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دی ماه سال ۱۳۹۰

استفاده از ماشین حساب مجاز نمی‌باشد.

- 1- **According to Eagleton, at the centre of aesthetic theory at the turn of the eighteenth century in England is the.....**
 - 1) idea of women emancipation
 - 2) doctrine of the symbol
 - 3) education of the masses
 - 4) infiltration of the gothic
- 2- **Edmund Husserl, the founder of phenomenology,.....**
 - 1) argued that objects can be not as things posited or intended by consciousness but as things in themselves
 - 2) believed that we can never be sure of how things appear to us immediately in consciousness
 - 3) started his hunt for certainly provisionally by rejecting what he called the 'natural attitude'
 - 4) maintained that we need to take out of brackets the things which our beyond our immediate experience
- 3- **The main critical debt to phenomenology is best detected in (some of) the works of.....**
 - 1) J. Hillis Miller
 - 2) Edmund Wilson
 - 3) Georg Lukacs
 - 4) Kenneth Burke
- 4- **It can hardly be claimed that phenomenological criticism is atype of criticism.**
 - 1) non-historical
 - 2) organicist
 - 3) formalist
 - 4) anti-essentialist
- 5- **As a school of critical theory, in structuralism.....**
 - 1) tends to reduce individual phenomena to mere instances of general laws
 - 2) individual units of any system have meaning only by virtue of their 'self-containedness'
 - 3) concentrates on the actual content of the story at the expense of its felt form
 - 4) depends on the extrinsic significance of a text's units and the world outside the text
- 6- **Which of the following is NOT TRUE about structuralism?**
 - 1) It does not matter to structuralism that a story is hardly an example of great literature.
 - 2) It is a calculated affront to common sense and refuses the 'obvious' meaning of the story.
 - 3) It is concerned with 'method' and ultimately with a way to arrive at valid critical evaluation.
 - 4) It does not take the text at face value, but 'displaces' it into a quite different kind of object.
- 7- **The American founder of semiotics, the philosopher C. S. Peirce, best distinguished between mainly.....basic kinds of sign.....**
 - 1) three / iconic, indexical and symbolic
 - 2) two / iconic and non-iconic
 - 3) three / symbolic, rhetoric and figurative
 - 4) two / symbolic and non-symbolic
- 8- **In his *Narrative Discourse* (1972), Genette draws attention in narrative to the concept of 'recit' as the.....**
 - 1) complicity of the narrator and the protagonist
 - 2) actual order of events in the text
 - 3) act of narrating itself
 - 4) story as it is told in perspective
- 9- **In Eagleton's view, the structuralist emphasis on the 'constructedness' of human meaning.....**
 - 1) was introduced at a time when criticism was at its lowest ebb
 - 2) represented a major advance in critical theory terms
 - 3) is a drawback as it falsely claims non-ideological origins
 - 4) was essentially no different from its counterpart formalism

- 10- **Eagleton believes that structuralism.....**
1) is a literary counterpart to the ideological debates of the 1950s
2) only strengthens and is an extension literary humanism
3) undermines the empiricism of the literary humanists
4) is a linguistic amelioration of ideas long held in criticism
- 11- **Which one of the following is TRUE about structuralism's view of the individual 'subject' (in Eagleton's reading of structuralism)?**
1) It was effectively liquidated, reduced to the function of an impersonal structure.
2) It could be tolerated so long as it did not meddle with the structural meaning of a text.
3) It would effectively cease to exist once the structuration of the text was set in motion.
4) It was a matter sidelined by the extraordinary attention of the text to the 'con-text'.
- 12- **A classic of high structuralist practice would famously concern Jakobson's and Levi-Strauss's 1962 discussion of a piece of**
1) Balzac's realist fiction
2) Racine's drama
3) Proust's modernist fiction
4) Baudelaire's poetry
- 13- **In discussions of post-structuralism, Eagleton maintains that Western philosophical tradition.....**
1) demarcates a clear boundary between writing and speaking often in favour of the latter
2) has prioritised writing over speaking as the authentic celebration of individual as well as spiritual voice.
3) has consistently vilified writing as a mere lifeless, alienated form of expression
4) takes the living voice as an authority of meaning only when exhibited in written form
- 14- **Derrida's typical habit of reading, according to Eagleton,.....**
1) bores through a text's foundations while at the same time pretending to take its autonomy for granted
2) substantially relies upon such apparently peripheral fragments in a work as the footnote
3) is dismissive of any peripheral fragments in a work as attention-seeking irrelevancies
4) dismantles the oppositions governing the text through its 'mega-structures'
- 15- **Barthes's 'double sign' is.....**
1) a sign of no ultimate direction floating in any direction which can please it most
2) a sign which gestures to its own material existence at the same time as it conveys a meaning
3) no harbinger of any meaning whatsoever but draws attention to its materiality
4) of a double quality suggestive of the literal sign's occasional non-arbitrariness
- 16- **Which of the following does Eagleton specifically say was "a product of that blend of euphoria and disillusionment, liberation and dissipation, carnival and catastrophe, which was 1968"?**
1) Postcolonialism 2) New Historicism 3) Structuralism 4) Post-structuralism
- 17- **The so-called Yale school of deconstruction did NOT include.....**
1) Harold Bloom 2) Geoffrey Hartman 3) Richard Ohmann 4) Paul de Man

