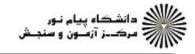
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كارشناسي



سری سو ال: یک ۱	تشریحی: ۰	ن آزمون (دقیقه) : تستی : ۹۰	زما	د سوالات: تستى : ٣٠ تشريحى: ٠		
			1212162 15.1	ــوان درس: نقدادبی ۱ متحددا / کدرد بردندارد است		
			انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۱۲۱	ه تحصیلی/کد درس: زبان وادبیات		
_	1-If we want to begin with general ideas on literature, we must begin with					
1. Aristophane	^{2.} Plato	3. μ	Aristotle	^{4.} Homer		
2-Mark the WRONG state	ement about	Plato.				
1. According to Plato poetry was dangerous.						
2. He loved poetry.						
^{3.} The poets, live or de						
 According to Plato p 	oets speake	from knowledge.				
3-According to Aristotle of that they		agedy, comedy and	dithyrambic poet	ry are alike in the sense		
1. are imaginative		2. i	nspired			
^{3.} imitate		4. _a	are tqo steps awa	y from reality.		
4-Aristotle's greatest con	tribution to	literary criticism is th	ne idea of			
1. form		2. (content			
3. the nature of poetry	/	4. _S	sensation			
5-In Horace, imitation be	gan to mean	imitation of				
1. nature		2. _r	reason			
3. other writers		4. f	eelings and reaso	on at the same time		
6-Mark the TRUE statem	ent.					
1. Both Aristotle and H	lorace allowe	d violence on the sta	ige.			
^{2.} Horace demanded t	hat the epic p	ooet should begin fro	m the beginning.			
^{3.} For Aristotle a play s	should be in f	ive acts.				
^{4.} The poets should te	ach but not b	y delighting.				
7-Which one of the follow	wing is NOT a	fountain of Eloquer	nce according to	Longinus?		
1. A firm grasp of ideas	S	2. \	ehement and ins	sired emotion		
3. The proper construc	ction of emot	ions 4. N	Notable language			
8-Mark the WRONG state	ement about	Boileau.				
1. He gives rules for pastoral, elegy, sonnet and ode.						
2. He is the author of a book called The Art of Poetry.						
3. For him truth and he	eauty are one	1				

4. The unities of time, action and space were of no importance for him.

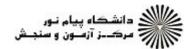
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سری سوال: یک ۱	دقیقه): تستی: ۹۰٪ تشریحی: ۰	زمان آزمون (يداد سوالات: تستى: 30 تشريحى: 0
			عنــــوان درس: نقدادبی ۱
		ت انگلیسی۱۲۱۲۱۴۲	ِ ش ته تحصیلی/کد درس: زبان وادبیا،
9-Which one of the fol	llowing statements is WRON	G about Dryden?	
1. His Essay of Dram	natic Poesy is written in dialog	gue form.	
2. His head is the Front	ench critics and his heart bea	ts to the English poetry of	the past.
3. The three unities	are important to abide by.		
4. He neither loves S	Shakespeare nor he admires .	Jonson.	
10-Mark the WRONG St	tatement in the following on	es.	
1. For Pope nature i	s the standard, the rule, the I	oridle that curbs.	
2. Pope's Essay on C	Criticism is restricted to critics	and critical principles.	
3. Pope considers go	ood taste and genius necessa	ry for the poets.	
4. For Pope Dryden	is the culminating point of m	odern criticism and the he	eir to Aristolte and Horace
the artist and bring I 1. T.S. Eliot 12-According to Mather	at the duty of the critic was home to the people acknowl 2. Mathew Arnold w Arnold, the strongest part	3. W. Wordsworth of our religion is its	e was 4. S. T. Coleridge
1. poor people		2. philistine	
3. high seriousness		^{4.} unconscious poetry	
	e to his novels and criticism,		
1. realism	^{2.} naturalism	^{3.} expressionism	^{4.} classicism
 14-For Zola the novelist 1.an observer 2. a critic 3. an experimentalis 4. follower of the an 1. 1,2 		3. _{1,3}	^{4.} 3,4
	ot accept the artist as scienti or a sentiment which is perso		
 Emile Zola 	2. Claude Bernard	3. T.S. Eliot	^{4.} Virginia Woolf
16-Matthew Arnold cor	nsidered that	had destroyed religio	n for thinking people.
1. truth	2. middle class	3. seriousness	^{4.} Darwinism

