

نام درس: فنون و صناعات ادبی

رشته تحصیلی: گرایش: زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی

کد درس: ۱۲۱۲۱۱۴

تعداد سؤال: نسی ۳۰ تکمیلی -- تشریحی --

زمان امتحان: تستی و تکمیلی ۵۵ دقیقه تشریحی -- دقیقه

تعداد کل صفحات: ۶

\* استفاده از فرهنگ لغات مجاز نیست.

**Directions: Answer the following questions by choosing the best choice (a, b, c or d)**

- Which of the following statement is correct about figurative language?
  - Figurative language is necessarily full of cliché's of common language.
  - Figurative sentences are plain and ordinary and are used in their original meanings.
  - Figurative language is an inseparable part of everyday language.
  - In figurative language, words are used in their primary sense.
- Comparing two notions of metaphor and simile which of the following statements is correct?
  - A metaphor is more logical than a simile.
  - A simile is stronger in expression than a metaphor.
  - Metaphor is an explicit comparison between things of unlike nature.
  - A metaphoric expression is more a impressive expression than a simile.
- What is the ground of the simile in the following lines?
 

-Life is as tedious as a twice- told tale

- Vexing the dull ear of a drowsie man.

  - boredom
  - emptiness
  - a twice told story
  - the brevity of life
- In the following lines *stars* are compared to .....
 

- The stars are not wanted now; put out everyone.

Pack up the moon and dismantle the sun

Pour away the ocean and sweep up the woods

For nothing now can ever come to any good.

  - everyone
  - candles
  - the sun
  - the woods

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5. The expressions “*The man is very stiff – necked*” and “*my heart sank when I heard the news*” are .....
  - a. literal sentences
  - b. anti – simile
  - c. extended similes
  - d. dead metaphors
6. Why do we use the metaphoric expressions such as “*Love is a bed of roses*”?
  - a. to make abstract or indefinable concepts tangible, palpable and concrete.
  - b. to prolong the process of understanding by using figurative language.
  - c. to make a logical connection between abstract concepts and concrete objects.
  - d. to create a situation in which real concepts seem to be unreal.
7. The following expression is an example of .....  
-[ *Addressing the people of Rome*] *You blocks, you stones, you worse than senseless things!*  
(Shakespeare)
  - a. Homeric metaphor
  - b. ironic metaphor
  - c. dehumanizing metaphor
  - d. dead metaphor
8. An expression in which you avoid saying something unpleasant and reword it in order to make it pleasant is called a (n) .....
  - a. Truism
  - b. Euphemism
  - c. Aphorism
  - d. Prosody
9. Which literary device is used in the following expression?  
-“*America’s long- running romance with Hollywood seems to be over*”.
  - a. Aphorism
  - b. Epanalepsis
  - c. Understatement
  - d. Personification
10. A narrative in which abstract ideas such as beauty, strength, kinship, Good deeds, death, Virtue, Vice, ... are personified. Refers to .....
  - a. allegory of ideas
  - b. apostrophe
  - c. animated metaphor
  - d. metaphysical conceit

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- 11 Which of the following statements is correct about Jonathan Swift's Gulliver's Travels?
- It is a short Metaphoric story.
  - It satirizes women of expensive habits and blind lovers.
  - It is loaded with political and historical references.
  - It parodies Mary Webb's The house in Dormer forest.
12. *He came and took me by the hand*  
*Up to the red rose tree.*  
*He kept his meaning to himself*  
*But gave a rose to me.*
- Considering the above lines, which of the following statements is correct?
- The poem is an example anti- metaphor.
  - "Rose" is a symbol signifying beauty and love.
  - The literary device of apostrophe is used in the poem.
  - Human characteristics are given to a tree.
13. All of the following is correct about myths **EXCEPT** (that) .....
- myths are static and do not change over time.
  - they are stories of special metaphoric or symbolic significance.
  - mythical themes and those of creation and destiny, birth and death and fertility and sterility.
  - the names of certain real figures such as Caesar and Napoleon carry a sort of mythic force.
14. "Mr Allworthy: referring to a benevolent man in Henry Fielding's novel Tom Jones is an example of a(n).....
- misname
  - verbal irony
  - apt name
  - non- verbal irony
15. The kind of irony which refers to a situation in which the speaker, with a pose of ignorance shows himself/ herself eager to be instructed is called .....
- cosmic irony
  - Irony of situation
  - Irony of character
  - Socratic irony