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- 18- According to Eagleton, deconstruction is for Derrida.....**
- 1) an ultimately political practice
 - 2) at bottom a critical-literary project
 - 3) concerned with 'surfaces and not the roots'
 - 4) a matter of late capitalist economic conscience
- 19- According to Freud, the human subject who emerges from the Oedipal process is a 'split subject', torn precariously between.....**
- 1) continuities of unconscious
 - 2) two extreme sides of conscious
 - 3) unconscious and subconscious
 - 4) conscious and unconscious
- 20- Which of the following is NOT included in Freudian 'parapraxes'?**
- 1) 'misreadings'
 - 2) 'mislayings'
 - 3) 'poor visual coordination'
 - 4) 'failures of memory'

- 21- **We are led to believe in Thomas More's *Utopia* that.....**
- 1) Church and State should work hand in hand to reform the matters of state
 - 2) no fundamental reform in society is possible until private property is abolished
 - 3) marriage and celibacy are issues which are at best resolved through elders' arbitration
 - 4) humanism, as a worldwide phenomenon, cannot relieve man from his ever-pervasive anxieties
- 22- **Thomas More's *Utopia* was.....**
- 1) in fact, an adaptation from a work by Erasmus
 - 2) written in Latin with an original English gloss
 - 3) written and published in Latin
 - 4) partly translated from Plato's Greek *Republic*
- 23- **John Skelton's *Mannerly Margery* (pub. 1523) is a traditional ballad of the.....**
- 1) clerk and the serving maid
 - 2) king and sycophantic courtiers
 - 3) artisans and the hosier
 - 4) captain and his sailors on board
- 24- **The Renaissance poet Sir Thomas Wyatt the elder, who introduced the sonnet in England,.....**
- 1) was the first poet in English to introduce subdued 'warfare' in guise of love
 - 2) worked with the Earl of Surrey for a distinctive brand of English sonnet
 - 3) developed an essentially unprecedented English rhyme scheme for his sonnets
 - 4) took his subject matter from the Italian Petrarch's sonnets
- 25- **Which is the correct order of writing for the following major works by Sir Philip Sidney?**
- 1) Defence of Poetry → Astrophel and Stella → Arcadia
 - 2) Arcadia → Astrophel and Stella → Defence of Poetry
 - 3) Astrophel and Stella → Defence of Poetry → Arcadia
 - 4) Astrophel and Stella → Arcadia → Defence of Poetry
- 26- **Sir Philip Sidney's *Astrophel and Stella*.....**
- 1) employs some extremely subversive conventions for its time
 - 2) has a tight framework of plot
 - 3) imitates Petrarch and his French followers
 - 4) dramatises Stella's states of mind at the expense of Astrophel's
- 27- **Which of the following works does NOT (relative to the others options) display influence by the Renaissance poet Edmund Spenser?**
- 1) Byron's *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*
 - 2) Keats's *Eve of St. Agnes*
 - 3) Rossetti's *The Blessed Damozel*
 - 4) Tennyson's *Lotos Eaters*
- 28- **Which of the following is TRUE about Edmund Spenser (1552-1599)?**
- 1) He was one of the early detractors of the English poet Geoffrey Chaucer.
 - 2) He was strongly anti-Protestant in his early career.
 - 3) He was famously denounced by John Milton as the 'worst teacher'.
 - 4) He was strongly influenced by Renaissance Neoplatonism.
- 29- **Spenser's *Shepherd's Calendar* deals with the problem of poetry and the responsibility of the poet in the modern world in its final and climactic moral eclogue.....**
- 1) March
 - 2) October
 - 3) January
 - 4) December

