

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЯ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«ЛУГАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»
(ФГБОУ ВО «ЛГПУ»)

Структурное подразделение Институт филологии и социальных коммуникаций

Кафедра теории и практики перевода

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Директор Института филологии и социальных коммуникаций

О. С. Перетятая

« 15 » сентября 20 26 г.

Приложение к рабочей программе учебной дисциплины

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации
обучающихся по дисциплине

Литература англоязычных стран

По специальности – 45.05.01 Перевод и переводоведение

Специализация – Лингвистическое обеспечение межгосударственных отношений

Квалификация выпускника – лингвист-переводчик

Форма обучения – очная

Курс – 2-3 (3, 4, 5 семестр)

Разработчик

заведующий кафедрой теории и практики перевода Харченко Л.И.

Заведующий кафедрой

теории и практики перевода

Л.И. Харченко

Протокол

от « 25 » сентября 20 25 г. № 5

Луганск, 2026

1. ПАСПОРТ ФОНДА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

1.1. Область применения

Фонд оценочных средств (ФОС) – неотъемлемая часть рабочей программы дисциплины «Литература англоязычных стран» и предназначен для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений студентов, освоивших программу дисциплины «Литература англоязычных стран».

1.2. Цели и задачи фонда оценочных средств

Цель ФОС – установить соответствие уровня подготовки обучающегося требованиям ФГОС ВО специалитет по специальности 45.05.01 Перевод и переводоведение, утвержденным приказом Министерства науки и высшего образования Российской Федерации от 12 августа 2020 года № 989 (с изменениями и дополнениями).

1.3. Перечень компетенций, формируемых в процессе освоения основной образовательной программы

Процесс освоения дисциплины направлен на формирование следующих компетенций и индикаторов их достижения:

Код по ФГОС ВО	Индикатор достижения
Универсальные	
УК-5. Способен анализировать и учитывать разнообразие культур в процессе межкультурного взаимодействия	УК-5.1. Знает закономерности и особенности социально-исторического развития различных культур в этическом и философском контексте. УК-5.2. Способен понимать и воспринимать разнообразие общества в социально-историческом, этическом и философском контексте. УК-5.3. Владеет простейшими методами адекватного восприятия межкультурного многообразия общества в социально-историческом, этическом и философском контекстах; навыками общения в мире культурного многообразия с использованием этических норм поведения.

1.4. Этапы формирования компетенций и средства оценивания уровня их сформированности

Этапы формирования компетенций	Компетенции	Контрольно-оценочные средства / способ оценивания
Introduction and History of English literature. Major Periods of English Literature	УК-5	Опрос, конспект, доклад/презентация, дневник читателя, тест
Old English literature. Anglo-Saxon	УК-5	Опрос, конспект,

literature and its general features. Bede the Venerable, Caedmon, Alfred the Great and their literary works. Poetry. Prose. "Beowulf" as the longest surviving poem in Old English. Characters of "Beowulf". The origin of "Beowulf". Politics, power and warfare in "Beowulf". The religious colouring of "Beowulf". "The Battle of Maldon". The history of "The Battle of Maldon". Its structure and plot. The difference of "The Battle of Maldon" from "Beowulf"		доклад/презентация, дневник читателя
The general features of Middle English Literature. Main historic events of the Middle Ages. The literary culture of the Middle Ages. Chaucer as the father of realism. Periods of Chaucer's poetry. "The Canterbury Tales", John Gower. The Arthurian literature. Sir Thomas Malory and his literary works	УК-5	Опрос, конспект, доклад/презентация, дневник читателя
The Renaissance as a phase in the cultural development of Europe between the 14th and 17th centuries. Thomas More as the first English humanist of the Renaissance. "Utopia". The development of drama in England. Christopher Marlowe and his literary works. Main facts of W. Shakespeare's biography. Three periods of W. Shakespeare's literary works. W. Shakespeare's comedies, tragedies, histories, sonnets	УК-5	Опрос, конспект, доклад/презентация, дневник читателя
The English Literature of the Enlightenment. The two groups of English Enlighteners. A. Pope. D. Defoe "Robinson Crusoe". J. Swift "Gulliver's Tales". R. Burns' poetry	УК-5	Опрос, конспект, доклад/презентация, дневник читателя, стихотворение
The Romantic Period in English Literature. Main historic events of the Romantic period. Lake School poets. G. G. Byron. "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage". Political poetry. P. B. Shelley. Walter Scott	УК-5	Опрос, конспект, доклад/презентация, дневник читателя
Victorian Literature. Ch. Dickens, W. M. Thackeray, the Bronte sisters, G. Eliot, J. Austen and their literary work. Progressive and regressive trends in English literature of the second part of the 19th century. L. Carroll, T. Hardy, R. L. Stevenson, O. Wilde, R. Kipling and their literary works	УК-5	Опрос, конспект, доклад/презентация, дневник читателя
The Early 20th Century English Literature. The development of critical	УК-5	Опрос, конспект, доклад/презентация, дневник

