



تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۰

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

سری سوال: یک ۱

درس: نقد ادبی ۲

رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی/۱۲۱۲۱۴۴

1- According to James Thorpe, author of Principles of Textual Criticism, textual criticism has as its ideal

1. the rectifying of the mistakes in the books
2. putting the text under close scrutiny of the best critics of the time
3. the establishment of the text which the author intended
4. determining if the author was alive at the time his work was being written down.

2- historical-biographical approach sees a literary work chiefly, if not exclusively, as a

1. reflection of its author's life and times
2. reflection of the its author's ideas
3. means in the hands of the politicians of the time
4. self – standing being to be viewed without regard to outside information

3- For this particular interpretive approach, historical-biographical approach,

1. Neither lyric poems nor novels lend themselves
2. Lyric poems and novels lend themselves equally
3. lyric poems lend themselves more readily than
4. Novels may lend themselves more readily than lyric poems

4- According to Ronald S. Crane calls, in A Collection of English Poems, the essence of true poetry is

1. nurturing of felling
2. reality through statement
3. not statement but suggestion
4. the communication of truth and beauty

5- Samuel Johnson can be best regarded as the most famous adherent of in the age of neoclassicism in English literature.

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| 1. Genetic Criticism | 2. Moral – philosophical criticism |
| 3. Historical – biographical criticism | 4. Textual criticism |



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6- On the basis of, Hawthorne's *Scarlet Letter*, is seen essentially as a study of the effects of secret sin on a human Soul.

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| 1. New Criticism | 2. Moral – philosophical criticism |
| 3. Source criticism | 4. Historical – biographical criticism |

7- Which one of the following reasons cannot be a drawback of the traditional approach to literary analysis?

1. it has tended to be somewhat deficient in imagination
2. it has neglected the newer sciences
3. it has been too content with a commonsense interpretation of material.
4. It preserved scholarly discipline and balance in literary criticism

8- Matthew Arnold, the Victorian critic, insisted that a great literary work must possess

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| 1. delightful instruction | 2. truth |
| 3. no personality | 4. high seriousness |

9- In which one of the critical approaches below, Intensive reading begins with sensitivity to the words of the text and all their denotative and connotative values and implications?

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| 1. Formalism | 2. Traditional Approach |
| 3. Genetic Criticism | 4. Textual Criticism |

10- In formalist approach, we are taught to look at the individual work of literary art as a/n

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| 1. An indication of its time | 2. organic form |
| 3. Belonging to an author | 4. Means of communication of ideas |

11- According toin a "Legitimate poem", the parts "mutually support and explain each other; all in their proportion harmonizing with, and supporting the purpose and known influences of metrical arrangement."

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| 1. S. Johnson | 2. Wordsworth | 3. Coleridge | 4. Arnold |
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12- An "orderly arrangement of parts, that form a beautiful whole or "organism" is what Ordered.

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| 1. John Crow Ransom | 2. Plato |
| 3. Aristotle | 4. Ronald S. Crane |

13- All of the following critics are regarded to be affiliated with New Criticism EXCEPT

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| 1. John Crowe Ransom | 2. Allen Tate |
| 3. Louis Althusser | 4. Robert Penn Warren |

14- Mark the WRONG Statement about the New Critics.

1. They sought precision and structural tightness in the literary work.
2. They favored a style and tone that tended toward irony.
3. They insisted on the presence within the work of everything necessary for its analysis
4. They were concerned with what the work does and how it does what it does.

15- John Crow Ransom's "The logical structure" refers to.....

1. the argument or the concept within the work
2. the particular details and devices of the work
3. the effects that structure has on the form
4. the manufacturing of the text out of the author's experience

16- Which one of the following concepts created a dilemma for the New Critics?

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| 1. Irony | 2. Paradox | 3. Form | 4. Symbol |
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17- It is who reminds us that narrators may be either reliable (if they support the explicit or implicit moral norms of the author) or unreliable (if they do not).

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| 1. Ronald S crane | 2. John Crow Ransom |
| 3. W.K.Wimsatt | 4. Wayne Booth |



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18- Which one of the following terms is a term introduced by Allen Tate, meaning “the integral unity that results from the successful resolution of the conflicts of abstraction and concreteness, of general and particular, of denotation and connotation. . . .”

1. Irony 2. Paradox 3. Tension 4. Oxymoron

19- Mark the True Statement.

1. psychology is wider in its scope than mythology
2. mythology is wider in its scope than psychology.
3. Carl Gustav Jung, is one of the foremost psychologists.
4. Mythology and psychology have the same scope

20- Desert as an Archetype for all the followings EXCEPT

1. spiritual aridity 2. Death 3. Positivism 4. Hopelessness

21- Northrop Frye, in his Anatomy of Criticism, the four seasons spring, summer, fall, winter correspond with, respectively.

1. comedy, romance, tragedy, irony
2. tragedy, irony, Comedy, romance
3. romance, tragedy, Comedy, irony
4. comedy, romance, irony, tragedy

22- Susan Sontag mounted a frontal attack on most kinds of contemporary criticism in her “Against Interpretation” for she believed they

1. usurp the place of a work of art.
2. do not take any account of the reader.
3. usually take the author as the source of meaning.
4. have been proposed by those who are not themselves men of letters.

23- Eagleton believes thatcan explain any literary work.

1. Historical theory
2. Marxist theory
3. Formalistic Theory
4. New Critical Theory

24- Many twentieth century followers of New Criticism were guilty ofignoring biography

1. historical context
2. overlooking the ideas of the author
3. paying attention to the text itself
4. any useful information out of the text



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25- Which school of literary criticism plays an especially important role in studying the genesis and development of a piece of literature?

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| 1. Textual criticism | 2. Historical Criticism |
| 3. Formalistic Criticism | 4. Genre Criticism |

26- The most fundamental work on the genre criticism is regarded to

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| 1. Plato's RePublic | 2. Sidney's Defense of Poesy |
| 3. Aristotle's Poetics | 4. Longinus's On the Sublime |

27- Which one of the following critics showed that the reader's understanding of meaning is dependant on the his accurate perception of the genre?

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| 1. E.D.Hirsch | 2. Northrop Frye | 3. W.K.Wimsatt | 4. Robert Scholes |
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28- After subjecting Frankenstein to close scrutiny a critic decides that the work is a novel. The approach that he applied to the work is

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| 1. Genre Criticism | 2. historical criticism |
| 3. Textual criticism | 4. Genetic Criticism |

29- when a critic considers the origins, the growth and development of a work, he is involved in

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| 1. Textual Criticism | 2. genetic criticism |
| 3. Genre Criticism | 4. Source Study |

30- The basic tenets of historical-biographical approach are perhaps most clearly articulated in the writings of

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| 1. William Langland | 2. Ronald S. Crane |
| 3. Samuel Johnson | 4. Hippolyte A. Thine |