- 30- Spenser's *The Faerie Queene* is NOT a(n).....
- 1) love poem like Ovid's *Metamorphoses*
 - 2) courtesy book like Castiglione's *Courtier*
 - 3) Romantic epic like Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*
 - 4) allegory like Tasso's *Gerusalemme Liberata*
- 31- Christopher Marlowe's *Hero and Leander* (1598) was a(n).....
- 1) incomplete poem upon his death
 - 2) near-translation of the Latin *Heroides*
 - 3) long sequence of Petrarchan sonnets
 - 4) long narrative on the Spanish Aramada
- 32- Which of the openings of a poem below is that of a sonnet by William Shakespeare?
- 1) 'With how sad steps, O Moon, thou climb'st the skies / How silently and with how wan a face'
 - 2) 'My mouth doth water, and my breast doth swell / My tongue doth itch, and my thoughts in labour be'
 - 3) 'Come sleep! O Sleep the certain knot of peace, the baiting place of wit, the balm of woe'
 - 4) 'Since brass, nor stone, nor earth, nor boundless sea / But sad morality o'erstays their power'
- 33- Shakespeare's famous sonnet 30 opening in 'When to the sessions of sweet silent thought / I summon up remembrance of things past' ends in.....
- 1) 'So, till the judgment that yourself arise, You live in this, and dwell in lover's eyes.'
 - 2) 'So long as men can breathe, or eyes can see / So long lives this, and gives life to thee.'
 - 3) 'But the while I think on thee, dear friend / All losses are restored and sorrows end.'
 - 4) 'For thy love remembered such wealth brings / That then I scorn to change my state with kings.'
- 34- Which of the following is the best order in which William Shakespeare wrote his works?
- 1) romances → romantic comedies → great tragedies
 - 2) romantic comedies → great tragedies → romances
 - 3) great tragedies → romances → romantic comedies
 - 4) romances → great tragedies → romantic comedies
- 35- Which of the following is NOT a character in Shakespeare's *King Henry the Fourth*?
- 1) Earl of Westmoreland
 - 2) John of Lancaster
 - 3) Duke of Albany
 - 4) Sir John Falstaff
- 36- John Donne's *The Good-Morrow* opens with.....
- 1) 'I wonder, by my troth, what thou and I / Did, till we loved?'
 - 2) 'Busy old fool, unruly sun / Why dost thou this / Through windows and through curtains call on us?'
 - 3) 'For God's sake hold your tongue, and let me love / Or chide my palsy, or my gout'
 - 4) 'Let me pour forth / My tears before thy face whilst I stay here'
- 37- The term 'Metaphysical poets', as applied to John Donne and his followers in the 17th century,.....
- 1) is a term of approbation initially used only for George Herbert
 - 2) was first coined by Ben Jonson in referring to them
 - 3) came into being only in 1912 in Grierson's edition of Donne
 - 4) was invented by John Dryden and Samuel Johnson