realism. B. Shaw, H. Wells, J. Galsworthy, S. Maugham and their literary works		читателя
English literature of the 20th century. A new literary technique of the period. J. Joyce, V. Woolf, A. Huxley, A. Christie, J. R. R. Tolkien and their literary work. New trends in drama. George Orwell, S. B. Beckett, W. Golding, I. Murdoch and their literary works.	УК-5	Опрос, конспект, доклад/презентация, дневник читателя
Текущая аттестация	УК-5	Контрольная работа
Промежуточная аттестация	УК-5	Зачет / экзамен

1.5. Описание показателей формирования компетенций

Код компетенции	Результаты сформированности
УК-5. Способен анализировать и учитывать разнообразие культур в процессе межкультурного взаимодействия	Знает: различные типы культур, закономерности и особенности их развития; механизмы межкультурного взаимодействия в обществе, принципы соотношения общемировых и национальных культурных процессов. Умеет: анализировать и учитывать разнообразие культур в процессе межкультурного взаимодействия, толерантно взаимодействовать с представителями различных культур. Владеет: методами и навыками эффективного межкультурного взаимодействия при выполнении профессиональных задач.

1.6. Критерии оценивания компетенций на разных этапах их формирования

3 семестр			
Вид учебной работы	Количество баллов		
	ОФО	О-ЗФО	ЗФО
Выполнение практических работ	60	-	-
Самостоятельная работа	10	-	-
Иные виды учебной работы (подготовка презентации, написание доклада, составление глоссария и др.)	20	-	-
Зачет	10	-	-
Всего	100		

4 семестр			
Вид учебной работы	Количество баллов		
	ОФО	О-ЗФО	ЗФО
Выполнение практических работ	60	-	-
Самостоятельная работа	20	-	-

Иные виды учебной работы (подготовка презентации, написание доклада, составление глоссария и др.)	20	-	-
Всего	100		

5 семестр			
Вид учебной работы	Количество баллов		
	ОФО	О-ЗФО	ЗФО
Выполнение практических работ	80	-	-
Самостоятельная работа	10	-	-
Экзамен	10	-	-
Всего	100		

Накопительная система оценивания по 100-балльной шкале

Четырехбалльная система оценивания экзамена	100-балльная шкала	Буквенная шкала, соответствующая 100-балльной шкале	Система оценивания зачета
Отлично	90-100	А – отлично – теоретическое содержание курса освоено полностью, без пробелов; необходимые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом сформированы; все предусмотренные программой обучения учебные задания выполнены, качество их выполнения оценено числом баллов, близким к максимальному	Зачтено
Хорошо	83-89	В – очень хорошо – теоретическое содержание курса освоено полностью, без пробелов; необходимые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом в основном сформированы; все предусмотренные программой обучения учебные задания выполнены, качество выполнения большинства из них оценено числом баллов, близким к максимальному	
Хорошо	75-82	С – хорошо – теоретическое содержание курса освоено полностью; некоторые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом сформированы недостаточно; все предусмотренные программой обучения учебные задания выполнены, качество выполнения ни одного из них не оценено минимальным числом баллов, некоторые виды заданий выполнены с ошибками	
Удовлетворительно	63-74	Д – удовлетворительно – теоретическое содержание курса освоено частично, но пробелы не носят существенного характера; необходимые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом в основном сформированы; большинство предусмотренных программой обучения учебных заданий выполнено, некоторые из выполненных заданий содержат ошибки	
Удовлетворительно	50-62	Е – посредственно – теоретическое содержание курса освоено частично; некоторые практические навыки работы не сформированы, многие предусмотренные	

