٭ استفاده از فرهنگ لغات مجاز نیست.

1. Literature in the broad sense of the word refers to ………… .

   a. anything written   b. imaginative writings

   c. prose fiction   d. classic poetry

2. Literary works are written to give us ………… .

   a. useful advice   b. factual information

   c. life experiences   d. practical knowledge

3. The author's mentioning of "mourning", and "the death of the sun" in the opening of Dicken's *Bleak House* is reinforced by references to ………… .

   a. certain words such as "mud"   b. the colour of black

   c. the large number of people   d. muddy dogs and horses

4. Which choice is **NOT** correct? We study literature to ………… .

   a. deepen our understanding of life's complexities

   b. develop sensibility and compassion for fellow human beings

   c. understand our nature as well as that of other people

   d. to have visionary ideas in our dealings with our daily life

5. The English novelist E. M. Forster distinguished two types of characters in his book, ……… .

   a. *Experience and Education*   b. *Art as Experience*

   c. *Aspects of the Novel*   d. *Practical Criticism*

6. Flat characters usually have ………… roles in the events of the story.

   a. important   b. negative

   c. exciting   d. minor

7. Round characters are referred to as "………… ."

   a. three-dimentional   b. center-oriented

   c. non-fictional   d. action-motivated

8. A character who retains the same traits throughout the story is called ………… character.

   a. fixed   b. static

   c. three-dimentional   d. dynamic

9. Adam's physical, strength in Eliot's *Adam Bede* denotes ………… .

   a. cruel violence   b. spiritual disgrace

   c. mental disorder   d. moral strength

10. The whiteness of Tess's dress in *Tess of the d'Urbervilles* befits her …………. .

   a. vicious desires   b. evil character

   c. innocent maidenhood   d. immanent death

11. The name Gabriel Oak in Thomas Hardy's *Far from the Madding Crowd* suggests the idea that he is a(n) ………… .

   a. useless insignificant person   b. heartless cruel man

   c. sturdy reliable person   d. angry vicious villain

12. In George Eliot's *Middlemarch*, Mr. Brooke speaks in a very informal language, which presupposes a certain level of ………… .

   a. intimacy   b. happiness

   c. faithlessness   d. immorality

13. The following is an excerpt from ………… .

   "He was a rich man: banker, merchant, manufacturer and what not. A big loud man, with a stare, and a metallic laugh, A man made out of coarse material, which seemed to have stretched to make so much of him."

   a. *Lord of the Flies*   b. *Bleak House*

   c. *First Confession*   d. *Hard Times*

14. The position from which the events of a story are narrated is called ………… .

   a. aspect of narration   b. point of view

   c. narrating attitude   d. reporting stance

15. Which statement is **<u>NOT</u>** correct? ………… significant in discovering the theme.

   a. The title of the story is   b. The events of the story are

   c. The setting of the story is   d. The moral lessons of the story are

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تعداد سؤال: تستی ۳۵ تکمیلی -- تشریحی --

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16. The general truth about life or mankind and the underlying idea, usually implicitly stated, of the story is the ………… of the story.

    a. subject   b. theme

    c. message   d. lesson

17. In ………… there are two meanings at first, but one of the meanings is meant to be ludicrous.

    a. sarcasm   b. ambiguity

    c. oxymoron   d. paradox

18. Where there are two meanings and the text suggests that both meanings have some validity ………… has been used.

    a. irony   b. ambiguity

    c. multiple meaning   d. portmanteau

19. The following extract is from Jane Austen's ………… .

"It is a truth universally acknowledged that a single man in possession of a good fortune must be in want of a wife."

    a. *Emma*   b. *Sense and Sensibility*

    c. *Pride and Prejudice*   d. *Mansfield Park*

20. The central character and focus of interest in a story is called the ………… of the story.

    a. agent   b. protagonist

    c. antagonist   d. hero

21. Shirley Jackson's *The Lottery* has been written from ………… point of view.

    a. an omniscient   b. a limited omniscient

    c. a first-person   d. dramatic

22. All the following comments on *The Lottery* are correct **<u>EXCEPT</u>** ………………….. .

    a. that the writer's intention is to confuse the reader

    b. that the narrator tells the story only partially

    c. that the narrator's control over point of view is a major cause of its success

    d. that the narrator's language is appropriate to the suspenseful ending

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23. Placing clauses one after another without coordinating or subordinating connectives is called
………… .

   a. structure   b. hypotaxis

   c. syntax   d. parataxis

24. The following excerpt is taken from ………… .

   The girl looked at the ground the table legs rested on.

   "I know you wouldn't mind it, Jig. It's really not anything. It's just to let the air in."

   The girl did not say anything

   a. *My Sad Face*   b. *La Mére Sauvage*

   c. *The Japanese Quince*   d. *Hills Like White Elephants*

25. If the first person of the first-person point view (I or me) tells a story mainly about others, and
   only incidentally and tangentially about himself or herself he is a(n) ………… participant.

   a. minor   b. important

   c. major   d. nonparticipating

26. The omniscient speaker …………………………………….… .

   a. reports actions and speeches only

   b. sees all, reports all, knows all that he wishes to about the characters

   c. focuses on the actions, responses, thoughts, etc., of a single character

   d. describes the feelings and thoughts of characters in a dramatic way

27. The narrator in the dramatic point of view acts like a(n) ………… .

   a. photographer   b. despot

   c. preacher   d. cameraman

28. The following excerpt has been taken from ………… .

   "Take a paper out of the box, Davy," Mrs. Summers said. Davy put his hand into the box and
   laughed. "Take just one paper," Mrs. Summers said. "Harry, you hold it for him."

   a. *First Principle*   b. *The use of Force*

   c. *The Lottery*   d. *The Dream of an Hour*

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29. The doctor's treatment of the child in *The Use of Force* is meant …………… .

 a. to treat the child only

 b. to use authority out of good will

 c. to rationalize a dark sense of enjoyment

 d. to deepen the sense of human care for others

30. The word "flunk" in the statement "It takes four mistakes to flunk you," means …………… .

 a. beat

 b. punish

 c. startle

 d. fail