



Exam consists of 4 pages

The exam will be answered in MCQ answer sheet

Answer the following questions carefully:

- 1- The eighteenth century in English literature has been called
 - a- the Augustan Age
 - b- the Neoclassical Age
 - c- the Age of Reason
 - d- All the above
- 2- 'nature' of the Augustans was not the wild, spiritual nature but nature that have a rational and comprehensible moral order in the universe.
 - a- True
 - b- false
- 3- In the age of reason, religious faith was not important.
 - a- True
 - b- false
- 4- Neoclassicism was a movement whose artists imitate
 - a- Classical form
 - b- Restoration works
 - c- The Renaissance
- 5- Neoclassical thinkers assumed that human nature was constant--essentially the same regardless of time and place.
 - a- True
 - b- false
- 6- Neoclassical artists more consciously emphasized individual differences over common human characteristics.
 - a- True
 - b- false
- 7- Neoclassical artists strive to
 - a- Be original
 - b- Be creative
 - c- express old truths
- 8- Neoclassical writers saw themselves, as well as their readers and characters, above all as
 - a- Individuals
 - b- members of society
 - c- critics
- 9- Neoclassical art is meant to seem a spontaneous outpouring of emotion or imagination.

- 23- Dryden's liberalism is best seen in his
- a- Defense of the three unities
 - b- Defense of tragedy
 - c- justification of the violation of three unities
- 24- Dryden states that comedy has amusement and delight as its only aim.
- a- True
 - b- false
- 25- Pope's "Essay on Criticism" is a didactic poem in heroic couplets.
- a- True
 - b- false
- 26- For Pope, the rules of the ancients are not identical with the rules of Nature.
- a- True
 - b- false
- 27- In his *Essay on Poetry*, Pope proceeds to discuss the laws by which a critic should be guided.
- a- True
 - b- false
- 28- Pope writes that the critic must not pay excessive attention to.....
- a- What is good
 - b- Moral value
 - c- Small faults
- 29- Pope believes that the critic must know a poet's culture, religion, etc. before he attempts to judge him.
- a- True
 - b- false
- 30- Pope advises the critic to judge the work.....
- a- as a whole
 - b- in isolated parts
- 31- Johnson is the last important critic of the neoclassicism, in an age where..... ideas are widely accepted.
- a- Classical
 - b- Pre-Romantic
 - c- Ancient
- 32- Johnson's judgment on Shakespeare is.....to Dryden's.
- a- Different
 - b- unrelated
 - c- similar
- 33- Johnson states that poetry is the art of uniting pleasure with truth, by calling imagination to the help of reason.
- a- True
 - b- false
- 34- Johnson said that art must not imitate those parts of nature which are fit for imitation.
- a- True
 - b- false
- 35- The business of a poet, according to Johnson, is to examine, not the..... but the
- a- Species.....individual
 - b- general.....personal

- c- Individual.....species
- 36- To Johnson, “Nothing can please many, or please long, but just representations of.....” .
- a- Human nature
 - b- Particular experience
 - c- General nature
- 37- Johnson states in his *Preface to Shakespeare*, “it is always a writer’s duty to make the world better”
- a- True
 - b- false
- 38- Censorship is a key theme of Johnson because
- a- art should not be held indiscriminately up to nature
 - b- art shows all that presents itself without discrimination
 - c- art is a mirror of life
- 39- Johnson contends, time is the test of genius, namely.....
- a- the excellence is absolute and definite
 - b- works are praised upon principles demonstrative and scientific
 - c- What mankind have long possessed they have often examined and compared
- 40- Johnson praises Shakespeare because he is the poet of nature; the poet that holds up to his readers a faithful mirror of manners and of life.
- a- True
 - b- false
- 41- Johnson justifies Shakespeare’s “mingled drama” on the grounds that the mixture of sorrow and joy is.....
- a- Realistic
 - b- Instructive
 - c- Appealing
 - d- All the above
- 42- Johnson contends, there has been a tendency to divide Shakespeare’s work into tragedies, comedies and histories.
- a- True
 - b- false
- 43- Shakespeare’s mingled drama conveys
- a- Instruction
 - b- pleasue
 - c- both
- 44- Neoclassicism was characterized by.....
- a- Freedom from rules
 - b- Solitary life
 - c- Balance and logic
- 45- the literature of romanticism includes objectivity and an emphasis on conformity.
- a- True
 - b- false