		учебной программой обучения учебные задания не выполнены либо качество выполненных некоторых из них оценено числом баллов, близким к минимальному	
Неудовлетворительно	21-49	FX – неудовлетворительно – теоретическое содержание курса освоено частично; необходимые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом не сформированы; большинство предусмотренных учебной программой обучения учебных заданий не выполнено либо качество их выполнения оценено числом баллов, близким к минимальному; при дополнительно самостоятельной работе над материалом курса возможно повышение качества выполнения учебных заданий	Не зачтено
Неудовлетворительно	0-20	F – неудовлетворительно – теоретическое содержание курса не освоено; необходимые практические навыки работы не сформированы; все выполненные учебные задания содержат грубые ошибки; дополнительная самостоятельная работа над материалом курса не приведет к какому-либо значимому повышению качества выполнения учебных заданий	

2. КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА

2.1. Оценочные средства текущего контроля

Вопросы для устного опроса:

1. When was “Beowulf” compiled?
2. What is the social interest of the poem?
3. What time does the poem tell us of?
4. Where is the scene of the poem set?
5. What does the poem tell us about the Jutes and the Danes?
6. What kind of man was the young knight of the Jutes Beowulf?
7. How is the poem composed?
8. What interests us besides the subject of the poem?
9. What is the poem famous for?
10. Retell the contents of Beowulf.
11. Who spoke Anglo-Saxon?
12. What language did the clergy use?
13. How many languages were spoken in the Norman times?
14. Who was interested in books and learning until the 12th century?
15. What city became the centre of higher education for English students?

Where were the first and the second universities formed? What subjects were the students taught there?

16. Comment on the state of the English language after the Norman Conquest.

17. Describe the political situation of England in the 14th century. How did people react to growing feudal oppression?
18. Talk about Wat Tyler's Rebellion and its outcome. What was the result of the protest against the Catholic Church? What did poor priests protest against?
19. What do you know about the poets William Langland and John Wycliffe?
20. Give the main facts of Chaucer's life.
21. What were the sources of Chaucer's creative work?
22. Speak about the three periods of Chaucer's creative work.
23. What is Chaucer's masterpiece?
24. "Canterbury Tales". Framework. Characters.
25. Comment on the state of the English language at the beginning of the 14th century and Chaucer's contribution to the development of the English language.
26. What poetry flourished in England in the 15th century?
27. What does the word "renaissance" mean?
28. Talk about the great events that gave rise to the movement.
29. What were the different views regarding man in the Middle Ages and during the epoch of the Renaissance? Who were the humanists?
30. In what country did the Renaissance start first? When did the wave of progress reach England?
32. How did the Enlightenment period start? What was the reason?
33. What is the main idea of the Enlightenment?
34. What was the era before the Enlightenment?
35. How can people establish what is the true religion?
36. "Doubt everything, until you can logically prove it". Whose message is this?
37. What, according to John Locke, can make society more peaceful?
38. Who wrote "The Encyclopedie"? What was its aim?
39. What features are characteristic for the period of the Enlightenment in the English social, political and cultural life of the 18th century?
40. Describe the literary trends and genres of the Early Enlightenment, High and Late Enlightenment and name their representatives.
41. What makes Jonathan Swift an unsurpassed master of satire in English literature?
42. Speak on the development of the realistic novel in the English literature of the 18th century.
43. Who is the creator of the sentimental novel in English literature? What are its typical features?
44. What makes Robert Burns a national poet of Scotland?
45. What are the leading tendencies in the English theatre of the period of the Enlightenment?
46. Speak on the 18th-century genres and playwrights.
47. What are the main themes of Burns' poetry?
48. What poem is a hymn to the beauty of Scotland's nature?

