

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: --
زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۵۰ تشریحی: --



نام درس: فنون و صناعات ادبی
رشته تحصیلی / کد درس: زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی - ۲۱۱۴

مجاز است.

استفاده از:

کد سری سؤال: یک (۱)

امام خمینی (ره): این محرم و صفر است که اسلام را زنده نگه داشته است.

Instructions: Read the following multiple choice questions carefully; choose the most appropriate answer (from among items a, b, c, or d) and then mark it on your answer sheet.

- In metaphoric language when we use words and images, the two legs of the comparison must be essentially from each other.
 - tenor
 - alike so
 - so alike
 - different
- "My heart is a singing bird" is a type of language that is called
 - metaphoric
 - decadent
 - epic
 - heroic
- "Written laws are like spider's webs." This line of poetry does use
 - pun
 - simile
 - succession
 - beatification
- The dead metaphors or similes are metaphoric expressions that have become
 - stubborn and poetic
 - hidden agents
 - apparent jokes
 - obsolete and clichéd
- Sometimes we use metaphoric language (similes or metaphors) to make
 - something which is abstract, concrete and tangible.
 - language difficult and turgid.
 - too many abstract words.
 - didactical language, imaginative and attacking to the point.
- It is said that metaphoric language (in literature and criticism too) prevents the language from becoming and
 - simple / hard
 - spoken / uttered
 - bombastic / pompous
 - narrowed / needed
- It is also claimed that the knowledge of rhetoric is a(n)..... from the ancient time.
 - Academic art
 - technique of persuasion
 - generally every man's art
 - very concerned metaphoric art
- When you have "a poem that expresses a person's nostalgic feelings and longings for life in the country side," it is called
 - pathos
 - eulogy
 - eclogue
 - pastoral
- It is said that the best lyrics are in tone.
 - emotional and musical
 - sensationalistic and distinctive
 - emotionally tense and particular
 - those culturally and conclusively deep
- The following sentence is an example of

The food was delicious (!) I'd rather take it home to my dogs.

 - dramatic pun
 - dramatism
 - verbal irony
 - sarcasticism

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11. It is in *Socratic irony* that the speaker, with a pose of ignorance, shows
- a. knowledgeability b. eagerness to be instructed
c. his knowledgeability he/she has d. that he knows what he talks about
12. When in literature innocent character finds himself in an awkward situation where he has been manipulated by some unknown fate, you call it
- a. irony b. mannerism c. cosmic irony d. fatalism situation
13. When in rhetoric a single name means the exact opposite of its usual meaning you are using
- a. misname b. apt name c. character d. antiheroism
14. "*Sheathe thy impatience*" in this statement impatience is compared to a
- a. target b. sword c. music d. melody
15. From rhetorical point of view, when we say "*life is but a walking shadow*," "life" is and "walking shadow" is
- a. sound / playful b. playful / sound
c. vehicle / tenor d. tenor / vehicle
16. "*Language is a steed that carries you into a far country*," from figurative point of view in this statement.
- a. *language* is tenor and *steed* is vehicle
b. *far country* is tenor but *steed* is too
c. *steed* is tenor and *language* is vehicle
d. *you* and *a far country* both are vehicle
17. When the comparison is elaborated and spread over a number of lines you apply
- a. epic similes b. long metaphor c. Miltonic metaphor d. Homeric metaphor
18. "*Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?*" the quoted statement is an example of
- a. negative simile b. interrogative irony
c. comparative anapest d. comparative metaphor
19. "*Better to marry than to burn*," the quoted statement is an example of in the Bible.
- a. explicitness b. metaphorical allusion
c. religious tie d. split metaphor
20. "*Marriage is one long conversation, chequered by disputes*." the quoted statement is used as an example of
- a. religious advice b. rhetorical advice
c. metaphoric aphorism d. prophetic conversation

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21. When you attribute human qualities to some inanimate objects, notions, abstract things, you frankly use
- a. personification b. exemplification c. visualization d. anthropography
22. The following lines are the actual exemplification of
- Break Break Break, / On thy cold grey stones, O Sea!***
- a. style b. prosody c. persona d. apostrophe
23. "He is learning fast. Are you learning fast?" The above statements are exemplification of
- a. apostrophe b. alliteration c. anadiplosis d. omission
24. The following Percy B. Shelly's line is an example of
- An old, mad, blind, despised, and dying kind***
- a. initiation b. remembrance c. assonance d. murmuring
25. Words such as *splash, bang, boom, buzz,* and *hiss* are the very real examples of
- a. onomatopoeia b. descriptive codes
c. codes of description d. anadiplosis
26. When, in speech or oration, you refer to extending, magnifying or emphasizing a point in an argument by dint of repetition, you call itin rhetoric.
- a. ellipsis b. animation c. apostrophe d. amplification
27. In literature, when you refer to the deliberate omission of a word or of words which are readily implied by the context, you apply the term.....
- a. scheme b. ellipsis c. restraint d. inaccuration
28. When one does want to apply the repetition of the same word or group of words at the beginning of successive clauses, he or she does employ
- a. anaphora b. alliteration c. assonance d. consonance
29. Pride in the following statement is a
- He swallowed his pride and a cough lozenge.***
- a. vague b. lexical c. paradox d. zeugma
30. When Shakespeare uses clock in *Julius Caesar* to strike the time, it is called in literature.....
- a. oxymoron b. hyperbole c. anachronism d. pun