- 38- John Donne is NOT particularly noted for work in.....
- 1) verse letters
 - 2) epithalamia
 - 3) allegories
 - 4) epigrams
- 39- Which of the following works by John Donne marks the first anniversary of the death of Elizabeth, fourteen-year-old daughter of his patron and friend Sir Robert Drury?
- 1) *The Blossom*
 - 2) *An Anatomy of the World*
 - 3) *Elegy 16. On His Mistress*
 - 4) *A Lecture Upon the Shadow*
- 40- Ben Johnson *To Penshurst* is a poem which.....
- 1) satirises the idea of courtship as practiced by English nobleman at the turn of the sixteenth century
 - 2) turns a physical building and its surroundings into an emblem of modest yet noble opulence
 - 3) is a diatribe on political plots and intrigues prevalent in the court of King James
 - 4) is taken as a unique rapprochement in his *oeuvre* between Latin love lyric and a distinctively English tradition of love poetry
- 41- The heading of 'idols', or false notions that possess the mind, was first introduced by Sir Francis Bacon in his.....
- 1) *Novum Organum*
 - 2) *The New Atlantis*
 - 3) *Essays*
 - 4) *The Advancement of Learning*
- 42- Which of the following about George Herbert (1593-1633) is TRUE?
- 1) Denying his ecclesiastical background, he makes a great appeal to a secular age like prevails in England today.
 - 2) Unlike Donne, he doesn't enjoy complicated stanzas and non-related titles to his poems.
 - 3) A recurrent theme in his poetry is the contrast between art's complexity and feeling's direct simplicity.
 - 4) He never, as might have been expected from a metaphysical poet, apply homely images to spiritual matters.
- 43- Which of the following about the poet Edmund Waller is TRUE?
- 1) He was an early editor of Shakespeare and composed verse in his name.
 - 2) He wrote most of his poem in the archaic manner of Edmund Spenser.
 - 3) He was devoted to Chaucer's poetry whose poems he closely imitated.
 - 4) His style drew a little from Donne and a lot from Jonson.
- 44- The famous excerpt 'Donne on His Deathbed' from *The Life of John Donne* is by.....
- 1) Thomas Hobbes
 - 2) Izaak Walton
 - 3) Robert Burton
 - 4) John Denham
- 45- The exploitation of far-fetched , almost perverse parallels, in which familiar physical objects not only stood for, but were sometimes distorted by, extravagant spiritual pressures is best exemplified in the poetry of.....
- 1) Edmund Waller
 - 2) Richard Lovelace
 - 3) Sir John Suckling
 - 4) Richard Crashaw
- 46- Andrew Marvell's 'An Horatian Ode' is subtitled.....
- 1) *Upon Cromwell's Return from Ireland*
 - 2) *On My Lord Cromwell's Moral Sagacity*
 - 3) *In Honour of My Lord Cromwell*
 - 4) *In Praise of Cromwell the Lord Protectorate*

- 47- **John Milton's companion poems *L'Allegro* and *Il Penseroso* develop the typical postures of the cheerful and melancholic man.....**
- 1) in tandem with the passage of 'listlessly sad seasons'
 - 2) within the framework of two contrasted yet parallel days
 - 3) in the context of 'years passing swiftly by'
 - 4) over two different ages, the ancient and the modern
- 48- **Percy Shelley's *Adonais* and Matthew Arnold's *Thyrsis* are considered as successors to John Milton's.....**
- 1) *On the Late Massacre in Piedmont*
 - 2) *Samson Agonistes*
 - 3) *Lycidas*
 - 4) *Paradise Regained*
- 49- **John Milton's *Areopagitia* (1644) is / was a.....**
- 1) polemical defence on the legitimacy of Puritans
 - 2) defence in favour of consensual divorce
 - 3) personal letter later published as a tract
 - 4) plea for the liberty of unlicensed printing
- 50- **Book 2 of John Milton's *Paradise Lost* opens with.....**
- 1) 'Of man's first disobedience, and the fruit / Of that forbidden tree whose mortal taste / brought death into the world'
 - 2) 'Now Morn her rosy steps in th' eastern clime / Advancing, sowed the earth with orient pearl'
 - 3) 'Hail, holy Light, offspring of Heaven first-born! / Or of th' Eternal coeternal beam / May I express thee unblamed?'
 - 4) 'High on a throne of royal state, which far / Outshone the wealth of Ormus and of the Ind....Satan exalted sat'