49. Where was Robert Burns born? How did he spend his youth? What was his first book?
50. When did romanticism come into being? What historical events did this new literary current coincide with?
51. What were romanticists dissatisfied with?
52. Comment on the differences between the revolutionary romanticism of England and the poets of the "Lake School".
53. What writers belonged to the "Lake School"?
54. What themes did the poets of the "Lake School" choose for their verses?
55. Why can we call Shelley the most progressive revolutionary romanticist?
56. Name his first notable works.
57. Comment on the poem "Song to the Men of England".
58. Describe Shelley's lyrical poems.
59. Describe Shelley's place in English literature.
60. How many cantos is the poem "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage" composed of?
61. Give a character sketch of Childe Harold. Is he like the great poet himself?
62. What is the merit of "Child Harold's Pilgrimage"?
63. When did the critical realism of the 19th century flourish?
64. What task did the critical realists set themselves? What was the strong point of the critical realists?
65. Who was the greatest English realist of the time? What did he describe?
66. Name some other writers belonging to this literary trend. What did they portray in their novels?
67. When did Charles Dickens begin his literary career? What was his first work?
68. Give a brief summary of the contents of the "Pickwick Papers".
69. What Dickens's novels dealing with social problems can you name?
70. Why did Dickens want to visit America?
71. Why is the novel "Dombey and Son" considered to be one of Dickens's greatest works?
72. Give the main idea of "Dombey and Son".
73. What social problems did Charles Dickens write about?
74. Explain the meaning of the subtitle of "Vanity Fair".
75. What vices of bourgeois-aristocratic society are mercilessly exposed by Thackeray in "Vanity Fair"? Name the main characters of the novel. Give the main facts of Amelia's and Rebecca's life. Why do we say that Rebecca Sharp embodies the spirit of "Vanity Fair"?
76. Do you find any characters that are either all good or all bad? What character traits do Amelia and Rebecca possess?
77. Why do we consider "Vanity Fair" to be one of the greatest examples of the 19th century critical realism?
78. What was Charlotte Bronte's first attempt at prose writing? What novel brought her fame? What were her last two novels about?

79. Name the main subject of Charlotte Bronte's books. What traits of characters do her heroines possess?
80. Give a brief summary of the contents of "Jane Eyre".
81. What themes does Charlotte Bronte touch upon in "Jane Eyre"?
82. What is Anne Bronte famous for?
83. What is the Bronte sisters' contribution to the development of the English novel?
84. What caused the appearance of the two trends of literature in the second half of the 19th century?
85. What traditions did the representatives of the progressive trend try to continue? Name the writers of the progressive trend.
86. Who offered escape from the unattractiveness of everyday life into a romantic adventure world?
87. What was the aim of the writers of the regressive trend?
88. What brought about the trend known as decadence in literature?
89. What theory did the decadent writers proclaim?
90. Comment on the theory of "pure art".
91. What thesis did one of the leaders of the aesthetic movement put forward?
92. Who was one of the best-known English aestheticists?
93. What kind of writer was Lewis Carroll? Relate the main facts of Lewis Carroll's life.
94. How did Carroll's novel 'Alice's Adventures in Wonderland' originate? Give a brief summary of the contents of the novel.
95. Give the main facts of Hardy's life. Name his best novels classified by the author as 'novels of character and environment'.
96. What did Hardy portray in his works? Speak on the characters of his books. Characterize Hardy's poetry.
97. Give a brief summary of the contents of "Tess of the D'Urbervilles".
98. Say a few words about Somerset Maugham's life. What was his first work? When did the most mature period of Maugham's literary career begin?
99. What is the main theme of the novel "The Moon and Sixpence"? Give a brief summary of the contents of "The Moon and Sixpence".
100. Name some other prominent works by Somerset Maugham. What stories by Somerset Maugham are the most popular?

