

نام درس: فنون و صناعات ادبی

رشته تحصیلی: گرایش: زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی

کد درس: ۱۷۱۱۲۴

تعداد سؤالات: ۳۰ نمره: ۳۰

زمان امتحان: تستی و تکمیلی ۷۰ دقیقه تشریحی ۱۵ دقیقه

تعداد کل صفحات: ۴

*Answer the following questions, by choosing the best choice.*

- All of following is correct about metaphor **EXCEPT** .....  
 a. metaphor states an equivalence between two dissimilar things  
 b. metaphor is more logical than a simile  
 c. metaphor is stronger and more impressive than literal language  
 d. 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.  
 a. sun                      b. moon                      c. star                      d. ocean
- The expressions such as "the leg of the table", "the arm of the chair" and "the heart of matter" are examples of .....  
 a. dead metaphor                      b. antimetaphor  
 c. extended metaphor                      d. 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!  
 a. extended                      b. dead                      c. epic                      d. dehumanizing
- A (n) ..... is an expression in which you avoid saying something unpleasant and reword it in order to make it pleasant.  
 a. irony                      b. euphemism                      c. pastoral                      d. prosody
- A brief reference, explicit or implicit to a famous person, place, event, literary work is called .....  
 a. motif                      b. closure                      c. allusion                      d. imitation
- The following is examples of .....  
 "Life is a pill which none of us can bear or swallow without gilding."  
 a. metaphoric aphorism                      b. literary allusion  
 c. dramatic monologue                      d. Rhetorical question

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8. A device through which we attribute human qualities to inanimate objects or abstract notions is called .....
  - a. dramatization
  - b. epithet
  - c. soliloquy
  - d. personification
9. A far-fetched metaphor referring to a metaphoric construction in which two apparently dissimilar things are compared to one another is called .....
  - a. Elegy
  - b. Imagery
  - c. Conceit
  - d. Pombast
10. This refers to a narrative in which abstract ideas such as Beauty, Strength, Kinship, Good Deeds, Virtue, Vice, are personified.
  - a. Blank Verse
  - b. Heroic Couplet
  - c. Allegory of Ideas
  - d. Dramatic Monologue
11. Which of the following is loaded with political and historical references?
  - a. George Orwell's Animal Farm
  - b. Jonathan Swift's Gulliver's Travels
  - c. Robert Forst's the Rose Family
  - d. Henry Fielding's Shamela Andrews
12. A(n) ..... is a short metaphoric story that exemplifies a lesson.
  - a. fable
  - b. parable
  - c. anecdot
  - d. Irony
13. "Byzantium" is a symbol of ..... in W.B. Yeats' poetry.
  - a. art
  - b. God
  - c. creativity
  - d. death
14. In which of the following the setting of story goes beyond its literal meaning and acquires a symbolic meaning?
  - a. The medieval morality play 'Everyman'.
  - b. Lillian Hellman's The little Foxes.
  - c. Emily Bornte's Wuthering Heights.
  - d. Thomas Hardy's Tess of the D'urbervilles.
15. This refers to a situation in which an innocent character finds himself in an awkward situation where he has been manipulated by some unknown forces or fate.
  - a. Socratic Irony
  - b. Verbal Irony
  - c. Irony of Character
  - d. Cosmic Irony

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16. In Ernest Hemingway's story, *The Short Happy Life of Francis Macomber*, we see an irony of .....  
 a. situation  
 b. character  
 c. determinism  
 d. Socrates
17. This refers to a situation in which characters display too much confidence in their love affairs but, later, find that their thoughts and expectations were wrong.  
 a. Romantic Irony  
 b. Irony of Origin  
 c. Dramatic irony  
 d. Bomerany Irony
18. Lillian Hellman employs this kind of irony in her play *The little Foxes* in which a cunning, domineering and rapacious woman lets her husband dies by refusing to give his medicine.  
 a. Romantic Irony  
 b. Dramatic Irony  
 c. Bomerany Irony  
 d. Irony of Origins
19. The cynical Captain Yossarian in Joseph Heller's novel *Catch 22* is a notable example of .....  
 a. Irony of character  
 b. Irony of situation  
 c. traditional hero  
 d. Ironic hero
20. This refers to the use of barbed remarks which are made in order to *hurt* someone's feelings or to criticize something in an amusing way.  
 a. Parody  
 b. Sarcasm  
 c. Closure  
 d. Travesty
21. Henry Fielding's novel, *Shamela Andrews* parodies.....  
 a. Samuel Richardson's *Pamela or Vitue Rewarded*.  
 b. Stella Gibbons' *Gold Comfort Earth*.  
 c. Mary webb's *Gone to Earth*.  
 d. Cervantes's *Don Quixote*.
22. This is a device often used in parodies and refers to the intentional drop from the serious and elevated to the trivial and lowly.  
 a. Antithesis  
 b. Decorum  
 c. Anti – Climax  
 d. Monologue

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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