- 51- Sir Thomas Browne's *Religio Medici* (written 1633) is a little prose essay on.....
- 1) art and connoisseurship
 - 2) religion and faith
 - 3) ancient medicine
 - 4) on an ancient Florentine family
- 52- John Dryden's *All For Love* (1677).....
- 1) closely follows the unities of time, place and action
 - 2) is unanimously regarded as one of the greatest Restoration comedies
 - 3) set the trend for use of heroic couplets for drama in the Restoration
 - 4) draws upon and is closely based on Ben Jonson's *Volpone*
- 53- In Dryden's *The Hind and the Panther* (1687) the.....
- 1) satire encompasses nearly every walk in society from yeoman to the king
 - 2) hind as the State is at war with the villain panther which is Spain
 - 3) Roman Church and the Anglican Church are set on a theological debate
 - 4) idea of the ancient and the moderns finds its ultimate neoclassical mode
- 54- Dryden's *Fables Ancient and Modern* (1700) is.....
- 1) composed of several popular English songs with Latin origin
 - 2) a collection of Greek mythology rendered into plain English
 - 3) made up of translations from Latin and English poets
 - 4) a unique collection of late 17th c. contemporary British folklore
- 55- Which of the following works IS NOT by William Congreve (1670-1729)?
- 1) *The Old Bachelor*
 - 2) *Love for Love*
 - 3) *The Way of the World*
 - 4) *The Wild Gallant*
- 56- Jonathan Swift's first major work, *A Tale of a Tub*, is a(n).....
- 1) allegoric narrative mocking the Tory establishment of Queen Ann
 - 2) satire recounting the adventures of three brothers, 'Peter', 'Martin' and 'Jack'
 - 3) long narrative poem on his journey from early hope to late utter desperation
 - 4) political pamphlet on English corruption and embezzlement in the long war with France
- 57- In Jonathan Swift's *Abolishing of Christianity in England* (1708), the writer
- 1) answers several real and rhetorical arguments against Christianity
 - 2) responds to the ever-increasing doubts over the efficiency of the Church in England
 - 3) believes that the country is so decrepit in moral terms that it is better to discard Christianity altogether
 - 4) argues that 'commercial' England is no longer responsive to morality
- 58- In Swift's *Gulliver's Travels* (1726), Gulliver travels to Laputa in his.....voyage.
- 1) third
 - 2) first
 - 3) last
 - 4) second
- 59- Alexander Pope's *An Essay on Criticism*.....
- 1) is closely based on Horace and Boileau but is nevertheless one of the most original works of his canon
 - 2) glibly rejects Horace over-bloated statements on the importance of criticism in ruling over the artist
 - 3) assembles the least known and received observations on the subject criticism and makes them by-words through its intense artistry
 - 4) merely gave to generally accepted doctrines pleasing and memorable expression and made them useful to modern poets

- 60- Pope's *The Rape of the Lock* (is).....
- 1) quite unusual in the Pope canon as it deals with a personal misfortune
 - 2) doubly fictional in that it develops a story based on common a fairy tale
 - 3) based on an actual episode provoking a quarrel in a Catholic setting
 - 4) derides his mentor Joseph Addison's love for a rich Protestant beauty
- 61- Which of the following does NOT figure in Pope's *The Rape of the Lock*?
- 1) Belinda
 - 2) Umbriel
 - 3) Ariel
 - 4) Nathan
- 62- Alexander Pope's poem *Eloisa to Abelard* opens with.....
- 1) 'Awake, my St. John! leave all meaner things / To low ambition, and the pride of kings'
 - 2) 'In these deep solitudes and awful cells / Where heavenly-pensive contemplation dwells'
 - 3) 'As some fond virgin, whom her mother's care / Drags from the town to wholesome country air'
 - 4) 'Nothing so true as what you once let fall / Most women have no characters at all.'
- 63- Which is the correct order in which Pope's works appeared?
- 1) *The Rape of the Lock* → *Essay on Criticism* → *Dunciad* → *Essay on Man*
 - 2) *Essay on Criticism* → *Dunciad* → *The Rape of the Lock* → *Essay on Man*
 - 3) *Essay on Criticism* → *The Rape of the Lock* → *Dunciad* → *Essay on Man*
 - 4) *The Rape of the Lock* → *Dunciad* → *Essay on Criticism* → *Essay on Man*
- 64- Samuel Johnson's *Vanity of Human Wishes*.....
- 1) uses Juvenalian satire as a means of expressing his own sense of the tragic and comic in human life
 - 2) is developed as a tragic closet drama of universal significance in which Asia, Europe and 'the Amazon' play a part
 - 3) was originally written in elegant Juvenalian Latin prose and then translated into English verse
 - 4) is one of the few poems by Johnson in which the didactic mood is nearly completely set aside in favour of his personal ruminations
- 65- Which of the following poems is NOT by Samuel Johnson?
- 1) 'Prologue Spoken by Mr. Garrick'
 - 2) 'Translation of Horace, Odes, Book 4.7'
 - 3) 'A Short Song of Congratulation'
 - 4) 'A Description of a City Shower'
- 66- Samuel Johnson's *Rasselas* is a(n).....
- 1) pseudo-Gothic tale of horror
 - 2) philosophical fable
 - 3) early psychological novel
 - 4) comedy of manners in prose
- 67- Johnson's *Lives of the Poets*.....
- 1) was developed in instalments and published in his own periodical *Tatler*
 - 2) was published early in his writing career spanning five centuries of 'English' poetry
 - 3) significantly omits such 'standard' poets as Chaucer, Spenser and Donne
 - 4) meant to snub fashionable booksellers as it was printed privately and at his own expense
- 68- The concept of 'metaphysical wit' in the *Lives of the Poets* is developed in the life of.....
- 1) Dryden
 - 2) Pope
 - 3) Milton
 - 4) Cowley

