

تعداد سؤالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: —

نام درس: رمان (۲)

زمان آزمون: تستی: ۵۵ تشریحی: — دقیقه

رشته تحصیلی و کد درس: زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی

آزمون نمره منفی دارد ○ ندارد ⊗

۱۲۱۲۱۴۹

مجاز نیست.

استفاده از: فرهنگ لغات

کد سری سؤال: یک (۱)

امام علی (ع): برتری مردم به یکدیگر، به دانش‌ها و خردهاست؛ نه به ثروت‌ها و تبارها.

**Directions: Choose the best choice and mark it on your answer sheet.****- Animal Farm**

- The pig that emerges as the leader of Animal Farm after the rebellion was.....  
a. Boxter                      b. Snowball                      c. Napoleon                      d. Squealer
- "I will work harder" and "Napoleon is always right", are the two mottoes expressed by ..... in *Animal Farm*.  
a. Boxter                      b. Snowball                      c. Napoleon                      d. Squealer
- Animal Farm* is an animal fable. This novel allegorizes the rise to power of the dictator.....  
a. Lenin                      b. Joseph Stalin                      c. Napoleon                      d. Hitler
- The struggle and rivalry between Napoleon and Squealer symbolizes the political struggle between .....  
a. Hitler and Bonaparte                      b. Lenin and Stalin  
c. Napoleon and Stalin                      d. Trotsky and Stalin
- "All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others." This commandment in *Animal Farm* represents .....  
a. the abuse of language to get power                      b. the abuse of trust to reach power  
c. the misunderstanding of language                      d. the naivety of the working class
- Animal Farm* is filled with songs and poems. All of these songs serve as .....  
a. a means to reach social equality                      b. a means to express freedom  
c. propaganda to control society                      d. to control society and to reach equality
- The great windmill in *Animal Farm* symbolizes the pigs' .....  
a. vain ideals for diplomatic concerns                      b. manipulation of other animals  
c. intellectual power                      d. false ideals for political power
- The story of *Animal Farm* is told from the perspective of .....  
a. Boxter                      b. Napoleon                      c. all animals                      d. the pig rulers

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9. There are seven commandments in *Animal Farm* to be obeyed by all. But they become more and more disintegrated and perverted through the story. What does it illustrate?

- a. the thirst for power
- b. the brutality of communist society
- c. the dictatorship in communist society
- d. the hypocrisy of communist society

10. After the rebellion in farm, the animal leaders start to deal with their neighbors, Mr. Pingleton and Mr. Frederick. What do they symbolize historically?

- a. Socialist government of Russia and its communist allies
- b. Communist society of 20<sup>th</sup> century and French monarchy
- c. Russian Communist and Germany and the Allies
- d. His lack of knowledge

11. Which of the following is **not correct** about *Animal Farm*?

- a. Animal Farm is famous as a critique of history and rhetoric of Russian revolution
- b. Animal farm is Orwell's objection to all aspects of communist societies
- c. The division between intellectual and physical labor expresses a new class division
- d. After Major dies, the pigs gradually twist the meaning of his words

### -A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man

12. Stephan Dedalus is a symbolic name and his first name alludes to the .....

- a. first Christian artist
- b. first Christian martyr
- c. first Greek artist
- d. first moral creative artist

13. The dean is an English man and when he cannot understand Stephan's use of the word "tundish", it reveals.....

- a. combination of cultures
- b. cultural gap
- c. clash of cultures
- d. The foreshadowing of Stephen's creativity of mind

14. One of the most notable features of Stephan's artistic development in first section of the story is his interest in .....

- a. the colors of nature
- b. the sounds of language
- c. comparison between life and art
- d. religious songs

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15. Stephan reads Dumas' *The Count of Monte Cristo* and imagines himself as him and the lover of Mercedes. What is the implication of this imagination?

- a. the foreshadowing of Stephan's alienation and his failure in love
- b. the inability of Stephan in producing any real experience
- c. intertwining of life and literature which foreshadows Stephan's later way of life
- d. Both "a" and "b"

16. In chapter 3, Father Arnall's vision of hell leads to a turning point in young Stephan's life. This vision of hell draws from .....

