

Test 9

- 1 . According to Matthew Arnold and most mid-Victorian writers, the aim of criticism is "to see the object as it really is." How does Walter Pater modify Arnold's idea in *The Renaissance*?
- 2 . How does the "conclusion" of *The Renaissance* anticipate the aesthetic principle and practices of modern writers?
- 3 . Explain the following terms: 1) Aestheticism 2) Decadence 3) The Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood 4) Problem play 5) stream of consciousness 6) The theater of the absurd 7) Irish National Theatre.
- 4 . Briefly introduce the following writers and their works: 1) Swinburne 2) Oscar Wilde 3) Joseph Conrad 4) Virginia Woolf.
- 5 . Explicate the following two poems written by Thomas Hardy: 1) "The Convergence of the Twain" 2) "In Time of the Breaking of Nations."
- 6 . Many of William Butler Yeats's poems are structured around a set of oppositions. How does this structure appear in "Sailing to Byzantium," "The Second Coming" and "A Prayer

for My Daughter"?

7 . In his poem, William Bulter Yeats likes to explore the problem of aging and the suffering it brings. How does this subject appear in "The Folly of Being Comforted," "After Long Silence," and many other poems?

8 . Define Irish Renaissance. Then analyze the characteristics of Celtic Revival presented in John Millington Synge's *Riders to the Sea*.