

1-For centuries in Western Europe, onlywas thought to have sufficient merit for systematic study.

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| 1. romantic literature | 2. the literature of classical antiquity |
| 3. the literature of church | 4. formalistic literature |

2-Thein the work of literature results from the diction and the tone that the speaker employs.

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| 1. atmosphere | 2. character | 3. plot | 4. structure |
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3-The followers of insist that scholars concentrate on the work itself, on the text, and examine it as art.

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| 1. Traditional approach | 2. Psychological approach |
| 3. New criticism | 4. Mythological approach |

4-The aim of is to establish an authentic text or a text which the author intended.

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| 1. traditional criticism | 2. psychological criticism |
| 3. formalistic criticism | 4. textual criticism |

5-Close reading of the text is not significant inapproach as it is in other approaches.

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| 1. Formalistic | 2. Traditional | 3. Mythological | 4. Psychological |
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6- Reading "To His Coy Mistress" from moral and philosophical viewpoint, the theme of the work appears as

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| 1. death | 2. betray | 3. defeat | 4. carpe diem |
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7-..... approach assumes the autonomy of the work itself and the relative unimportance of extra literary considerations.

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| 1. Realistic | 2. Formalistic | 3. Mythological | 4. Traditional |
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8-One of the limitations of Formalistic approach is when

1. it tends to criticize lyric poetry.
2. its focus is on the work of art.
3. the language of literary work tends to approach philosophy, they usually neglect that genre.
4. it considers the work of art as a living organism like a plant.

9-Theis the reservoir of libido, the primary source of all psychic energy.

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| 1. id | 2. ego | 3. superego | 4. subconscious |
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10-T.S. Eliot's idea ofis a "situation or a chain of events which shall be the formula of a particular emotion".

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| 1. objective correlative | 2. organic unity |
| 3. collective unconscious | 4. Calvinism |

11-The common element in both psychological and mythological approaches is that both of them deal with

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| 1. biographical truth | 2. form and context |
| 3. the unconscious | 4. philosophy |

12-.....are the symbolic projections of a group of people's hopes, values, fears and aspirations.

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| 1. dreams | 2. philosophical ideas |
| 3. biographies | 4. myths |

13-Unlike the traditional critic, who relies heavily on history and the biography of the writer, the myth critic is interested more in

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| 1. shape of the work itself |
| 2. prehistory and biographies of the gods |
| 3. moralistic aspects of the work |
| 4. different kinds of neurosis both in the author and in characters |

14-....., a major contribution in Jung's theory, is a psychological "growing up", the process of discovering those aspects of one's self that make one different from other members of his species.

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| 1. Collective unconscious | 2. American dream |
| 3. Shadow | 4. Individuation |

15-According to Jung, the feminine designation in man's psyche or the image of an ideal woman in a man's mind is called.....

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| 1. Shadow | 2. Persona | 3. Anima | 4. Animus |
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16-Huckleberry Finn is considered as a subgenre called

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| 1. Romance | 2. Gothic novel |
| 3. Picaresque novel | 4. Stream of consciousness novel |

17-The backgrounds of Formalistic approach can be found in the writings of

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| 1. Plato, Aristotle and Horace | 2. Pope, Dryden and Johnson |
| 3. Wordsworth, Shelley and Byron | 4. T.S.Eliot, Ezra Pound and W. B. Yeats |

18- *Anatomy of Criticism* is a significant work, written by

1. Northrop Frye 2. Susan Sontag 3. Thomas Gray 4. Ezra Pound

19- Finding the denotative and connotative values and implications of the words are followed in

1. Traditional approach 2. Formalistic approach
3. Mythological approach 4. Psychological approach

20- Susan Sontag, in "Against Interpretation", considers art asspirit and criticism asoperation.

1. energetic / dry-as-dust 2. dry-as-dust / energetic
3. creative / energetic 4. static / energetic

21- In *Huckleberry Finn* is considered as the Good Mother.

1. Miss Watson 2. Sophia Grangerford
3. Mary Jane Willks 4. The Widow Douglas

22-was among those who used New Criticism for the first time.

1. John Crowe Ransom 2. Robert Heilman
3. Ray B. West 4. Caroline Gordon

23- In Jungian psychology, the mediator between ego and the external world which acts like the actor's mask shown to the world is called.....

1. Anima 2. Collective Unconsciousness
3. Persona 4. Shadow

24- The term "common reader" is added to literary criticism by

1. Longinus 2. Plato
3. Dr. Samuel Johnson 4. T.S. Eliot

25- In which literary critical approach to "Everyday Use", the fact that Alica walker was interested in the civil rights movement becomes important?

1. Psychological 2. Historical-Biographical
3. Moral Philosophical 4. Mythological

26- Samuel Taylor Coleridge brought to England the conception ofas the shaping power and unifier of vision.

1. dreams and desires 2. dynamic imagination
3. unconscious mind 4. the philosophical truth



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27-The foundation of Freud's contribution to modern psychology is his emphasis on

1. conscious mental activities
2. instructive possibilities
3. human desires
4. the unconscious aspects of the human psyche

28-In Mythological and Archetypal approach *water* refers to

1. the forces of generation
2. the mystery of creation
3. chaos
4. unity

29-In Mythological approach, the Archetype pattern ofis represented when the hero must die to atone for the people's sins and restore the land to fruitfulness.

1. the quest
2. sacrificial scapegoat
3. initiation
4. escape from time

30-It can be considered that The Moral-Philosophical approach is

1. originated from American critics
2. like Neoclassical ideas
3. as old as classical Greek and Roman Critics
4. a new approach in the 20th century