



Sohag University

Faculty of Arts

Year: 4th

Department of English

Time: Two hours

Modern & Contemporary Literary Criticism (Eng 423)

لائحة جديدة وقديمة

نموذج امتحان استرشادي لامتحان مقرر النقد الأدبي الحديث – الفرقة الرابعة

I. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d.

1. The traditional approach is still used in general surveys of English
 - a) literature
 - b) history
 - c) religion
 - d) geography
2. The traditional approach is essentially one of trying to broaden understanding and
 - a) love
 - b) appreciation
 - c) beauty
 - d) piety
3. In the New Critical approach, the poem is treated as though it were a contemporary
 - a) history
 - b) biography
 - c) production
 - d) romance
4. In the New Critical approach, only (...) is examined thoroughly.
 - a) biography
 - b) personal life
 - c) history
 - d) diction
5. In the New Critical approach, the poem is expected to stand on
 - a) its author
 - b) its own feet
 - c) history

d) the economy

6. The stylistic approach concentrates on the peculiarities of diction and

- a) author
- b) biography
- c) imagery
- d) humor

7. The New Critics approach stresses interdependence and

- a) the author
- b) the reader
- c) satire
- d) organic unity

8. Rhetoric is the art of

- a) persuasion
- b) the novel
- c) drama
- d) poetry

9. How arguments are presented is most relevant to

- a) the rhetorical approach
- b) the traditional approach
- c) drama
- d) the novel

10. The approach which relates writing to underlying patterns of symmetry which are held to be common to all societies is called

- a) New Criticism
- b) traditionalism
- c) structuralist approach
- d) Marxism

11. Struggles of the superego, and the Oedipus complex are relevant to

- a) Marxism
- b) traditional criticism
- c) New criticism
- d) Freudian criticism

12. In which approach are poems placed in their historical context?

- a) New criticism
- b) Freudian
- c) historical approach

d) Structuralism

13. In the biographical approach, the poem is analyzed for relevance to

- a) Its style
- b) its author
- c) its imagery
- d) contradictions

14. The poem may be assessed on its political correctness in the

- a) Marxist approach
- b) Freudian approach
- c) New criticism
- d) structuralism

15. The critical approach which promotes tolerance, social justice, sensitivity to individual wishes and talents is the

- a) Marxist approach
- b) moralist approach
- c) biographical approach
- d) Freudian approach

16. Most books on the development of literary theory in England start with

- a) John Keats
- b) S. T. Coleridge
- c) Matthew Arnold
- d) Tennyson

17. Who inspired the development of the so-called New Criticism in America?

- a) D. H. Lawrence
- b) Lord Byron
- c) James Joyce
- d) I. A. Richards

18. Who was of the opinion that literature, apart from its pleasing aesthetic qualities, had an educational role in people's lives?

- a) D. H. Lawrence
- b) Lord Byron
- c) Matthew Arnold
- d) James Joyce

19. Arnold believed that Darwin's theory of evolution had undermined

- a) religion
- b) art

- c) the upper class
- d) history

20. Which did Arnold express the wish would take religion's place in men's hearts?

- a) material wealth
- b) poetry
- c) philistine values
- d) the aristocracy

II. Indicate whether the following statements are true or false.

1. The traditional approach is essentially one of trying to broaden understanding and romanticism.
2. In the New Critical approach, the poem is detached from its biographical or historical context, and analyzed thoroughly.
3. In the New Critical approach, the poem is treated as though it were a contemporary production.
4. In the New Critical approach, only biography is examined thoroughly.
5. In the New Critical approach, some explanation of unfamiliar words and/or uses may be allowed.
6. The rhetorical approach attempts to understand how the content of the poem, which is more than intellectual meaning, is put across.
7. The New Critics approach stresses interdependence and history.
8. In the structuralist approach, evidence is drawn from sociology and anthropology, and the approach attempts to place the work in larger context rather than assess its quality.
9. The Poststructuralist approach will point to the dissonances and the non sequiturs, and suggest how the poem works by evading or confronting traditional expectations.
10. The aim of Freudian criticism is illumination of psychic conflicts, not aesthetic ranking.
11. In the New Criticism, the whole work is seen through Freudian concepts.
12. In the biographical approach, a poem may be used to illuminate the writer's psychology, or as biographic data.
13. Marxists praise work that analyses or describes the injustices which Marxist societies aim to overcome.
14. Moralistic critics value the humanizing or civilizing mission of economy.
15. Matthew Arnold ushered in an era in which literature was to be considered by influential critics as the central repository of English culture and values.
16. F. R. Leavis and the poet T. S. Eliot, above all, established the notion of the existence of a literary canon.

17. Matthew Arnold was of the opinion that literature had no pleasing aesthetic qualities.
18. F. R. Leavis famously defined culture as 'the best that has been thought and said in the world'.
19. Arnold saw that culture encouraged 'the growth and predominance of our humanity proper, as distinguished from our animality'
20. Recent critics have found it difficult to go along with Arnold's notion of poets as somehow having access to eternally valid wisdom which they impart to others.

Good Luck!
Dr Samir A. Abdelnaim