



مجاز است.

استفاده از:

1. A(n) ..... is any fairly short poem, consisting of the utterance by a single speaker, who expresses a state of mind or a process of perception, thought, and feeling.
  - a. sonnet
  - b. lyric
  - c. epic
  - d. elegy
2. Pastoral poetry is a .....
  - a. conventional poem expressing the poet's nostalgic image of the peace and simplicity of the life of shepherds.
  - b. long lyric poem that is serious in subject and treatment, elevated in style, and elaborate in its structure.
  - c. French term for a kind, a literary type or class.
  - d. work of fiction shorter than a novel but longer than a short story.
3. What we mean by literature includes all the following statements **except** .....
  - a. It is the imaginative representation of man's experimental and emotional touches to himself, to life, and to the world.
  - b. It is something deep and broad that is connected to everything except man's life and experience.
  - c. It is a sense-based cognition of human experiences.
  - d. It is one of the main stores of human knowledge and mental activities.
4. Mark the **WRONG** statement about fiction.
  - a. It is any literary *narrative* in prose or verse.
  - b. It, in narrow sense, denotes only narratives that are written in prose.
  - c. Instead of being an account of events that actually happened, the events of fiction are invented.
  - d. short narrative, in prose or verse, that exemplifies an abstract moral thesis or principle of human behavior
5. A kind of literature that is written purely for entertainment and which helps us pass the time agreeably is called .....
  - a. Interpretive literature
  - b. Escape Literature
  - c. Legend
  - d. Allusion
6. *The Fox and the Crow* and *the Ant and the Grasshopper* are examples of ..... written by Aesop.
  - a. fable
  - b. anecdote
  - c. legend
  - d. folktale
7. The stories of "Ali Baba", "Aladdin", and "Sinbad the Sailor" are included in .....
  - a. *The Canterbury Tales*
  - b. *The Merchant and the Genie*
  - c. *Arabian Nights*
  - d. *Fairy Tales*



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8. Which one of the following statements is **WRONG** about Boccaccio's *The Decameron*?
- This collection of one hundred witty, high-spirited stories set within a framework
  - The participants have gone on a pilgrimage and are settled in a country villa outside Florence.
  - A group of friends, seven women and three men, amuse one another over a period of ten days.
  - It is the first and finest prose masterpiece of Italian Renaissance.
9. Novel and the Short Story both have the fundamental aspect of ..... in common.
- storytelling
  - magnitude in extent
  - reader's response
  - interpretive literature
10. Where and when the concrete events, actions, experiences, and social human challenges take place is called .....
- Aura
  - Imaginary setting
  - Ambience
  - Realistic Setting
11. The whole dominant emotional tone spread in a particular literary genre is called .....
- narration
  - setting
  - aura
  - event
12. The point at which the action stops rising and begins to fall or reverse is called .....
- anticlimax
  - crisis
  - resolution
  - Climax
13. In literature, ..... denotes the resolution of conflict in fiction or drama.
- Curiosity
  - Denouement
  - Inciting incident
  - Conflict
14. the practice of some Greek playwrights to end a drama with a god, lowered to the stage by a mechanical apparatus ,was called.....
- Falling action
  - Deus ex Machina
  - Expectation
  - Falling god
15. The .....in a dramatic or narrative work is constituted by its events and actions, as these are rendered and ordered toward achieving particular artistic and emotional effects.
- conflict
  - story
  - plot
  - structure
16. Aristotle assigns ..... the place of chief status in writing and calls it "the first principle, and, as it were, the soul of a tragedy".
- Rising action
  - Resolution
  - Plot
  - The conflict
17. According to E.M. Forster story arouses only .....
- emotions
  - memory
  - curiosity
  - intelligence
18. What does plotting mean?
- The process of changing a sequential arrangement of incidents into a causal and inevitable arrangement.
  - Arranging some episodes which follow no pattern.
  - Arranging some episodes that don't make a "whole".
  - Arranging some separated episodes into an arbitrary sequence.



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19. A leading character who is not, like a "hero" perfect or even outstanding, but is rather ordinary and representative of the more or less average person is called .....
- a. confidante      b. antihero      c. protagonist      d. hero
20. In ....., the Character is presented in action, with little or no explicit comment by the author.
- a. Implicit exposition      b. Objective exposition  
c. Explicit exposition      d. Representation through character
21. Which one of the following statements is **WRONG** about Miss. Brill?
- a. Miss Brill copes with her isolation by completely deluding herself and ignoring that she is isolated.  
b. Through the character of Miss Brill, Katherine Mansfield reveals a woman who has the ability to enjoy a simple world of her own elaborate creation.  
c. The character, Miss Brill, lives in the real world in which her aging and loneliness are apparent.  
d. Miss Brill is a self-contained woman, not pessimistic but settled and contained.
22. A perspective that can be seen from one character's view, then another's, then another's, or can be moved in or out of any character at any time is called .....
- a. Objective point of view      b. First person point of view  
c. Reliable narration      d. Omniscient Point of view
23. The presentation of the thoughts going through a character's head within a certain period of time, mingling memory and present experiences, and employing transitional links that are psychological rather than strictly logical is called .....
- a. Third person point of view      b. Stream of consciousness  
c. Focalization      d. Omniscient point of view
24. Which one of the following statements is **not true** about theme?
- a. The Theme of any literary fiction is its fusing or the confederating vision of man's life, experiences and of the world he uncovers.  
b. The reader should carefully read and understand the very core of the piece in order to find out the "theme".  
c. It is the specific idea which is explicit and not implicit.  
d. The main concern of a work of art is its Theme.
25. The theme of Borges's *The Immortals* is .....
- a. the infinite and the immortality      b. death and immortality  
c. loyalty and love      d. life and death



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26. A dramatic means of letting an audience know a character's thoughts and feelings is called ..... which is also regarded as "thinking aloud".

- a. dramatic monologue      b. soliloquy      c. aside      d. monologue

27. Which of the following statements is True about "Absurd Drama"?

- a. A type of drama, radically nonrealistic in both content and presentation, that emphasizes the emptiness, or meaninglessness of life.  
b. A type of drama, radically realistic in its content and presentation, that emphasizes the fullness and meaningfulness of life.  
c. A type of drama, radically realistic in its content and not in presentation, that emphasizes the fullness and meaningfulness of life.  
d. A type of drama, radically realistic in its content and presentation, that emphasizes the emptiness, or meaninglessness of life.

28. Which of the following statements WRONG about Chekov's Dramas?

- a. Much of the action in his plays take the form of arrivals and departures.  
b. His works have no real plot.  
c. He believed it is not the task of a good dramatist to explore the complexities of the human condition when faced with financial ruin and infidelity.  
d. Chekhov's dialogue is like counterpoint in music where characters talk from within the shell of their own miseries.

29. Improbable situations, violent conflicts, physical action, and coarse wit over characterization or articulated plot are the characteristics of .....

- a. Romantic comedy      b. Satiric comedy      c. Farce      d. Melodrama

30. A kind of comedy which evokes "intellectual laughter" at the spectacle of folly, pretentiousness, and funny reflections in human behavior is called .....

- a. High comedy      b. Low comedy      c. Restoration comedy      d. Comedy of error