

Cavalier poets: A group of English lyric poets who were active, approximately, during the reign of Charles I. the label is much later than the 17th c.; but it is fair to include in the group Lovelace, Sir John Suckling, Herrick, Carew and Waller; plus some minor ones like Godolphin and Randolph. These poets virtually abandoned the sonnet form which had been the favored medium for love poems for a century. They were considerably influenced by Ben Jonson. Their lyrics are light, witty, and elegant and, for the most part, concerned with love.

74. the word “medium” which came in the definition of the “Cavalier poets” is..... And its mean is:

A) noun- media B) adverb- media C) adverb- tool D) noun- tool

75. based on the term “Cavalier poets” which of the following features is not correct?

A) they left out the sonnet form

B) the poets like Ben Jonson was influenced by Sir John Suckling and others

C) its motifs are, mainly, around love and love affair

D) Ben Jonson was a the most outstanding poet among the Cavalier poets

Chanson de gestes: (F ‘song of deeds’) OF epic poems which relate the heroic deeds of Carolingian noblemen and other feudal lords. Some describe wars against the Saracens; others are devoted to intrigue, rebellion and war among the nobles. They exhibit a combination of history and legend, and also reflect a definite conception of religious chivalry. Easily the most famous is the Chanson de Roland (The song of Roland), probably composed in the second half of the 11th c.

76. the works which relates to the deeds of French hero and reflects the history and legend of France called....., generally and, specifically:

A) epic- chanson de gestes

B) courtly love- chansons courtoises

C) courtly love- chansons de gestes

C) epic- chansons courtoises

77. the word “Saracens” refers to:

A) Arabs

B) Pagans

C) Muslims

D) Ethnic

Character, the: A literary genre which became popular early in the 17th c. At this time there was an increasing interest in the analysis of character; but the ‘Character’ had already a long history, in one form or another, in European literature: in exemplum, allegory, fable, Tale and in the dramatic and psychological doctrine of humours influenced by Horace’s precepts on dramatic types. Moreover, it seems there was a disposition towards and an interest in charactery because of the by then well-established idea that man in little was an embodiment of the universe.

78. this idea which tells the man in little was an embodiment of the world, relates to:

A) the character

B) the exemplum

C) cosmopolitanism

D) Unanimism

79. why the author believes that the character is a literary genre?

- A) because it was one of the main elements of allegory and fable
- B) because it has some aspects of psychological doctrine
- C) because the character is a main element of dram, thus drama itself is a literary genre
- D) the author does not mention anything

Charm: A spell or incantation which may consist of song, verse or mere mumbo jumbo and abracadabra to invoke supernatural or supernormal powers. It is one of the earliest forms of written literature and appears to be almost universal. The OE charms are among the first extant written works in our language. There are several: for a sudden stich; against a dwarf; against wens, for taking a swarm of bees; a land remedy; a journey spell; against the theft of cattle; the nine herbs charm.

80. in Persian folklore, the phrases such: «اجی مجی لا تر جی» are considered as:

- A) charm
- B) spell
- C) incantation
- D) all sentences is correct

81. the invisible power which protect man against spell and break it down, in Persian literature called:

- A) مشکل گشا
- B) حرز
- C) طلسم گشا
- D) ورد