Темы для подготовки презентаций/докладов:

1. Major Periods of English Literature
2. Chaucer as the father of realism. Periods of Chaucer's poetry
3. Chaucer. "The Canterbury Tales"
4. W. Shakespeare. Biography
5. W. Shakespeare. Works
6. D. Defoe. Biography and works
7. D. Defoe "Robinson Crusoe"
8. J. Swift. Biography

9. J. Swift. "Gulliver's Tales"
10. The Romantic Period in English Literature
11. Main historic events of the Romantic period
12. Lake School poets
13. Victorian Literature
14. Ch. Dickens. Biography
15. Ch. Dickens. "The Pickwick Papers"
16. Ch. Dickens. "A Christmas Carol"
17. Ch. Dickens. "Dombey and Son"
18. W. M. Thackeray. Biography
19. W. M. Thackeray. "Vanity Fair"
20. Victorian Literature
21. The Bronte sisters. Charlotte Bronte. Biography and works
22. Charlotte Bronte. "Jane Eyre"
23. The Bronte sisters. Emily Bronte. Biography and works
24. George Eliot. Biography and works
25. J. Austen. Biography
26. J. Austen. "Sense and Sensibility"
27. J. Austen. "Pride and Prejudice"
28. T. Hardy. Biography
29. T. Hardy. "Tess of the d'Urbervilles"
30. T. Hardy. "Far from the Madding Crowd"
31. R. L. Stevenson. Biography
32. R. L. Stevenson "Treasure Island"
33. R. L. Stevenson "Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde"
34. R. L. Stevenson "Kidnapped"
35. O. Wilde. Biography
36. O. Wilde. "The Picture of Dorian Gray"
37. R. Kipling. Biography
38. R. Kipling. "The Jungle Book"
39. R. Kipling. "Just So Stories"
40. The Early 20th Century English Literature
41. B. Shaw. "Pygmalion"
42. H. Wells. Biography
43. H. Wells. "The Time Machine"
44. H. Wells. "The Invisible Man"
45. H. Wells. "The War of the Worlds"
46. J. Galsworthy. Biography
47. J. Galsworthy. "The Forsyte Saga"
48. S. Maugham. Biography
49. S. Maugham. Stories
50. English literature of the 20th century. A new literary technique of the period
51. J. Joyce. Biography
52. J. Joyce. "Ulysses"

53. V. Woolf. Biography
54. V. Woolf. "Mrs Dalloway"
55. V. Woolf. "To the Lighthouse"
56. V. Woolf. "Orlando"
57. A. Huxley. Biography
58. A. Huxley. "Brave New World"
59. A. Christie and her detective novels

Практические задания:

Task 1. Beowulf. Match the words to their meaning:

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. aid | A an accumulated store hidden away for future use |
| 2. realm | B a usually praiseworthy act |
| 3. hoard | C enemy |
| 4. foe | D courage, bravery |
| 5. burial mound | E a heap of earth placed over prehistoric tombs, tumulus |
| 6. lair | F to help, support, or relief |
| 7. deeds | G the dwelling of a wild animal |
| 8. valour | H a kingdom |

Task 2. Beowulf. Fill in the blanks and summarise the story:

For twelve years, Hrothgar, King of 1 ____, suffered while his kingdom was being ravaged by a devouring 2 ____, named Grendel. Grendel's life was protected by a charm against all 3 ____ forged by man. He lived in the wastelands and visited the 4 ____ of Hrothgar every night, carrying off and slaughtering many of the 5 ____.

Beowulf, hearing of Grendel's murderous visits, 6 ____ from Geatland with fourteen brave companions to give Hrothgar his help.

Landing on the Danish coast, Beowulf was 7 ____ as a spy. He persuaded the coastguards to let him 8 ____, and he was received by King Hrothgar. When the king and his court 9 ____ for the night, Beowulf and his companions were left alone in the hall. All but Beowulf 10 ____ asleep. Then Grendel came. With one stroke he 11 ____ one of Beowulf's sleeping companions, but Beowulf, unarmed, wrestled with the monster and managed to 12 ____ Grendel's arm out at the shoulder. Grendel, mortally 13 ____, retreated, leaving a 14 ____ trail from the hall to his lair.

