

نام درس: نقد ادبی (۱)

تعداد سؤال: ۳۰ تکمیلی -- تشریحی --

رشته تحصیلی: گرایش: زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی

زمان امتحان: تستی و تکمیلی ۵۵ دقیقه تشریحی --

کد درس: ۱۲۱۲۱۴۲

تعداد کل صفحات: ۴

Direction: Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by four suggested answers or completions. Select the one that is best in each case and then completely fill in the corresponding circle on the answer sheet.

- The book, published in France in 1674 by Boileau, remains one of the most famous works of criticism ever written. Which one is it?
 - Essays on the Drama
 - An Outline of Psychoanalysis
 - The Art of Poetry
 - The Frontiers of Criticism
- If we want to begin with general ideas on literature, we must begin with
Before him, there was no real literary criticism in the sense of a theory of literature.
 - Plato
 - Aristotle
 - T.S. Eliot
 - Boccaccio
- Charles Darwin's theory is an approved process of
 - change
 - evolution
 - transformation
 - assimilation
- Charles Darwin is an English
 - Naturalist
 - Classicist
 - Neoclassicist
 - Imagist
- Charles Darwin's theory stated that species evolved from other species over
 - Petri dish
 - genocide
 - combination
 - time
- "Literature must exhibit moralism and utilitarianism." This is whatinsisted on.
 - Dante
 - Croce
 - Arnold
 - Plato
- What was Dante's profession?
 - writer
 - banker
 - alchemist
 - painter
- What century did Dante live in?
 - 12th & 13th
 - 18th & 19th
 - 13th & 14th
 - 14th & 15th

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9. What country was Dante from?

- a. Turkey b. Italy c. France d. England

10. What was Dante's most famous work?

- a. Divine Interference b. Divine Conference
c. Divine Comedy d. Divination

11. What was Dante's work emphasized in?

- a. language b. poetry c. science d. chaos

12. For what does Matthew Arnold's moral experience of writing nonfiction pave the way?

- a. A renewed secularism in the twentieth century
b. Modern literary criticism
c. Late-nineteenth-century and early-twentieth-century satirical drama
d. The surrealist movement

13. Which of the following statements might be the idea of Longinus?

- a. "Sublimity is the echo of a great soul."
b. Authors ought to "fly excess" aim at sense.
c. "Verse is a rule."
d. The "inner voice" must be rejected.

14. What Eliot is directly attacking, in *Tradition and the Individual Talent*, is

- a. the eclecticism of many practicing psychoanalysis
b. the use of writing as a "self-creative alibi sickness"
c. the romantic notion that the poet expresses his personality
d. the intuition as a step in the production of art

15. [The best poetry must possess "in the eminent degree, truth and seriousness."] The statement is accepted by

- a. Emile Zola b. Tolstoy c. Matthew Arnold d. Bergson

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16. For whom ethics and politics cannot be disentangled?
- a. Aristotle b. Dryden c. T.S. Eliot d. Plato
17. Which of the following items is Aristotle's major interest in the field of drama?
- a. Comedy b. Tragicomedy c. Tragedy d. Poetic drama
18. [Poetry is not a turning loose of emotion, but an escape from emotion; it is not the expression of personality, but an escape from personality. But, of course, only those who have personality and emotions know what it means to want to escape from these things.] The statement is by
- a. T.S. Eliot b. Arnold c. Croce d. Zola
19. [The poet and critic must be constant readers of the ancients, because the ancients were the ones who discovered the rules of nature.] The statement is accepted by
- a. Darwin b. Pope c. Freud d. Richards
20. Boileau followed the ancients because
- a. they followed the rules of common sense
- b. they allowed the poet a degree of freedom
- c. they ought to "fly excess" and aim at intuition
- d. they were the ancients
21. In Eliot's opinion: honest criticism and sensitive appreciation are directed
- a. not upon the poetry but upon the poet
- b. upon the poetry and the poet
- c. neither upon the poetry nor the poet
- d. not upon the poet but upon the poetry
22. Who advises that "it is safer to stick to tradition. Your credit will be greater if you treat hackneyed themes in a new way, instead of attempting to invent"?
- a. Croce b. Marx c. Horace d. Boileau

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23. [It is not the function of the poet to relate what has happened but what may happen- what is possible according to the law of probability or necessity.] The statement is by
a. Plato b. Eliot c. Aristotle d. Richards
24. Whose followers objected to *Hamlet* because Hamlet uses the low word "rat", and to *Othello* because of the word "handkerchief"?
a. Dryden b. Boileau c. Arnold d. Zola
25. The Socrates of "Ion", which Aristotle answers in the way Ion himself should have answered, was in fact a theory by
a. Plato b. Longinus c. Horace d. Tolstoy
26. His major critical work, "An Essay of Dramatic Poesy", is in the form of a dialogue.
a. Darwin b. Dryden c. Plato d. Boileau
27. He, unlike Aristotle, is not interested in the natural history of literature, or in the tragedy or the epic. He is interested in the phrase or passage which strikes fire from his mind.
a. Horace b. Bergson c. Arnold d. Longinus
28. "The central fact in American life is the class struggle," a might say the statement.
a. New critic b. Aristotelian critic c. Platonic critic d. Marxist critic
29. The name of Emile Zola is connected, thanks both to his novels and to his criticism, with which of the following terms?
a. Naturalism b. Classicism c. Romanticism d. Modernism
30. In a approach to literature, concave images are usually seen as Female symbols.
a. Marxist b. Freudian c. Platonic d. Darwinist