

Anti-play: A dramatic work which not only ignores the traditional conventions; but actively distorts them. There is no observable plot and little development of character. Dialogue is often inconsequential or totally disconnected. Playwrights of the theatre of the absurd have used anti-play techniques.

50. according to the definition of the “anti-novel” and “anti-play” what is their commonality?

- A) no observable plot
- B) little development of characters
- C) disorderly dialogues
- D) all is correct

Aphorism: A terse statement of a truth or dogma; a pithy generalization which may or may not be witty. The proverb and maxim are often aphoristic. A successful aphorism exposes and condenses at any rate a part of the truth, and is an insight. For instance, the anonymous ‘Conscience is a cur that will let you get past it; but that you cannot keep from barking’. The aphorism is of great antiquity, timeless and international. The classical and Oriental worlds have all made great contributions, and the common stock of wisdom and knowledge everywhere has scattered these nuggets of truth in the writings and saying of many civilizations.

51. the most important features of “Aphorism” are came truly in:

- A) it is not very ancient, and it is timeless and international
- B) it is memorable, belongs to all world and it is timeless and common sense
- C) it derives from Greek and very witty and all kind of maxims are included it
- D) its origin is unknown; but it is usually came out from philosophy

Apocalyptic literature: The literature of revelation, particularly of the future. The last book of the New Testament, The revelation of Saint John, is a classical instance. A work which aspires to the prophetic tone and manner- especially if it be doom-laden and minatory- may also be described as apocalyptic.

52. based on the “Apocalyptic literature” which of the following Persian work is has some aspects of it?

- A) Manteq al-Tayr of Attar
- B) Hadiqa al-Haqiqa of Sanai’i
- C) Ardawiraf namak