: صفحه 3 از 4 :

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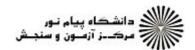


سرى سوال: يک ١	: تستى: ٩٠ تشريحى: ٠	زمان آزمون (دقيقه)	ىداد سوالات: تستى: 30٪ تشريحى: 0
			عن ـــوان درس: نقدادبی ۱
		1717187	ِشته تحصیلی/کد درس: زبان وادبیات انگلیس
17-Samuel Butler not	t only accepted Darwin but	: "improved" on him by	introducing the
1. Lamarckian cou	 ncept of inherited memory.		
	ept of communal psycholog		
	ept of unconscious memor		
	pt of drmatic monolgue.	, .	
	literature, like ic structure of society.	every other cultural pl	nenomenon, was a reflection of
1. Marx		2. Darwin	
3. T.S. Eliot		4. Neo-Aristote	elians
19- The Darwinian sch	nool is said to have had		
1. materialistic de	eterminism	^{2.} dererministi	c materialism
3. cultural politica	al tendency	4. realistic ima	gism
20- In <i>Laughter: An Es</i>	say on the Meaning of the	Comic (1900), it is show	wn how
1. literary criticisr	m might be used in assessin	ig culture.	
2. the findings of	psychology is apprpriated i	n literature.	
3. philosophy ma	y be of use in literary critici	sm.	
4. Religious agnos	sticism finds no place in hild	osophy.	
_	h the commonplace, conve		motion, the original mood, conceals the individual mental
1. Henry Wadswo	orth Longfello	^{2.} John Henry I	Newman
3. Henry Bergson		^{4.} John Claude	Bernard
22-Comedy is not ge	nuine art, says Bergson, sir	nce it concerns itself	
1. with individual	s not with the classes.	^{2.} not with ind	ividuals but with the classes.
3. with trivial not	with the serious.	^{4.} not with triv	ial but with the funny things.
one who most int	_	the extreme individual	interesting because he is the ism of the impressionists and of the nineteenth-century
1. Bergson	^{2.} Croce	3. Eliot	^{4.} Zola



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كارشناسي



سری سوال: یک ۱	نه): تستى: ٩٠ تشريحى: ٠	زمان آزمون (دقية	ىداد سوالات: تستى : 30٪ تشريحى : 0
			عنــــوان درس: نقدادبی ۱
		گلیسی۱۲۱۲۱۴۲	ِشته تحصیلی/کد درس: زبان وادبیات ان
24			
24-According to Croce function is to give a chaits moving force.			al reality of the poem. His its content or that which is
1. the poet	^{2.} the critic	^{3.} the reader	^{4.} the text
25-According tofundamental desires.	literature mov	ves us by presenting in sy	mbolic form our own most
1. Darwinists	^{2.} Calvinists	^{3.} Freudians	^{4.} Marxism
26-The most valid objectio		•	t is that it tends to
1. beguile		2. create unbelieva	ble
^{3.} type		^{4.} get rid of	
27-Perhaps the most extre Edmund Bergler.	me form of	has been base	ed on the ideas of Dr.
1. Genre criticism		^{2.} psychoanalytical	criticism
^{3.} Archetypal criticism		4. Platonic criticism	1
28-A book entitled The Prin	nciples of Literary Critic	ism belongs to	
1. Jack C. Richards	^{2.} I. A. Richards	3. T. S. Eliot	^{4.} F.R. Leavis
29-I. A. Richards divides im is a withdrawing from.	pulses into an appeten	cy which is a seeking afte	r, a(n) which
1. aversion	^{2.} recension	^{3.} reversion	^{4.} revision
30-The critic who is describe religios is	oed as a classicist in lite	rature, a royalist in polition	cs and an Anglo-Catholic in
 Mathew Arnold 	^{2.} T.S. Eliot	^{3.} I. A. Richards	^{4.} Sigmund Freud