- 69- James Boswell's *Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides* (1785).....the *Life of Samuel Johnson*.
- 1) is a preliminary study for
 - 2) was written as an introduction to
 - 3) is a detailed postscript to
 - 4) was developed as a sequence inside
- 70- Which of the following about the poet James Thomson is NOT TRUE?
- 1) He started the sequence in his *Seasons* with *Winter*.
 - 2) He is the first satirist of external nature in the English language.
 - 3) He added his *Hymn to the Seasons* to the first collected edition of *Seasons*.
 - 4) He wrote *The Castle of Indolence* in witty imitation of Spenser.
- 71- Thomas Gray's *Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard* contains the celebrated lines.....
- 1) 'But knowledge to their eyes her ample page / Rich with the spoils of time did ne'er unroll'
 - 2) 'Not all that tempts your wandering eyes / And heedless hearts is lawful prize / Nor all that glisters is gold'
 - 3) 'Ambition this shall tempt to rise / Then swirl the wretch from high / to bitter scorn a sacrifice / And grinning infamy'
 - 4) 'Lo, in the vale of years of beneath / A grisly troop are seen / The painful family of Death / More hideous than their queen'
- 72- William Collins's..... was co-written with the fellow-poet Joseph Warton to create a new poetry more lyrical and fanciful than that of Pope's generation.
- 1) *Ode on the Death of Mr Thomson*
 - 2) *Ode to Evening*
 - 3) *Ode on the Poetical Character*
 - 4) *Odes on Several Descriptive and Allegorical Subjects*
- 73- The works *Translation of the Psalms of David*, *Hymns for the amusement of Children* and *Jubilato Agno* were written by.....
- 1) William Cowper
 - 2) Christopher Smart
 - 3) Oliver Goldsmith
 - 4) George Crabbe
- 74- Oliver Goldsmith's *Deserted Village* opens with.....
- 1) 'Sweet Auburn! Loveliest village of the plain / Where health and plenty cheered the labouring swain'
 - 2) 'The village life, and every care that reigns / O'er youthful peasants and declining swains'
 - 3) 'Fled are those times when, in harmonious strains / The rustic poet praised his native plains'
 - 4) 'If to the city sped—What waits him there? / To see profusion that he must not share'
- 75- William Cowper (1731-1800) wrote.....
- 1) *Olney Hymns*, still familiar to Methodists and other Nonconformists
 - 2) the celebrated *The Cat*, treated as a 'familiar though strange object about us'
 - 3) several satiric on George III ill-treatment of the 'subjects of His realm'
 - 4) a first version of *Wanderings of Oisín* which was turned discovered to be forgery
- 76- The patriotic poem *Ode: Rule, Britannia* is by.....
- 1) William Collins
 - 2) Thomas Gray
 - 3) James Thomson
 - 4) Oliver Goldsmith

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- 77- **John Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel* (1681) is written.....**
- 1) as a 'caricature' poem without precedent in the 17th c.
 - 2) in the manner of the high burlesque of the Restoration
 - 3) as a mock-heroic in the vein of his own *Mac Flecknoe*
 - 4) in a heroic style appropriate to its weighty material
- 78- **John Dryden's Preface to *Fables Ancient and Modern* was.....**
- 1) exclusively devoted to tales related in the ancient Anglo-Saxon tongue
 - 2) developed out of tales and fables Dryden collected in his sojourns to the country
 - 3) a collection of translations from Homer, Ovid, Boccaccio and Chaucer
 - 4) focused on Greek and Latin legends he translated from the French
- 79- **Samuel Pepys *The Diary* was written.....**
- 1) during the Restoration
 - 2) in the Civil War
 - 3) in the Caroline period
 - 4) during the reign of Queen Ann
- 80- **Edmund Burke's *A Philosophical Enquiry into the Origin of Our Ideas of the Sublime and Beautiful*.....**
- 1) is a philosophical treatise on the German reception of the idea of the sublime
 - 2) is an attempt to explain aesthetic ideas in terms of natural human responses
 - 3) negates the idea of the continental sublime in favour of an English take on it
 - 4) combines the ancient and modern ideas as far as the idea of Romance and the sublime is concerned

