



سری سوال : یک ۱

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی : ۶۵ تشریحی : ۰

تعداد سوالات : تستی : ۳۰ تشریحی : ۰

درس : نقد ادبی ۱

رشته تحصیلی / کد درس : زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی / ۱۲۱۲۱۴۲

1- If we want to begin with general ideas on literature, we must begin with

1. Aristotle 2. Plato 3. Horace 4. Longinus

2- Based on 's idea, the poet speaks not from knowledge, but from inspiration.

1. Plato 2. Horace 3. Longinus 4. Aristotle

3- According to Plato, reality existed in

1. dream 2. Homer's epics
3. the world of ideas 4. poetry

4- According to Plato, feeds and waters the passions that ought to be dried up.

1. philosophy 2. poetry 3. reality 4. science

5- In Plato's Republic, only is allowed to be written.

1. hymn to gods and praises for good men 2. story about kings and queens
3. Homer's heroic poetry about god's suffering 4. comedies about common people

6- Aristotle sees that epic poetry, tragedy, comedy, dithyrambic poetry and music are alike in that they all

1. amuse 2. imitate 3. corrupt 4. dramatize

7- Based on Aristotle's concept, is an imitation of characters of a lower type.

1. comedy 2. tragedy 3. epic 4. lyric

8- Aristotle's major interest is in which he defines as "an imitation of an action that is serious, complete and of a certain magnitude".

1. dithyramb 2. comedy 3. melodrama 4. tragedy



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9- The purgation of undesired emotions such as pity and fear is called

1. controlling 2. catharsis 3. depravity 4. universality

10- Thehero is a man who is not eminently good or just, yet whose misfortune is brought about not by vice or depravity, but by some error or frailty.

1. comic 2. poetic 3. tragic 4. epic

11- Based ons idea, "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.

1. Horace 2. Aristotle 3. Plato 4. Longinus

12- According to Horaceis dangerous, because it may make the poet bring impossible figures into his poem "like a sick man's dream".

1. inspiration 2. imitation
3. following the Greeks 4. too much originality

13- For Plato and Aristotle, imitation meant the imitation of nature. In Horace it begins to mean the imitation of

1. other writers 2. dominant tradition
3. abstract ideas 4. philosophy

14- For Aristotle a play should be long enough to do what it set out to do; for Horace it should

1. be precise 2. be shorter than ancient plays
3. consist of five acts 4. consist of three acts



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15- 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.

1. Longinus 2. Horace 3. Dante 4. Plato

16- Which one of the following is **not** included in what Longinus gives as the fountains of eloquence?

1. General effect of dignity and elevation 2. A firm grasp of ideas
3. Notable progress 4. The proper construction of figures

17- The purpose of Dante'sis to "remove those living in this life from the state of misery and lead them to the state of felicity".

1. *On the Vulgar Tongue* 2. *The Canzone*
3. *The Divine Comedy* 4. *Convivio*

18- Dryden's major critical work, *An Essay of Dramatic Poesy*, is in the form of

1. letters 2. prose fiction 3. prose essay 4. dialogue

19- In his *An Essay of Dramatic Poesy*, Dryden compares the two great dramatists: "If I would compare him with Shakespeare, I must acknowledge him the more correct poem, but Shakespeare the greater wit". Him refers to

1. Ben Jonson 2. Christopher Marlow
3. Pope 4. Swift

20- In the following lines, Pope refers to nature as

Nature to all things fixed the limits fit.

And wisely curbed proud man's pretending wit.

1. external nature 2. wild nature
3. the standards and rules of poetry 4. the divine rules



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21- According to Pope, the poet should not look at nature, all he needs to do is look at the

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| 1. inspiration | 2. ancients |
| 3. metaphysical poets | 4. contemporaries |

22- One of the important keywords in Matthew Arnold's criticism is

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| 1. art for art attitude | 2. disinterestedness |
| 3. common culture | 4. sublimity |

23- According to Arnold, the best poetry must possess "in the eminent degree, truth and" by which he means a moral excellence.

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| 1. seriousness | 2. religion | 3. morality | 4. philosophy |
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24- In a typicalnovel, the hero was a young clergyman and the villain an agnostic scientist.

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| 1. 18 th century | 2. modern | 3. realistic | 4. anti-Darwin |
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25- Thesays frankly: art, an instrument in the class struggle, must be developed by the proletariat as one of its weapons.

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| 1. Reformist | 2. Communist | 3. Socialist | 4. Methodist |
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26- According tothe writer was a man who satisfied erotic drives which could not be satisfied in real life by creating a fantasy life where he could obtain instinctual satisfaction in a sublimated form.

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| 1. Freud | 2. Karl Marx | 3. Darwin | 4. T. S. Eliot |
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27-has described himself as a classist in literature, a royalist in politics and an Anglo-Catholic in religion.

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| 1. I. A. Richards | 2. T. S. Eliot | 3. John Dryden | 4. Karl Marx |
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28- T. S. Eliot believes thatis not a turning loose of emotion but an escape from emotion".

1. poetry 2. science 3. history 4. knowledge

29- In *Notes Towards the Definition of Culture*, T. S. Eliot argues that the culture must contain within itself

1. emotion 2. social elements 3. moral identities 4. local cultures

30-undoubtedly can be considered as the father of the New Criticism.

1. Tolstoy 2. I. A. Richards 3. T. S. Eliot 4. Emile Zola