



نام درس: درآمدی بر ادبیات انگلیسی (۱)
رشته تحصیلی: گرایش: مترجمی و ادبیات زبان انگلیسی
کد درس: ۱۷۱۱۴۵ - ۱۷۰۱۴۹
تعداد کل صفحات: ۵

Choose the best option (a, b, c or d) and mark it on your answer sheet.

- What is the broad meaning of literature?
 - Factual or informative writings.
 - Anything written.
 - Fictional or factual reports.
 - Communication of life experiences.
- Which technique(s) are / is used by Dickens in the opening of *Bleak House* to convey the sense of succession of a large number of people?
 - Repetition of certain phrases.
 - Repetition of certain words.
 - Repetition of certain sounds.
 - All above items.
- Which one of the followings is **not** a reason for studying literature ?
 - It widens ones's experience and deepens one's understanding.
 - It helps us understand human nature (ours and others).
 - It is a reason to receive emotional attitude from human contexts.
 - It deals with our troubles in an effective way.
- According to E.M Forster if a character can surprise in a convincing manner that character is
 - round
 - flat
 - static
 - dynamic
- In *Oliver Twist* , Fagin is always seen in dark, dirty and unpleasant places as well as in the company of unpleasant people. Which method is used for his characterization?
 - Appearance and name
 - Speech and action
 - Surroundings
 - Inner thoughts
- In order to describe Thomas Crodgrind as a human without feelings, Charles Dickens (in *Hard Times*) used a series of similies and metaphors to compare him to
 - square
 - building
 - geometrical shape
 - monster

بزرگترین مرکز فروش نمونه سوالات از مدرسه تا دکترا با پاسخ تشریحی و تفسیر
خرید و فروش کتابهای دانشگاه پیام نور - ارائه کلیه خدمات دانشجویی



متفاوت بیاندیشیم ، گزینه هیچکدام را تیک بزنیم

بوکان - پاساژ شهرداری - تلفن: ۶۲۴۹۸۳۳ - ۴۸۲ - نشر تیک

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تعداد سؤالات: ۳۰ تکمیلی -- تشریحی --
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7. Why is point of view so important in modern literary criticism?
 - a. It is the channel through which reader is presented with characters and actions.
 - b. It affects the readers' attitude towards characters and actions.
 - c. Point of view determines "what" the reader is told and "how".
 - d. All above items.
8. Which one of the following points of view is the most independent of the author?
 - a. Dramatic point of view
 - b. Third person omniscient
 - c. First person
 - d. Third person limited omniscient
9. In which point of view do we have a god-like or all-knowing narrator?
 - a. Omniscient
 - b. Limited omniscient
 - c. Dramatic or objective
 - d. First person
10. What is the point of view in Shirley Jackson's *The Lottery*?
 - a. Dramatic
 - b. Omniscient
 - c. Limited omniscient
 - d. Mingling
11. In Shirley Jackson's *The Lottery*, what is the winning prize?
 - a. Heavy crop of corn
 - b. Instant death
 - c. Spring's harvest
 - d. Considerable amount of money
12. In Hemingway's *Hills like white Elephants* what is the main topic of conversation between the two characters? Who refers to this topic?
 - a. Abortion / Jig
 - b. Abortion / no one
 - c. The beer / the narrator
 - d. The hills / both the man and the woman
13. In Katherine Mansfield's *The Fly*, what is the cause of the boss's frustration?
 - a. Death of his son
 - b. Woodfield's bitter words
 - c. His wife's and daughter's behaviour
 - d. All above items
14. In which order should the events of a story be narrated or explained?
 - a. Time order
 - b. Chronological order
 - c. Causal order
 - d. Order of importance



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15. "Theme" is identical with.....
- plot summary of the story
 - the moral advice or message
 - the central subject matter of the story
 - comment on the story's subject
16. What is the theme of John Galsworthy's *Japanese Quince*?
- The impulse of freedom and beauty inspired by nature can overcome the habits of modern man.
 - The impulse of spring is not strong enough for modern man to overcome his forces of habit and convention.
 - Spring stirs vague longings in the hearts of people.
 - Man identifies himself with natural entities.
17. What is the difference between factual writing and literature?
- Factual presents one point of view, literature different sides of an experience.
 - Literature presents one point of view, factual different sides of an experience.
 - Factual writing deals with reality, literature with fiction.
 - Both deal with real objects but in different situations.
18. Regarding Shakespear's following lines from *Hamlet* which word, phrase or sentence does have irony?
- Gertrude : Thou know'st 'tis common- all that lives must die, passing through nature to eternity.
- Hamlet: Ay, madam, it is common.
- eternity
 - thou know'st 'tis common
 - common
 - all that lives must die
19. What is the difference between sarcasm and irony?
- In irony only one attitude can be attributed to the text.
 - In sarcasm there exists only one real meaning.
 - In sarcasm different meanings exist for the text.
 - In irony one meaning is for ridicule and contempt.



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20. At the end of *Emma*, we understand that Jane Fairfax and Frank Churchill have been engaged all throughout the novel. The effect produced is
a. ironical
b. ambiguous
c. sarcastical
d. dramatic irony
21. What kind of picture is depicted of Miss Bridget Allworthy in Henry Fielding's *Tom Jones*?
“This lady was somewhat past the age of thirty, an aera in which in the opinion of malicious the title of old maid may be used ... generally called, by their own sex, very good woman ...”
a. Sympathizing picture of a pious woman.
b. Sympathizing picture of an old maid.
c. A hypocrite jealous picture of a prejudiced woman.
d. A hostile picture.
22. In Kate Chopin's *The Dream of an Hour* what happened at last to Mrs.Mollard?
a. She died of joy that could kill.
b. She resumed the previous happy life.
c. She rejoined her husband.
d. She could not bear the news of her husband's death.
23. *La Mere Sauvage* is written by
a. Henry Fielding
b. Guy De Maupassant
c. Willam Carlos Williams
d. Shirley Jackson
24. In Heinrich Boll's *My Sad Face* under which law does the policeman arrest the narrator?
The law that
a. criminals should be in prison
b. everyone should know about the latest news
c. everyone should be happy
d. watching the seagulls with sad face is forbidden



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25. In Angelica Gibbs' *The Test* why does Marian need the driving license?
- a. She needs it because she is twenty seven.
 - b. To meet some young blood some nights.
 - c. To drive her employer's children to and from school.
 - d. To drive her employer and Mrs. Ericson.
26. What is the theme in A.B. Guthries's *First Principal* .
- a. If you can fight, do it, otherwise you are a coward.
 - b. Only coward people avoid fight.
 - c. physical strength of men is the most important factor in West communities.
 - d. One may have to prove himself by the rules of his society though he may dislike those rules.
27. Which one of the following character's name is used for characterization?
- a. Woodfield
 - b. Mr. Cusaubon
 - c. Will Ladishlaw
 - d. Thomas Gradgrind
28. is the dictionary meaning of a word, while is related to the associations and emotional colourations of the word.
- a. Denotation / connotation
 - b. Connotation / denotation
 - c. Pan / paradox
 - d. Style / register
29. In the sentence "They went and told the seston and sexton told the bell" we have on the word "tell".
- a. pun
 - b. paradox
 - c. metaphor
 - d. ambiguity
30. A sentence which on the first glance seems to be self contradictory , but on closer examination is found to have a valid meaning is called.....
- a. pun
 - b. simile
 - c. metaphor
 - d. paradox

