

**Chorus:** (GK ‘dance’) Originally the chorus was a group of performers at a religious festival, especially fertility rites. By some process of grafting or symbiosis Greek tragedy acquired these choral rites. At any rate, the chorus became an essential and integral part of Greek tragic drama. In the works of Aeschylus the chorus often took part in the action; in Sophocles it served as a commentator on the action; and in Euripides it provided a lyric element.

**Classic:** A number of meanings may be distinguished; but principally: (a) of the first rank or authority; (b) belonging to the literature or art of Greece and Rome, and (c) a writer or work of the first rank, and of generally acknowledged excellence. Originally a scriptor classicus wrote for the upper classes; a scriptor proletarius for the lower classes. Gradually, for the Romans, the term ‘classic’ came to signify an author of first class quality. During the Middle Ages the word merely meant a writer who was studied in the class room regardless of his merit. Nowadays we tend to use classic in one of the three senses: (a) first class or outstanding; (b) ancient; (c) typical; for instance, a classic example of disease. When applied to literature the word classical suggests that the work has the qualities of order, harmony, proportion, balance, discipline, ....

**Classicism/ romanticism:** An antinomy devised by Friedrich von Schlegel. He saw classicism as an attempt to express infinite ideas and feelings in a finite form and romanticism as an attempt to express a kind of universal poetry in the creation of which the poet made his own laws. Mme de Stael rejected classicism. Once this antinomy was established, many people modified and expanded it. The most notable person to do so was Goethe who equated classicism with health and romanticism with sickness. This oversimplified antinomy has been much debated ever since.

86. which one is closest in meaning to the word “once” which came out in the definition of the term “classicism/ romanticism”?

A) while      B) since      C) then      D) when

87. according to the “Classicism/ romanticism” which of the following sentence is not correct?

A) both term are contrast each other

B) Mme de Stael was the adherent of the romanticism

C) Goethe was opponent of the romanticism and adherent of the classicism

D) as Schlegel mentioned the classicism as an attempt to express infinite ideas and feelings in a finite form