

نام درس: نقد ادبی (۲)

رشته تحصیلی/گد درس: زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی (۱۲۱۲۱۴۴)

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ..

زمان آزمون: تستی: ۵۵ تشریحی: .. دقیقه

آزمون نمره منفی دارد ○ ندارد ⊗

منبع: *A Handbook of Critical Approaches to Literature*

Wilfred L. Guerin et al. 5th edition

مجاز است.

استفاده از: ...

گد سری سؤال: یک (۱)

پیامبر اعظم (ص): روزه سپر آتش جهنم است.

- When did literary criticism start to be an academic source?
 - Once literature was established in the curriculum of universities.
 - As far as literature of classical antiquity was taught.
 - Well before 19th C.
 - When Johnson used the term common reader.
- What does Susan Sontag mean by the pronouncement that "*In place of a hermeneutics we need an erotics of art*"?
 - Criticizing a work of art is appreciable.
 - We should stop criticizing and instead should have precritical response.
 - Got reaction and "ecstasies" are not proper responses to literature.
 - We should stop precritical response and rely on criticism
- Regarding the point that, according to Terry Eagleton *all literature shows and embodies political philosophy*, which approach can explain any literary work?
 - Moral Philosophical
 - Historical Biographical
 - Psychological
 - Marxist
- Which group of the following critics emphatically condemns appreciation, free association and precritical response in discussing poetry in the classroom?
 - John Ciardi, Susan Sontag, John Donne
 - Terry Eagleton, John Ciardi, Dr. Samuel Johnson
 - J. Mitchell Morse, Ann Berthoff, Eva Touster
 - Charles Dickens, Dr. Samuel Johnson
- What is the difference between *New Critics* and *Traditional Critics*?
 - For Traditional Critics the text was of primary importance.
 - New Critics focused on the work itself, on the very text.
 - For New Critics the text is of secondary importance.
 - Traditional Critics focused on the text itself.

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6. Studying the genesis and development of a piece of literature is the function of criticism.
- a. Formalist b. Marxist c. Genre d. Textual
7. In Shakespeare's play, *Hamlet*, in Act I, scene ii, Hamlet says "O that this too too solid flesh would melt". What is the meaning of the word "solid"?
- a. solid = materiality and corporeality of the flesh
b. solid = dirty, foul
c. sullied = materiality
d. sullied = dirty life, foul
8. Neo-Aristotelian criticism which was revived before 1950s and centered at the University of Chicago, calls for.....
- a. plurality of methods in criticism b. monistic approach to literature
c. mimetic approach to artworks d. rhetorical criticism
9. Which one of the following critics and works is NOT related to genre criticism?
- a. Aristotle – *Poetics* b. Northrop Fry – *Anatomy of Criticism*
c. E.D. Hirsch – *Validity in Interpretation* d. Oscar Cargill – *Toward a Pluralistic Criticism*
10. Surveying the methods of criticism that treat how the work "came into being, and what influences were at work to give it exactly the qualities that it has," is the function of approach.
- a. New Critical b. Formalistic c. Genetic d. Mythical
11. Who is the pioneer of historical-biographical criticism and what is his most famous sentence?
- a. Hippolyte A. Taine : "*race, milieu, et moment*"
b. T.S. Eliot : "*life, time and environmental determinism*"
c. Richard D. Altick : "*History, biography and society*"
d. Robert Scholes : "*race, milieu, et moment*"

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12. Which one of the following novels is likely to be more meaningful when either its milieu or that of its author is understood?

- a. James Fenimore Cooper's *Last of the Mohicans*
- b. Sir Walter Scott's *Ivanhoe*
- c. John Steinbeck's *Grapes of Wrath*
- d. All above items

13. If we study Andrew Marvell's *To His Coy Mistress*, from Historical-Biographical viewpoint, which sentence is correct?

- a. Marvell's political activities motivated him to write the poem as a political satire.
- b. Because Marvell had classical education, he presents his proposal to the lady in a logical form.
- c. The Biblical allusions of the poem are because of Marvell's political activism.
- d. References to Greek mythology in poem are because of Marvell's religious background.

14. Which one of the following themes connects Shakespeare's *Hamlet* to Elizabethan period?

- a. Usurpation of power
- b. Man's extreme cruelty
- c. Man's reliance on God is the only way for salvation
- d. Need for political liberty

15. What does Historical-Biographical approach tell us about Alice Walker's *Everyday Use*?

- a. The narrator is like Alice Walker herself.
- b. Maggie rebels against racism like many other women.
- c. Minnie, Alice's mother, is the model for Dee.
- d. Maggie reflects the young Alice Walker.

16. Which one of the following critics can be classified as moral-philosophical critic? Why?

- a. Horace → moralism and utilitarianism
- b. Aristotle → utilitarianism
- c. Matthew Arnold → high seriousness
- d. Samuel Johnson → instruction and delight

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17. What is the moral-philosophical theme of *Huckleberry Finn*?

- a. Carpe Diem
- b. Man's inhumanity to man
- c. Retaining religious faith
- d. Idealizing social values

18. Which moral-philosophical theme is emphasized in Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein*?

- a. because of Mary's elope with Shelley, the novel has no moral theme
- b. with science we do not need religion
- c. familial piety and love of one's siblings
- d. God is responsible for the sins of human beings in the earth

19. Which one of the followings **does not** take place in formalist reading?

- a. Studying denotations and connotations of the words
- b. Finding figures of speech
- c. Discovering the dénouement
- d. Finding the moral theme

20. New Critics believe that literary work has ----- by which they mean there is consistency and internal vitality in a work.

- a. intentional fallacy
- b. affective fallacy
- c. organic unity
- d. organic vitality/origin

21. What does Keats mean by the following sentence: *If poetry comes not as naturally as the Leaves to a tree it had better not come at all?*

- a. In all works of art we have the image of dynamic imagination
- b. In poetry the whole and the parts are related
- c. Poetry is a living organism like tree
- d. All works of art have one form, one content

22. Edgar Allen Poe prefers short lyrics and short tales (to longer works) because they can transmit more successfully.

- a. the image of growth
- b. a single unitary effect
- c. dynamic organism
- d. organic unity

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