Dr. Jekyll's case of autopsy in laboratory
3. Mr. Hyde's first encounter with Dr. Lanyon
4. Remarkable incident of Dr. Lanyon and Dr. Jekyll

30- Utterson's client and close friend, Dr. Jekyll, has left all his inheritance (according to his will) for

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|-------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. Mr. Hyde | 2. Mr. Enfield | 3. Mr. Utterson | 4. Dr. Lanyon |
|-------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|