The next night, Grendel's mother came to avenge the fatal 15 ____ to her monster son and carried off a Danish 16 ____ and Grendel's torn-off paw. Following the blood trail, Beowulf went to kill the 17 ____.

Armed with his 18 ____, Hrunding, he came to water's edge. He plunged in and 19 ____ to a chamber under the sea. There he 20 ____ with Grendel's mother and killed her. Nearby was Grendel's body. Beowulf cut off its 21 ____ and brought it back as a trophy to King Hrothgar.

For fifty years Beowulf 22 ____ his people in peace and serenity. Then suddenly a dragon, furious at having his 23 ____ stolen from his hoard in a burial mound, began to ravage Beowulf's 24 ____.

Like Grendel, this monster left its den at night on its errand of 25 ____ and pillage. Beowulf, now an old man, resolved to fight the 26 ____ alone. He approached the 27 ____ to its den and strode forward shouting his defiance. The dragon came out, spluttering 28 ____ from its mouth. The monster 29 ____ upon Beowulf with all its fury and almost crushed him in its first charge.

So fearful grew the 30 ____ that all but one of Beowulf's men deserted and fled for their lives. Wiglaf 31 ____ to help his aged monarch. Another rush of the dragon shattered Beowulf's sword and the monster's 32 ____ sunk into Beowulf's neck. Wiglaf, rushing into the struggle, helped the 33 ____ Beowulf to kill the dragon.

Task 3. Beowulf. True or False?

1. It was the first time Hrothgar had entrusted the defence of Heorot Hall to a non-Dane, which is an example of great trust in Beowulf.
2. Beowulf decided not to use weapons because he knew that Grendel was protected by a magic spell.
3. The Geats were confident that Beowulf was going to win the fight.
4. Grendel was excited and hungry for human flesh.
5. Grendel felt extreme pain, such pain he had never experienced before.

Task 4. Beowulf. Who said what?

1. "If we die, it'll be for glory not for gold"
2. "Men hurt my head ... my ears"
3. "How can I ever lay with you when I know you lay with her"
4. "Hail to Beowulf ... come to save our pathetic Danish skin"
5. "I died many years ago when I was young"
6. "The Royal Dragon Horn is the prize of my treasure"
7. "Grendel's father can do no harm to men"
8. "The Beowulf I heard of, swam against Brecca and lost"
9. "Give me a son"
10. "He was the bravest of us. He was the prince of all warriors. His name will live forever"

Task 5. Robert Burns. Decide if the following sentences are true or false:

1. He spent his youth reading books.
2. Robert wrote his first verse at 14.
3. "My Handsome Nell" was his first verse.
4. Robert Burns went to the West Indies and spent there the rest of his life.
5. His beautiful poem "My Heart's in the Highlands" is a hymn to the beauty of Scottish nature.
6. Burns' poetry is not connected with the national struggle of the Scottish people.
7. Robert Burns died at the age of 36.
8. The anniversary of his birth is January 25.

2.2. Оценочные средства для промежуточной аттестации

1. Who is often referred to as the "Bard of Avon" and is considered one of the greatest playwrights in English literature?
 - a) John Milton
 - b) William Shakespeare
 - c) Charles Dickens

