

A ENTRANCE EXAMINATION 2018 – NMgr. Programme K E Y

CULTURE

(50 points: 10 points Literary and Cultural Theory / 20 points British Culture and History / 20 points American Culture and History)

I. LITERARY AND CULTURAL THEORY

1) a) Identify the tropes or figures highlighted and numbered.

(3 points)

I had no thought of violets of late,	A
The wild, shy kind that spring beneath your feet	B
In wistful April days, when lovers mate	A
And wander through the fields in raptures sweet.	B
The thought of violets meant florists' shops,	C
And bows and pins , and perfumed papers (1) fine;	D
And garish lights, and mincing little fops	C
And cabarets and songs, and (2) deadening wine.	D
So far from sweet real things my thoughts had strayed,	E
I had forgot wide fields, and clear brown streams;	F
The perfect loveliness that God has made,—	E
Wild violets shy (3) and Heaven-mounting dreams.	F
And now—unwittingly, you've made me dream	G
Of violets, and my soul's forgotten gleam.	G

1) alliteration

2) polysyndeton

3) personification

1) b) Identify the rhyme-structure of the poem above by putting the same letters of the alphabet to line-endings that rhyme with each other.

(2 points)

Therefore, since the world has still	A
Much good, but much less good than ill,	A
And while the sun and moon endure	B
Luck's a chance, but trouble's sure,	B
I'd face it as a wise man would,	C
And train for ill and not for good.	C

2) The following are examples of a phenomenon important for Freudian psychoanalysis. (5 points)

How do we call the phenomenon?

Freudian slip / slip of the tongue

What is it known to be useful for in psychoanalysis?

Getting access to the contents of the unconscious.

What other, more reliable and reproducible way is there to achieve the same?

Dream analysis.

What is the name of the French analyst who renewed psychoanalysis on the basis of (post-) structuralism?

Jacques Lacan

Name one important term introduced by this latter theoretician.

mirror stage / symbolic order / object small a / ...

II. British Culture and History

1) Match the authors with the movements or periods: (9 points)

Modernism: Katherine Mansfield, Virginia Woolf, James Joyce

Victorian Era: Charles Dickens, Emily Brontë

Romanticism: John Keats

Renaissance: Thomas Morus, Christopher Marlowe, Geoffrey Chaucer

2) When did Britain become an EU member? (2 points)

1973

3) Which of the following personalities were NOT queens of England? (2 points)

Dorothy Wordsworth

Diane Spencer

4) Which British sovereign was executed in 1649? Comment on the importance of this event. (4 points)

Charles I. It was the beginning of the Commonwealth, Britain became a republic. For the first time in history a king was put on trial for not having fulfilled his duties towards his people. From a juridical point of view, the king was treated like any other ordinary member of society. The beginning of the rule of law.

5) Give three features of British Romanticism. (3 points)

Preference for sentiments and emotions. The Romantics are interested in exceptional beings who often live on the margin of society or are way ahead their contemporaries and want to reform society. The Romantics like solitude in the middle of wild nature or in the countryside, they prefer the moon and the night. The mood of the Romantics is pessimistic, they are disappointed with their contemporary realities and want to escape into nature, myth, legends, the glorious past, drugs, the Orient, eroticism. Family life is not for them. If they are in love, they are unhappy and disappointed. The tenets of British Romanticism appear in the Preface to the second edition of *Lyrical Ballads* by William Wordsworth and Samuel Coleridge, in 1800.

III. American Culture and History

1) Match the authors with the works of art. (10 points – 1 point each)

1: E

2: H

3: B

4: C

5: J

6: G

7: D

8: A

9: I

10: F

2) Choose one answer: (10 points - 2 points each)

1: C

2: D

3: D

4: C

5: B