

نام درس: فنون و صناعات ادبی

تعداد سؤالات: ۳۰ تکمیلی

زمان امتحان: تستی و تکمیلی ۷۰ دقیقه

رشته تحصیلی: گرایش: زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی

نقطه

تعداد کل صفحات: ۴

کد درس: ۱۷۱۱۲۴

Answer the following questions, by choosing the best choice.

- All of following is correct about metaphor **EXCEPT**
 - metaphor states an equivalence between two dissimilar things
 - metaphor is more logical than a simile
 - metaphor is stronger and more impressive than literal language
 - metaphor can be used in everyday language
- In the following poem, what is compared to candles?
 The stars are not wanted now, put out every one.
 Pack up the moon and dismantal the sun pour away the ocean and sweep up the woods.
 For nothing now can ever come to any good.
 - sun
 - moon
 - star
 - ocean
- The expressions such as “the leg of the table”, “the arm of the chair” and “the heart of matter” are examples of
 - dead metaphor
 - antimetaphor
 - extended metaphor
 - elaborated metaphor
- In the following line, Shakespeare creates a(n) metaphor.
 - [Addressing the people of Rome] you blocks, you stones, you worse than senseless things!
 - extended
 - dead
 - epic
 - dehumanizing
- A (n) is an expression in which you avoid saying something unpleasant and reword it in order to make it pleasant.
 - irony
 - euphemism
 - pastoral
 - prosody
- A brief reference, explicit or implicit to a famous person, place, event, literary work is called
 - motif
 - closure
 - allusion
 - imitation
- The following is examples of
 “Life is a pill which none of us can bear or swallow without gilding.”
 - metaphoric aphorism
 - literary allusion
 - dramatic monologue
 - Rhetorical question

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23. If somebody says, "You speak to me with your eyes, and watch me with your lips", they have used two elements that take each other's place in two syntactically identical sequences. This technique is called
- a. bathos b. epithet c. flashback d. flip- flop
24. In A Tale of Two Cities, Charles Dickens employs this technique when he writes: "It was the best of times, it was the worst of times"
- a. Foreshadowing b. Antithesis
c. Unity of action d. Suspens
25. A(n) is a statement which contains apparently opposing or incongruous elements which, when read carefully, turns out to make sense.
- a. Paradox b. Oxymoron c. Irony d. Zeugma
26. This refers to a play on two words which sound similar but have different spellings.
- a. Homophones b. Homographs c. Homonymicpun d. Mosaic rhyme
27. This refers to the reversing of the elements of the first line in the second line in a balancing pattern.
- a. Anastrophe b. Palindrome
c. Hyperbata d. Chiasmus
28. This refers to the repetition of the same word(s) at the ends of successive clauses, setting up a pronounced rhythm and securing a special emphasis.
- a. Anadiplosis b. Epistrophe c. Epanalepsis d. Anaphora
29. This refers to a word, the sound of which suggests the actual meaning of that words.
- a. Assonance b. Prosody c. Onomatopoeia d. Alliteration
30. In drama..... refers to a speech in which characters speak their thoughts out loud while alone on the stage.
- a. Satire b. Persona c. Pastoral d. Soliloquy