



مجاز است.

استفاده از:

1. Figurative Language .....
  - a. Is a form of language takes the meaning of words in their primary sense
  - b. Makes the meaning more pointed and clear
  - c. Is a form of language that contains no images
  - d. Makes meaning more difficult and complicated
2. Which one of the following statements is **WRONG**?
  - a. A metaphor is less logical than a simile
  - b. Simile is an implicit comparison of two similar things
  - c. Metaphor draws equivalence between two dissimilar things
  - d. A metaphor is a weaker expression than a simile
3. The legs of the table is an example of .....
  - a. Dead metaphor
  - b. Metaphoric aphorism
  - c. Anti-metaphor
  - d. Language policy
4. According to Wallace Stevens "..... is a means through which we escape from cliché".
  - a. Metaphor
  - b. overstatement
  - c. simile
  - d. bombast
5. Addressing the people of Rome as "you blocks, you stones, you worse than senseless things!" , Shakespeare is using .....
  - a. Anti-metaphors
  - b. Dehumanizing metaphors
  - c. Homeric Metaphor
  - d. Laconic metaphors
6. As far as we know she has recently been eating for two. *Eating for two* is a metaphoric .....
  - a. synergy
  - b. euphemism
  - c. irony
  - d. extension
7. "Life is a school of probability". This is a/an .....
  - a. Metaphoric aphorism
  - b. maxim
  - c. Animated metaphor
  - d. witticism



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8. A metaphoric construction in which two apparently dissimilar things are compared to one another is called .....

- a. metaphor  
b. aphorism  
c. Conceit  
d. Far-fetched simile

9. The comic stories in which the animals are shown to behave in human ways are called .....

- a. Comic stories  
b. Beast fable  
c. Animal Farm  
d. Anthropomorphic literature

10. Based on the theory of ..... It is held that literature is a form of repetition.

- a. history  
b. mythology  
c. symbolism  
d. intertextuality

11. The use of 'pen' instead of 'style of writing' in the sentence "Hafez had an excellent pen", is called .....

- a. anaphora  
b. anachronism  
c. metonymy  
d. symbolism

12. When we say "this university is unique in its way" and by this we mean "it is a backward university" we have used .....

- a. Metaphysical conceit  
b. irony  
c. Sarcasm  
d. Backhanded complement

13. The use of "Mr. Tiny" to refer to a tall and huge man is called .....

- a. charcateronym  
b. misname  
c. apronym  
d. Ticket name

14. The kind of irony which refers to a situation in which the speaker, with a pose of ignorance, shows himself /herself to be instructed is called .....

- a. Cosmic irony  
b. Cosmic Irony  
c. Socratic irony  
d. Irony of situation



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## استفاده از:

15. The manipulation of the characters by unknown forces or fate and as a result he / she finds himself/herself in an awkward situation is called .....

- a. Situational irony  
b. Cosmic irony  
c. Socratic irony  
d. Irony of character

16. A situation in which characters display too much confidence in their love affairs but find that their thoughts were wrong. This is called .....

- a. Irony of logic  
b. Romantic irony  
c. sarcasm  
d. Original irony

17. In Lillian Hellman's "The Little Foxes" a cunning and domineering woman refuses to give the medicine to her husband but is defined by her daughter. This is called .....

- a. Dramatic Irony  
b. Situational Irony  
c. Ironic hero  
d. Boomerang Irony

18. The use of the barbed remarks to hurt someone's feelings is called .....

- a. sarcasm  
b. parody  
c. antithesis  
d. irony

19. Henry Fielding's "Shamela Andrews" is a ..... of Richardson's "Pamela".

- a. imitation  
b. allusion  
c. sarcasm  
d. parody

20. "In the poet's case / The Ear speaks, / The mouth listens." This is an example of .....

- a. enjambment  
b. Anti-climax  
c. antithesis  
d. Flip-flop

21. In which one of the following sentences oxymoron is **not** used?

- a. What a cruel kindness!  
b. Make a beautiful ugly puppet  
c. I hate and love  
d. What a foolish idiot man

22. When some apparently opposing or incongruous elements read carefully and then turn out to make sense finally they are called .....

- a. oxymoron  
b. paradox  
c. antithesis  
d. truism



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23. In the sentence "he lost his hat and his temper" we have .....

- a. ellipsis  
b. zeugma  
c. Verbal irony  
d. metathesis

24. Which one of the following examples is not an example of hyperbole?

- a. Your tale, sir, would cure blindness.  
b. Making a mountain out of molehill.  
c. His eloquent would split the rocks.  
d. The modern bombs are modern firecrackers.

25. In order to evade the negative meanings that ambiguity has acquired, some prefer to refer to call it .....

- a. plurisignation  
b. pun  
c. litotes  
d. equivoque

26. What kind of pun is used in the following conversation?

"I'm not myself, you see." "I don't see." Said the caterpillar.

- a. homograph  
b. homonymic  
c. asteismus  
d. homophone

27. "Fair is foul, and foul is fair" is an example of .....

- a. Hyperbate  
b. chiasmus  
c. palindrome  
d. anastrophe

28. The use of "our queer dean" instead of "Our dear queen" is an example of .....

- a. anadiplosis  
b. amplication  
c. Anaphora  
d. spoonerism

29. The repetition of the last word(s) of one clause at the beginning of the following clause is called .....

- a. apostrophe  
b. epistrophe  
c. epaneplesis  
d. anadiplosis

30. "Splash, bang, boom,..." in which the sound and the meaning of words are close to each other is called .....

- a. alliteration  
b. onomatopoeia  
c. parenthesis  
d. assonance