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16. Which type of irony do we encounter in Thomas Hardy's novel Tess of the D'Urbervilles: A  
pure woman?
  - a. Cosmic irony
  - b. Irony of character
  - c. Sustained irony
  - d. Socratic irony
17. Which kind of irony is employed in Lillian Hellman's The Little Foxes?
  - a. Dramatic irony
  - b. Boomerang irony
  - c. Romantic irony
  - d. Irony of origins
18. The term .....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. Pardoy
  - b. travesty
  - c. Anadiplosis
  - d. Sarcasm
19. Which of the following parodies Samuel Richardson's epistolary novel, Pamela or Virtue Rewarded?
  - a. Stella Gibbons' Cold comfort Farm.
  - b. Mary Webb's The golden Arrow.
  - c. Henry Fielding's Shamela Andrews.
  - d. Benjamin Zephaniah's Talking Tukeys.
20. The device often used in parodies that refers to the intentional drop from the serious and elevated to the trivial and lowly is called ..... Writers use this in order to achieve a comic or satiric effect.
  - a. antithesis
  - b. ati – climax
  - c. archaism
  - d. anaphora
21. Which technique is used in the following lines?  
*In the poet's case,  
The ear speaks,  
he mouth listens.*
  - a. Zeugma
  - b. Flip- Flop
  - c. Oxymoron
  - b. Paradox

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22. Which technique is used in the following lines?

- I know that I shall meet my fate

Somewhere among the clouds above,

Those that I fight I do not hate,

Those that I guard I do not love; *W.B. Yeats*

a. Antithesis

b. Oxymoron

c. playing – down

d. Hyperbole

23. This term .....refers to a single word (usually a verb) that yokes two different words in a way that the relationship between the verb and one of these words is unexpected or figurative.

a. Paradox

b. truism

c. Zeugma

d. Bathos

24. The term ..... is the juxtaposition of antonyms or two contradictory words or the yoking of two contradictory terms. Writers often use it to show the multifarious aspects of life and a mixture of attitudes toward it.

a. sarcasm

b. Parody

c. anti – climax

d. oxymoron

25. Which technique is used in the following sentences?

- “*His eloquence would split the rocks*”.- “*Your tale, sir, would cure deafness*.”

a. Paradox

b. Hyperbole

c. Understatemnt

d. Sarcasm

26. The inversion or distortion of the natural or usual word order, is called ..... This technique is used in the following

- *Him [ Satan] the almighty power.**Hurled headlong.....*

a. anastrophe

b. chiasmus

c. parallelism

d. bathos

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27. the term..... refers to accumulation of several synonymous words in order to depict, with greater force, the same idea. Example: - Then you have a beautiful, calm, without a cloud, smooth sea, placid ..... moon looking down so peaceful.
- a. Refrain  
b. Metabole  
c. Epanalepsis  
d. Repetition
28. The term ..... refers to the repetition of similar vowel sounds, preceded and followed by different consonants.
- a. epistrophe  
b. assonance  
c. onomatopoeia  
d. alliteration
29. A poem that expresses a person's nostalgic feelings and longings for life in the countryside is called .....
- a. Lyric  
b. Sonnet  
c. Pastoral  
d. Persona
30. In drama, ..... refers to a speech in which characters speak their thoughts out loud while alone on the stage.
- a. Soliloquy  
b. Suspense  
c. Satire  
d. Stanza