- a. Dante's *Inferno*
- b. Shakespeare's *Macbeth*
- c. Milton's *Paradise Lost*
- d. Johnson's *Rasselas*

17. "A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man" suggests that the aim of autobiography and religion are the same. In what respects are their aims the same?

- a. both leads us to the understanding of the self
- b. both leads the human beings to perfection
- c. both leads the person to integrate past, present and future lives
- d. both leads the human beings to gain success in different stages of life

18. When Stephan is offered entry to the Jesuit order but refuses it in order to attend university, his greatest transformation happens. It is a transformation .....

- a. from artistry to religiousness
- b. from religiousness to a devotion to art
- c. from religiousness to intellectualism
- d. from devotion to science to that of art

19. When Simon (Stephan's father) is on the visit to Cork wit Stephan, during which Simon gets drunk and sentimentalize about his past, what picture of him Joyce paint?

- a. dramatic figure
- b. tragic figure
- c. nostalgic figure
- d. nostalgic and tragic figures

20. Who is Emma Clery?

- a. Stephan's beloved girl to whom he was attracted during many years
- b. Stephan's neighboring girl when he was studying in Clongowes
- c. the girl to whom Stephan confronted in Cork and fell in love with
- d. one of the girls he confronted in Dublin and began to have relation with

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21. Cranly is Stephan's best friend at university. Which of the following is correct about him?
- He was not called to greatness as Stephan was and didn't have to make the same sacrifices
  - He was a devoted friend and able to understand Stephan
  - He was to sacrifice himself to religious ideas in contrary to Stephan
  - He didn't use to confess everything to the priest in days of religious fervor
22. What does Stephan identify with when his father reads him a childish poem in the first chapter?
- white bird
  - baby tuckoo
  - Moocow
  - hawk
23. The novel is a kind of autobiography. In this sense, Stephan's bewilderment about the world and its strange rules reflects .....
- Man's bewilderment in modern life
  - Dubliners' perplexity in confrontation with English dominance
  - Joyce's perplexity in facing with moral ambiguities
  - alienation and confusion of Joyce and his literary peers at the beginning of 20<sup>th</sup> century
24. In chapter 2, when Stephan is in train with his father to Cork, he becomes more bored by and alienated from his father. What is the reason?
- his father's extremist catholic ideas
  - his father's constant drinking and inability to confront reality
  - his father's insistence on family bonds and his constant drinking
  - his father's lack of morality of any kind
25. Stephan gets a role in the Whitsuntide play as a teacher. This parody of a teacher figure hints.....
- Stephan's ideals for being a leader
  - Stephan's first tendencies toward art
  - doubt about the validity of leading and instructing others
  - author's hesitation about well-doing of the leading group of Dublin
26. In chapter 2, because of the use of Stream of consciousness, there are many flash-backs and also shifts in the narration. What does it represent?
- author's emphasis on biographical hints
  - Stephan's inability to confront reality
  - Stephan's perplexed state of mind
  - Stephen's loneliness in a harsh world

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27. In the fifth chapter of the story, Stephan realizes that English “will always be for me an acquired speech. I have not made or accepted its words. My voice holds them at bay.” This episode reveals him .....

- a. the necessity for compatibility between English culture and Irish roots
- b. the importance of an Irish political power to reject English dominance
- c. the failure of cultural struggles to dominate Irish roots
- d. the necessity for creating a truly Irish voice

28. In the last chapter, Stephan gives up hope on his family, church and friends. This is the part of the story that he is .....

- a. separated from his ideals
- b. more alone than ever in the story
- c. in doubt about his artistic tendencies
- d. in need of a new religious notion

29. In the last part of the story, Stephan’s long meditation on the bird’s circling overhead symbolizes Stephan’s.....

- a. artistic flight
- b. high ambition
- c. high devotion
- d. Maturity

30. At the end of the novel, Stephan actually speaks with Emma face-to-face and begins to think of women as human creatures. What is the significance of this episode?

- a. He wants to have his vision and confidence
- b. He wants to show his need for a feminine power
- c. He wants not to be guided by women
- d. He wants to keep his vision and confidence and not to be guided by women.