**Match the following dates with the corresponding periods:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | The Old English Period  (Anglo-Saxon) |  | 1960– |
|  | Middle English Literature |  | 1901–1960 |
|  | The Renaissance Period |  | 1832–1900 |
|  | Restoration |  | 1700–1789 |
|  | The Age of Reason (Enlightenment) |  | 1100–1500 |
|  | The Romantic Movement |  | 1500–1660 |
|  | The Victorian Age |  | 600–1100 |
|  | Modernism |  | 1789–1832 |
|  | Postmodernism |  | 1660–1700 |

**Match the given definitions with the corresponding terms:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | comedy |  | a brief tale intended to be understood as an allegory illustrating some lesson or moral. |
|  | tragedy |  | a kind of comedy representing the complex and sophisticated code of behaviour current in fashionable circles of society, where appearances count for more than true moral character. |
|  | apron stage |  | a long narrative poem celebrating the great deeds of one or more legendary heroes, in a grand ceremonious style. |
|  | epic |  | a novel in which the action takes place during a specific historical period well before the time of writing, and in which some attempt is made to depict accurately the customs and mentality of the period. |
|  | parable |  | a play (or other literary composition) written chiefly to amuse its audience by appealing to a sense of superiority over the characters depicted. |
|  | the gothic novel |  | a play representing events drawn wholly or partly from recorded history. |
|  | grotesque character |  | a serious play (or, by extension, a novel) representing the disastrous downfall of a central character. |
|  | historical novel |  | a stage that projects into the auditorium so that the audience sit on three sides of it. |
|  | romanticism |  | a story of terror and suspense, usually set in a gloomy old castle or monastery. |
|  | the comedy of manners |  | characterized by bizarre distortions, especially in the exaggerated or abnormal depiction of human features. |
|  | history |  | elevated the individual, the passions and the inner life. It stressed strong emotion, imagination, freedom from classical correctness in art forms, and rebellion against social conventions. |

**Match the literary works with the corresponding authors:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | G. Chaucer |  | Robinson Crusoe |
|  | W. Shakespeare |  | Ivanhoe |
|  | J. Swift |  | The War of the Worlds |
|  | D. Defoe |  | Hamlet |
|  | W. Scott |  | Animal Farm |
|  | W.M. Thackeray |  | Gulliver’s Travels |
|  | G.H. Wells |  | The Canterbury Tales |
|  | O. Wilde |  | Jane Eyre |
|  | G. Orwell |  | The Picture of Dorian Grey |
|  | Ch. Brontë |  | Vanity Fair |