

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: --
زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۵۵ تشریحی: --

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نام درس: رمان (۱)
رشته تحصیلی / کد درس: زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی (۲۱۳۸)

مجاز است.

استفاده از:

کد سری سؤال: یک (۱)

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

Aspects of the Novel

- The basis of a novel is a, which is a narrative of events arranged in time sequence.
 - theme
 - character
 - story
 - point of view
- Emily Brontë, Sterne, Proust and Gertrude Stein were among those authors who tried to
 - abolish time and smash up their clock and scatter its fragments over the world.
 - limit the plot to one action so that the reader can understand it.
 - reveal the hidden life of their characters and give them a sense of reality.
 - examine the various forms of aesthetic activity and relate it to the real nature of man.
- If a character in a novel is exactly like Queen Victoria, then it actually is Queen Victoria, and the novel, or all of it that the character touches, becomes
 - an autobiography
 - a novel
 - a memoir
 - a tragedy
- A Jane Austen novel is more complicated than a Defoe, because
 - the characters are more modern and elegant in Jane Austen's novel.
 - the characters are inter-dependent, and there is the additional complication of a plot in Jane Austen's novel.
 - the characters cannot spread themselves completely in Defoe's novel.
 - the characters have to adapt themselves to the requirements of plot in Defoe's novel.
- Aristotle believes: "..... gives us qualities, but it is in actions—what we do—that we are happy or the reverse."
 - plot
 - pattern
 - fantasy
 - character
- The aspect of novel demands two qualities: humility and the suspension of the sense of humor.
 - prophetic
 - fantastic
 - rhythmic
 - realistic

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7. The difference between art and history is that In this way the novelist of the future will have to pass all the new facts through the old if variable mechanism of the creative mind.

- a. art develops while history stands still. b. history develops while art stands still.
c. history is creative while art is not. d. art is restricted while history is broad.

8. The phrase "the development of the novel" might cease to be a pseudo-scholarly tag or a technical triviality, and become important, because

- a. it implied the static condition of humanity.
b. it implied the crablike movement of humanity.
c. it implied the development of humanity.
d. it implied the knowledge of humanity.

David Copperfield

9. What does the sign that David is forced to wear during his stay at boarding school say?

- a. "Violent boy / Take care of him." b. "Take care of him. He bites."
c. "Beware of Dog". d. "Beware of Terrorist".

10. Why did Miss Betsey storm out on the night that David was born?

- a. She was shocked by the young age of her brother's widow.
b. She was offended by a comment made by David's mother.
c. She found the doctor to be very rude and insulting.
d. She was upset that David turned out to be a boy.

11. What happens while David is in Yarmouth with Peggotty?

- a. His mother marries Mr. Murdstone. b. His mother has a baby.
c. His aunt dies. d. He gets sick.

12. Mr. Murdstone was a stepfather.

- a. kind b. strict c. generous d. loving.



13. Where does David live when he goes to London to work?
- a. With the Wickfields. b. With Steerforth.
c. In a hotel. d. In a spare room belonging to the Micawber family.
14. What does Miss Betsey decide to do about David?
- a. Accept him as her ward. b. Send him home with the Murdstones.
c. Kick him out on the street. d. Beat him.
15. What is the last thing Steerforth asks of David?
- a. To visit his family one more time. b. To remember him at his best.
c. To tell Emily he loves her. d. To tell Ham he is sorry.
16. Who is with Dora when she dies?
- a. Agnes b. Peggotty c. Her aunts d. Her neighbors
17. "Barkis is willing" to
- a. marry Clara Peggot b. drive David to Yarmouth
c. lend David money d. leave the city
18. When David tells Dora he's lost his money, she
- a. begins to learn cooking
b. says Jip must have a chop every day
c. talks romantically about the Cottage of content
d. leaves home forever
19. The "Memorial" is
- a. Mr. Dick's writing about his affairs
b. the novel David writes about Dora's death
c. the monument Mrs. Steerforth builds to her son
d. the novel Dora reads in bed
20. Two contrasting ideas of "firmness" are held by
- a. Miss Murdstone and Peggotty b. Mr. Murdstone and Aunt Betsey
c. Mr. Spenlow and Mr. Jorkins d. Dora and Agnes

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Oliver Twist

21. Which of these best describes *Oliver Twist*?

- a. Feminist novel b. Gothic novel c. Social novel d. Autobiography

22. What was the punishment given to Oliver for asking some more of soup?

- a. instant confinement b. no punishment
c. whippings d. hanging

23. What was the name of Oliver's mother?

- a. Maylie b. Charlotte c. Bedwin d. Agnes

24., the Jewish criminal, teaches Oliver and others how to survive in the streets.

- a. The Artful Dodger b. Fagin c. Charlie Bates d. Jack Dawkins

25. Why is Oliver chased and taken to the police station?

- a. He's caught killing a man. b. He insulted and attacked a policeman.
c. He's accused of theft. d. He's recognized as a runaway.

26. kidnaps Oliver and brings him back to Fagin while Oliver is delivering the books.

- a. The Artful Dodger b. Bet c. Nancy d. Bill Sikes

27. Why do Fagin and Sikes think Oliver will be best for the job they are planning?

- a. He will be least likely to betray them. b. He will be too scared to disobey.
c. He looks innocent. d. He is the smallest.

28. What happened to Oliver in the last chapter?

- a. He was sent back to the workhouse b. He was adopted by Mr. Brownlow
c. He was arrested by the police d. He was found murdered

29. One of the main themes of *Oliver Twist* is

- a. the demolishing of miserable people in the society.
b. the controlling of the world by robbers.
c. the struggle of an individual in a harsh world for his survival.
d. the separation of children and parents because of poverty.

30. The climax of *Oliver Twist* occurs

- a. in Chertsey, when the wounded Oliver, seeking help, reaches the same house where he had gone earlier with Sikes to commit robbery.
b. in a small town seventy five miles north of London where Oliver is born.
c. on the way to London, Oliver meets a young man named John Dawkins who gives him food and promises to provide him shelter in London.
d. after he hits Noah for taunting him and insulting his mother, Oliver is beaten up and confined to a dark room.