2. Who wrote the play "Romeo and Juliet," a tragic love story set in Verona, Italy?
- a) William Shakespeare
 - b) Tennessee Williams
 - c) Oscar Wilde
3. When did the Enlightenment occur?
- a) in the 17th and 18th centuries
 - b) in the 16th and 17th centuries
 - c) in the 16th and 18th centuries
4. What is another name for the Enlightenment?
- a) Age of Discourse
 - b) Age of Stability
 - c) Age of Reason
5. Which of the following books was written by Daniel Defoe?
- a) "Gulliver's Travels"
 - b) "Robinson Crusoe"
 - c) "Either Or"
6. Robinson Crusoe wanted to live a life of ____.
- a) adventure
 - b) horror
 - c) ease
7. This work was written after Byron became disillusioned by the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars. It introduced the prototypical Byronic hero – the romantic, isolated, moody protagonist.
- a) "Don Juan"
 - b) "The Vision of Judgement"
 - c) "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage"
8. What is not included in Ms. Bingley's description of an "accomplished woman" (Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice")?
- a) singing
 - b) dancing
 - c) improvement of the mind by extensive reading
9. Alexander Pope attracted public attention for the first time when he wrote:
- a) "Pastorals"
 - b) "Essay on Man"
 - c) "The rape of the Lock"
10. What is Pope's poem "The Rape of the Lock" based on?
- a) Pope's dream
 - b) a real fact
 - c) an old legend
11. What was Daniel Defoe's original surname?
- a) Good
 - b) Neigh
 - c) Foe

- III?
12. Which poem written by Daniel Defoe made him popular with William III?
- a) "The True Born Englishman"
 - b) "Hymn to the Pillory"
 - c) "Captain Jack"
13. Who or what were Eye Witness, Andrew Morton, T. Taylor?
- a) friends of Daniel Defoe
 - b) pseudonyms of Daniel Defoe
 - c) enemies of Daniel Defoe
14. When P. B. Shelley addresses the "Men of England" who should we take this to be ("Song to the Men of England")?
- a) the Kings and Lords of England
 - b) the ordinary working men of England
 - c) his fellow students at Oxford University
15. Which Victorian author wrote the novel "Oliver Twist," depicting the struggles of a young orphan in London's impoverished neighbourhoods?
- a) Charles Dickens
 - b) Thomas Hardy
 - c) George Eliot
16. For which newspaper Charles Dickens reported Parliamentary debates?
- a) the Guardian
 - b) the Mirror of Parliament
 - c) the Independent
17. Which was Charles Dickens' first novel?
- a) "David Copperfield"
 - b) "Nicholas Nickleby"
 - c) "The Pickwick Papers"
18. Who wrote the novel "Pride and Prejudice," exploring themes of love, class, and societal expectations in 19th-century England?
- a) Jane Austen
 - b) Charlotte Bronte
 - c) George Eliot
19. Which English playwright wrote the comedy "The Importance of Being Earnest" and is known for his wit and satire?
- a) George Bernard Shaw
 - b) Samuel Beckett
 - c) Oscar Wilde
20. When was Agatha Christie born?
- a) 1880
 - b) 1890
 - c) 1905
21. Agatha Christie also wrote books under another name. What was it?
- a) Mary Westmacott
 - b) Elizabeth Browning
 - c) Dorothy Sayers

22. What interest did Agatha Christie share with her second husband, Max Mallowan?

- a) fishing
- b) archaeology
- c) stamp collecting

23. Agatha Christie wrote about a married couple who did some detecting. What were their names?

- a) John and Joan Darling
- b) Nick and Nora Charles
- c) Tommy and Tuppence Beresford

24. What type of novel dominated 19th century literature in Europe and America?

- a) modern
- b) romantic
- c) realist

25. Realist novels focus on:

- a) ideals
- b) ordinary people and places
- c) unreal world

26. Realist novels are interested in:

- a) social conflict
- b) superheroes
- c) ghosts

27. In realist novels, men were expected to be:

- a) down and out
- b) emotional
- c) rational

28. Complete the sentence: "It was a bright cold day in April and..." ("1984" by George Orwell):

- a) ... the clocks were striking thirteen.
- b) ... Big Brother was having breakfast.
- c) ... Hate Week was in full flow.

29. What is the name given to "the power of holding two contradictory beliefs in one's mind simultaneously, and accepting both of them" ("1984" by George Orwell)?

