

تعداد سؤال: نسی ۳۰ تکمیلی -- تشریحی --
 زمان امتحان: تستی و تکمیلی ۶۵ دقیقه تشریحی --
 تعداد کل صفحات: ۶

نام درس: نقد ادبی (۲)
 رشته تحصیلی: گرایش: زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی
 کد درس: ۱۲۱۲۱۴۴

* استفاده از فرهنگ لغات مجاز نیست.

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.

- developed from Formalism and completely denies any external influences, including the author and the reader.
 - New criticism
 - Marxism
 - Freudianism
 - New Historicism
- Jung stated that the ego was what we think of as our
 - superego
 - inherited memory
 - brain
 - conscious mind
- Formalist critics believe that the value of a work cannot be determined by the author's intention. What term do they use when speaking of this belief?
 - The pathetic fallacy
 - The intentional fallacy
 - The affective fallacy
 - The objective correlative
- As E. D. Hirsh says, for the clarification of, "every shared type of meaning can be defined as a system of conventions". Elsewhere, Hirsh is helpful in showing that when we read a work with which we are not previously familiar, we operate ("triangulate") by moving back and forth from what we know to what we do not know well yet.
 - Genre
 - Myth
 - Theme
 - Plot
- In a literary work, such factors as the eerie locales and stormy weather in Emily Brontë's *Wuthering Heights*, the panic of the green troops in Stephen Crane's *Red Badge of Courage*, the suspense and terror in Edgar Allan Poe's *Tell-Tale Heart*, and many other factors combine to create the
 - Structure
 - Form
 - Atmosphere
 - Style

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19. According to Northrop Frye, in his *Anatomy of Criticism*, the mythos of winter can be associated with
- a. Comedy b. Romance c. Irony d. Tragedy
20. "John Milton's sonnet *On The Late Massacre In Piedmont* commemorates the slaughter in 1655 of the Waldenses, members of a Protestant sect living in the valleys of Northern Italy." This is a pregnant example ofapproach.
- a. Modern b. Historical-biographical c. New critics d. Formalistic
21. Determine **the incorrect** or **irrelevant statement** about *To His Coy Mistress*.
- a. An erotic poem
b. Noah' flood era
c. "Time's winged chariot": a traditional metaphor
d. Death of Elizabeth I
22. What the academic critic needs to keep always in mind is that theresponse is not an inferior response to literature. (After all, we may be sure that Shakespeare did not write *Hamlet* so that scholarly critical approaches to it could be formulated.)
- a. rhetorical b. mythological c. pre-critical d. critical
23. When an image (or an incident or other discrete item) takes on meaning beyond its objective self, it moves into the realm of
- a. symbol b. fallacies c. style d. texture
24. According to your course book, there exists an obviously close connection between mythological criticism and psychological approach. What is it?
- a. Both tend to be philosophical.
b. Both encompass the Greek deities.
c. Both are closely related to biological science.
d. Both are concerned with the motives that underlie human behavior.

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25. Black (darkness) is an archetype associated with
- truth, religious feeling, security, spiritual purity (the color of the Great Mother or Holy Mother)
 - chaos, mystery, the unknown; death; primal wisdom; the unconscious; evil; melancholy
 - birth, warmth, nourishment, protection, fertility, growth, abundance (for example, Demeter, Ceres)
 - sensuality, sexual orgies, fear, danger, darkness, dismemberment, emasculation, death
26. This literary figure brought to England (and thus to America) the conception of a dynamic *imagination* as the shaping power and unifier of vision—a conception he had acquired from his studies of the German philosophical idealists: Kant, Hegel, Fichte, and Schelling.
- T. S. Eliot
 - Ernest Hemingway
 - Samuel Taylor Coleridge
 - William Blake
27. A critic argues that in John Milton's *Samson Agonistes*, the fighting words Samson exchanges with Harapha constitute a reassertion of his manhood. What kind of critical approach is this critic using?
- Formalist approach
 - Psychological approach
 - Mimetic approach
 - Historical approach
28. The main branch of Formalism isFormalism.
- Russian
 - American
 - British
 - French
29. Which of the following literary works **IS NOT** religious and political?
- Hind and the Panther* (by Dryden)
 - Dunciad* (by Pope)
 - Absalom and Achitophel* (by Dryden)
 - On His Blindness* (by Milton)

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30. Decide on the approach of the following lines: "In the central portion of *Huckleberry Finn*, there is a pattern of alternations between land and river. Taking the novel as a whole, then, there is a pattern of departures and returns. And Twain chose Huck Finn himself as the point-of-view character."

- a. Genres approaches in theory
- b. Formalist approach in practice
- c. Textual and genre approaches in theory
- d. Historical and biographical approaches in practice