- 81- Katherine Mansfield's 'Miss Brill' is set in a(n).....
- 1) office 'south of the town'
 - 2) public garden, or park
 - 3) Mallard's house
 - 4) rundown mill in an industrial town
- 82- Mansfield's 'Miss Brill' is told in.....
- 1) a third person, stream of consciousness narrative
 - 2) the unusual device of a second person addressing the heroine
 - 3) a first person limited omniscient narrative
 - 4) the traditional omniscient third person
- 83- Miss Brill, the title character of Mansfield's short story, is a(n).....
- 1) woman 'in the prime of her youth'
 - 2) woman of quite advanced age on her deathbed
 - 3) older woman of indeterminate age
 - 4) a young girl 'just coming of age'
- 84- In the first paragraph of 'Miss Brill', the title character is associated with.....
- 1) her shawl wrapped around her arms to 'remind her of the 'breeze''
 - 2) her earrings as emblematic of her love of opulence and luxury
 - 3) the treats she buys from the bakery symbols of her vanity
 - 4) her fur, which acts as a mirror image of the woman herself
- 85- Which of the following sets of characters appear in Camus' 'The Guest'?
- 1) 'schoolteacher', 'Arab', 'gendarme', 'camel-driver'
 - 2) 'Arab', 'prisoner', 'schoolmaster' and 'gendarme'
 - 3) 'horseman', 'schoolteacher', 'mayor' and 'lieutenant'
 - 4) 'prisoner', 'schoolmaster', 'prosecutor', 'police officer'
- 86- The schoolhouse in 'The Guest' is located.....
- 1) in the desert on a high plateau—an intermediate area that belongs to neither the plains nor the mountains
 - 2) in a dilapidated oasis village in sub-Saharan Algeria, surrounded by sand dunes and all sorts of 'desert paraphernalia'
 - 3) in a small town on the fringes of a mountain locality near the Mediterranean Sea on the one side and the deserts on the other
 - 4) in an unspecified Bedouin location in lower Algeria noted for its sand storms and unending 'shifting' roads
- 87- In Gabriel's confrontation with Miss Ivors in Joyce's 'The Dead', she.....
- 1) praises Gabriel for being a "West Briton"—an Irish person who is loyal to England.
 - 2) accusingly asks why he doesn't keep in touch with his own language, English.
 - 3) has a 'crow to pluck' with him because he did not offer her the job as a correspondent for *Daily Express*
 - 4) invites him to go on an excursion to the Aran Isles, a group of islands off Galway on the western coast of Ireland

- 88- Which of the following statements about the scene of Gabriel serving dinner in 'The Dead' is TRUE?
- 1) He shakes hands with the hosts, Aunt Kate and Aunt Julia, before the ceremony and wishes them a merry Christmas of 'vigilance and care'.
 - 2) In his dinner speech he praises Gretta, his wife, as 'the only true Grace' in the entire country.
 - 3) Alluding to an earlier conversation, he encourages his audience to hail and regard the great people of the past.
 - 4) Gabriel sits down to eat a delicacy—part of the goose's wing—before serving everyone in the room.
- 89- The character 'Mr. Browne' in Joyce's 'The Dead'.....
- 1) is infatuated with Miss Ivors and nearly proposes to her by the story's middle and
 - 2) is the only Protestant in the story, while the rest of the people are Irish Catholic.
 - 3) denounces his Catholicism and everything held dear by the Irish middle-class hypocrite
 - 4) seems to be a kind of rivalry with Lily the caretaker's daughter in attending to the guests
- 90- In Joyce's 'The Dead', Gretta Conroy is reminded of her former love when after.....
- 1) hearing Bartell D'Arcy sing 'The Lass of Aughrim'
 - 2) a guest at the party talks about her birthplace of Galway
 - 3) passing by the Statue of Wellington in a deserted town square
 - 4) Gabriel and Mr. Kerrigan play a duet 'Damsel of Arden'
- 91- Mary Jane Morkan in Joyce's 'The Dead'.....
- 1) stays over with the hosts only for the Christmas season
 - 2) was Gabriel's first wife (without Gretta's knowledge)
 - 3) was adopted as an orphan by the Misses Morkan
 - 4) moved in with her two aunts after her father died
- 92- The point of view adopted in 'The Dead' is mainly.....
- 1) alternating first person
 - 2) first person (focal character)
 - 3) third person limited
 - 4) third person objective
- 93- The sentences 'Yes, the newspapers were right: snow was general all over Ireland. It was falling on every part of the dark central plain, on the treeless hills...' from 'The Dead' comes.....
- 1) near the beginning of the story when the scenery outside is described by the author
 - 2) at very conclusion of the story when Gabriel is looking out of the window at Gresham Hotel
 - 3) the middle part of the story by the guests overwhelmed by the spectacle and pageantry of a white Christmas
 - 4) near the end of the story in a conversation between Gabriel and his wife on the beauty of their mother land
- 94- The character Lizzie in Faulkner's 'Barn Building' is.....
- 1) wife of the barn's owner
 - 2) unmarried sister of Lennie Snopes
 - 3) wife of Abner and mother of Sarty
 - 4) Snopes's employer