- a) two-timing
- b) doublethink
- c) patriotism

30. What is Winston's greatest fear, exploited by his torturers? ("1984" by George Orwell)

- a) drowning
- b) rats
- c) toothache

31. Who wrote "Brave New World"?

- a) George Orwell

- b) Jules Verne
- c) Aldous Huxley
- 32. When was "Brave New World" written?
 - a) 1931
 - b) 1930
 - c) 1929
- 33. What was Bernard Marx's profession ("Brave New World")?
 - a) Professor
 - b) Politician
 - c) Psychologist
- 34. What is the name given to deliberately made sterile women in the novel "Brave New World"?
 - a) Sterilewomen
 - b) Freesteriles
 - c) Freemartins
- 35. What is the name of the protagonist in J. R. R. Tolkien's "The Hobbit"?
 - a) Frodo Baggins
 - b) Bilbo Baggins
 - c) Samwise Gamgee
- 36. In "The Lord of the Rings", who was King of the Vanyar and the High King of all the Elves?
 - a) Curufinw
 - b) Ingwe
 - c) Singollo
- 37. In "The Lord of the Rings", how many hobbits were killed in the Battle of Bywater?
 - a) 19
 - b) 16
 - c) 7
- 38. Which of the following novels is NOT part of J. R. R. Tolkien's "The Lord of the Rings" series?
 - a) "The Fellowship of the Ring"
 - b) "The Two Towers"
 - c) "The Return of the King"
- 39. What is the name of the fictional world in which J. R. R. Tolkien's "The Hobbit" and "The Lord of the Rings" series are set?
 - a) Westeros
 - b) Narnia
 - c) Middle-earth
- 40. What is the name of the wizard who helps guide the protagonists in J. R. R. Tolkien's "The Hobbit" and "The Lord of the Rings" series?
 - a) Gandalf
 - b) Saruman
 - c) Radagast
- 41. What changed the culture of the early Britons in the 3d century?

42. What language did the Romans speak?

43. Who is the author of this song?

“O cam ye here the fight to shun,

Or herd the sheep wi' me, man?

Or were ye at the Sherra-moor,

Or did the battle see, man?”

“I saw the battle, sair and teugh

And reekin-red ran monie a sheugh;

My heart, for fear, gae sough for sough,

To hear the thuds, and see the cluds

O clans frae woods in tartan duds

Wha glaum'd at icingdoms three, man. ...”

44. Guess the poet:

“His satire made him lots of enemies and he developed a slight paranoia, after also being advised by friends to not leave his house on his own. This was especially the case after a failed attack by the son of critic John Dennis. He therefore carried a brace of pistols and brought with him his dog, a Great Dane called Bounce”.

45. What work are these lines from? Who is its author?

“Be silent always when you doubt your sense;

And speak, though sure, with seeming diffidence:

Some positive, persisting fops we know,

Who, if once wrong, will needs be always so;

But you, with pleasure own your errors past,

And make each day a critic on the last.”

46. What is “critical realism”?

47. What reasons does Mr. Collins give in order to marry Elizabeth in “Pride and Prejudice”?

48. Which one of Agatha Christie's novels introduced Hercule Poirot?

49. Thanks to what work is Chaucer's name best remembered?

50. Give the definition of “autobiography”.

51. Give the definition of “biography”.

52. Give the definition of “fantasy”.

53. Give the definition of “folklore”.

54. Give the definition of “irony”.

55. Give the definition of “myth”.

56. Give the definition of “utopia”.

57. Complete the following sentence:

_____ is any collection of written work, but it is also used more narrowly for writings specifically considered to be an art form, especially prose fiction, drama, and poetry.

58. Complete the following sentence:

_____ is a term used to describe a society that is the opposite of utopia; It is a dystopian society where everything is wrong, and everyone is unhappy.

59. Complete the following sentence:

_____ is any collection of written work, but it is also used more narrowly for writings specifically considered to be an art form, especially prose fiction, drama, and poetry.

60. Complete the following sentence:

_____ is a type of literature based on the interplay of words and rhythm.

61. Describe the Old English Period.

62. Describe the Middle English Period.

63. Describe the Middle English Period.

64. Describe the Renaissance Period.

65. Describe the Neoclassical Period.

66. Describe the Romantic Period.

67. Describe the Victorian Period.

68. Describe the Edwardian Period.

69. Describe the Georgian Period.

70. Describe the Modern Period.