

**الأدب الانجليزي في القرن 17**  
**المحاضرة الثانية**

1. In ..... the period from 1660-1700 is called the **period of Restoration**
  - a. English literature
  - b. Church records
  - c. History
  - d. Both A and C
  
2. **After the Restoration in 1660, when Charles II came to throne:**
  - a. Puritan's ideals became widely spread and accepted.
  - b. Puritan's ideal rejected.
  - c. There was a complete repudiation of the Puritan ideals and way of living.
  - d. Both B and C
  
3. **the period from 1660-1700 is called the period of Restoration, because:**
  - a. Monarchy restored in England.
  - b. The ideals of Catholics was restored.
  - c. The king restored the old laws.
  - d. All false
  
4. **The period of restoration was also called the Age of Dryden, because:**
  - a. Dryden was the one who helped the king to come back to England.
  - b. Dryden was the prime minister who supported literature.
  - c. Dryden was the dominating and most representative literary figure of the Age.
  - d. All false
  
5. **On the contrary of the literature during the Elizabethan and the puritan ages, The literature of the Restoration Period:**
  - a. Emphasized directness of expression
  - b. Counteracted the tendency of exaggeration and extravagance.
  - c. Emphasized simplicity.
  - d. A and C
  
6. **Extravagance in literature means:**

- a. Using strong and complicated expressions.
  - b. Using weak expressions.
  - c. Using unsuitable expressions.
  - d. All false.
- 7. One of the following does NOT apply to Dryden in the fields he made his mark in:**
- a. Poetry
  - b. History
  - c. Prose
  - d. Drama
- 8. One of the following does NOT apply to Dryden's poetry's branches:**
- a. Political Satires
  - b. Doctrinal Poems
  - c. Fables.
  - d. Biography
- 9. Dryden is considered the representative of the restoration period because:**
- a. His poetry possesses all the characteristics of the Restoration Period age.
  - b. His poetry was unknown before.
  - c. His poetry was pretty simple
  - d. All false.
- 10. One of the following does NOT apply to the characteristics of Dryden's poetry:**
- a. It had philosophical depth.
  - b. It was simple
  - c. It was direct.
  - d. It didn't have moral loftiness.
- 11. During the Restoration Period, the emphasis was on prose because:**
- a. From 1642 till the Restoration, theaters were closed by the Puritans.
  - b. Before the Restoration, no good plays were written.
  - c. A and B
  - d. All false.
- 12. The dramatists had to cater to the taste of aristocratic class because:**

- a. The common people were still under the influence of Puritanism and had no love for the theatres.
- b. Aristocrats were able to afford the expensive theaters' tickets.
- c. Aristocrats were the majority.
- d. All false

**13. The Restoration Drama was confined to the upper strata of society whose taste was aristocratic. Confined means:**

- a. Not suitable.
- b. Accepted by
- c. Only for
- d. Counteracted

**14. In Comedy of Manners, there are two groups of characters, the wits and:**

- a. The lames.
- b. The gulls
- c. The dull
- d. Either B or C

**15. In Comedy of Manners, those who claim our sympathy are called:**

- a. The gulls.
- b. The lames
- c. The wits
- d. Either B or C

**16. In Comedy of Manners, those who arouse our laughter are called:**

- a. The gulls.
- b. The lames
- c. The wits
- d. Either B or C

**17. In Comedy of Manners, the end is not the victory of the good over the evil but:**

- a. The evil over the good.
- b. The evil turns to be good.
- c. The witty over the stupid.
- d. All false.

**18. Because it was the drama which portrayed the sophisticated life of the dominant class of society, ..... was the most popular form of drama.**

- a. Novels.
- b. Comedy of manners

- c. Black comedy
- d. All false

**19. Although Congreve's plays' value as social documents is great, they:**

- a. Had a universal appeal.
- b. Don't have a universal appeal.
- c. Had become widely spread.
- d. Had a great international effect.

**20. In tragedy, the Restoration Period specialized in Heroic Tragedy which dealt with themes of:**

- a. Sadness.
- b. Epic magnitude.
- c. Black comedy.
- d. All false.

**21. The purpose of heroic tragedy was didactic- to inculcate virtues in the shape of:**

- a. bravery
- b. conjugal love.
- c. Great victories.
- d. A and B

**22. The chief protagonist and writer of heroic tragedy was Dryden. His ..... experiment in this type of drama was his play Tyrannic love.**

- a. First
- b. Most important
- c. Last
- d. All false

**23. One of the following does NOT apply to Dryden's heroic tragedy characteristics:**

- a. He followed the literary rules observed by French dramatists.
- b. He followed the laws of drama formulated by the great dramatists of England.
- c. he does not give a happy ending to his play.
- d. None applies.

**24. One of the following is NOT among writers of the period who came under the influence of Dryden:**

- a. Sir Arthur Johns

- b. Sir William temple
- c. John Tillotson
- d. George Saville.