- 95- In Edgar Alan Poe's 'The Cask of Amontillado',.....
- 1) Montresor never specifies his motive for the crime beyond that of the vague "thousand injuries" to which he refers
 - 2) Montresor must be quite sane, though even his is unable to provide any intricate details for the plot of the story
 - 3) there is a thorough investigation into Montresor's crime but the criminal himself never explains how he committed the murder
 - 4) the story has a very strong detective line which helps the reader solve its mystery through Montresor's clues
- 96- Poe's 'The Cask of Amontillado' is set in.....
- 1) French monastery in the early Renaissance
 - 2) border town in the Scottish Highlands in the 18th century
 - 3) Gothic Spanish church in the Middle Ages
 - 4) in a nameless Italian city in an unspecified year
- 97- The officers' initial reaction to the invitation at the opening of Chekhov's 'The Kiss' was that they.....
- 1) were quite happy with the invitation to Von Rabbek's house as they had also been well received on a previous outing to the house of another general.
 - 2) suspected that it might just be wasting their time going to the party as they thought they had to stay up all night and get exhausted listening to some irrelevancies by their host.
 - 3) enthusiastically accepted the offer as they were certain they would come across some beautiful ladies in the house and thus have a fine break from the monotony of their lives.
 - 4) thought it was a good idea because they could sleep in the count's house and away from their own drab army surroundings.
- 98- Which of the following about Riabovich on his second intended visit to the general's house is TRUE?
- 1) He didn't see the horseman who had invited them to the general's house for their first visit, but was, nevertheless, deeply overwhelmed with joy and a sense of tranquility at the prospect of visiting the house for a second time.
 - 2) Before starting off for the general's house he found the church square bustling with the soldiers and army officers of yet another brigade.
 - 3) No nightingale sang on the way and there was no smell of poplars and young grass, but the riverbank and the bushes were the same as they had been several months ago in May.
 - 4) He reached the general's house but seeing it so silent with all the lights out and the windows shut, returned and muttered to himself: 'How stupid! How stupid!.....How stupid everything is!'

- 99- Which of the following can best be said brings back Riabovich to a sense of bitter realism at the end of 'The Kiss'?
- 1) The touch of wet towel hung on the rail of the bridge in the general's bathing box
 - 2) The neighing of his horse upon reaching a half-shut gate at the garden's entrance
 - 3) The roaring of wind in the trees along the river leading out of the general's lands
 - 4) The sharp taste of blackberry picked from a bush in the general's garden and felt in his mouth
- 100- In Chekhov's 'The Kiss', General Von Rabbek, having invited the officers to a party in his house', ...
- 1) shakes hands with the officers upon their arrival and apologizes for having only one spare room kept aside for them for the night
 - 2) is much less welcoming than the Count the officers had visited the previous year, but nonetheless seen by the officers as a man good manners
 - 3) had seen the officers before so he does not feel much delight in seeing them again particularly as he has to attend to the some sort of family festival held in his house
 - 4) makes the officers so welcome in having stepped into his house that they (the officers) decide to stay there for a fortnight to relax and enjoy their time