

* دانشجوی گرامی: لطفاً، گزینه ۱ را در قسمت کد سری سؤال برگه پاسخنامه خود، علامت بزنید.

بدیهی است، مسئولیت این امر برعهده شما خواهد بود.

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*استفاده از فرهنگ لغات مجاز نمی باشد.

1- The interpretive literature

- a. is written to pass the time agreeably
- b. has pleasure as an object
- c. deepens and sharpens our awareness
- d. takes us away from the real world of life

2- The inexperienced reader has some expectations from the story among which are all the following except

- a. a sympathetic hero
- b. an exciting suspenseful plot
- c. the imagination through which he goes deeper into life
- d. the theme which confirms his preconceptions of the world

3- The central character in the conflict, whether be a sympathetic or an unsympathetic person, is referred to as the.....

- a. protagonist
- b. antagonist
- c. sensible character
- d. folly of the hero

4- There must be nothing in the story that is irrelevant, that does not contribute to the total meaning, nothing that is there for its own sake or its own excitement. These conventions bring forth the necessity of the existence ofin a story.

- a. plot
- b. sub plot
- c. artistic unity
- d. artistic plot manipulation

5- In testing a story for quality, it is useful to examine how the incidents and episodes are connected; such an examination is a test of the story'sand

- a. conflict /plot
- b. possibility/beauty
- c. plot/suspense
- d. probability/unity

6- The characters of a story must be..... ..That means we must be able to understand the reasons for what they do, if not immediately at least by the end of the story.

- a. plausible
- b. motivated
- c. dramatized
- d. consistent

7- The..... undergoes a permanent change in some aspects of his character, personality or outlook during the course of the story.

- a. flat character
- b. round character
- c. static character
- d. dynamic character

8- The theme of the story must NOT be

- a. stated as a generalization about life
- b. relied on supposed facts of the story
- c. expressible in the form of a complete sentence
- d. the central and unifying concept of the story

9- The purpose of the interpretive writer is to

- a. give us a greater awareness and understanding of life
- b. inculcate a code of moral rules for regulating daily conduct
- c. write a story to illustrate a constructive theme
- d . explain and relate to each other the greatest number of elements in the story .

10. To determine the point of view of the story we do NOT ask the following question :
- a. how much is the reader allowed to know?
 - b. who tells the story?
 - c. to what extent does the author report the characters' thoughts?
 - d. who is the main character?
11. In the point of view the author places himself at the elbow of the character in the story.
- a. omniscient
 - b. limited omniscient
 - c. first person
 - d. dramatic
12. A good example of objective orpoint of view isby Ernest Hemingway.
- a. omniscient / Clay
 - b. dramatic / the Lottery
 - c. dramatic/" Hills like White Elephants"
 - d. omniscient / the Lottery
- 13- The.....relies heavily on external actions and dialogues.
- a. omniscient point of view
 - b. escape writer
 - c. dramatic point of view
 - d. dynamic character
- 14- "The Immortals" is written by..... in
- a. Graham Greene/late 19 century
 - b. James Joyce/20th century
 - c. George Luis Borges/20 century
 - d. Nathaniel Hawthorne/late 20th century

15- Dick in "The Child by Tiger" is a(n) ...

- a. direct character
- b. antagonist
- c. flat character
- d. white servant

16- Inthere is a contrast between what the character says and what the reader knows to be true.

- a. verbal irony
- b. irony of situation
- c. dramatic irony
- d. ironic contradiction

17- Literary..... is something that means more than what it is.

- a. symbol
- b. work
- c. character
- d. diction

18. Analyzing the names of Mr . Nilson and his neighbour Mr . Tandram in “ Japanese Quince“,one finds out they are chosen.....

- a. dramatically
- b. symbolically
- c. fantastically
- d. ironically

19. “ Miss Brill” narrated from the Point of view , has atheme.

- a. omniscient / psychological
- b. limited omniscient / metaphysical
- c. first person / psychological
- d. limited omniscient / historical

20- In "That Evening Sun", narrated bythe protagonist is

- a. Nancy/Caddy
- b. Quentin/Nancy
- c. the father/Nancy
- d. Quentin/Caddy

21- The major conflict in "The Lottery" is aone.

- a. traditional
- b. political
- c. mental
- d. physical

22-is very symbolically characterized.

- a. "Hills like White Elephants "
- b. "The Child by Tiger"
- c. "Clay "
- d. "Young Goodman Brown "

23- In "The Silver Crown" Albert Gans is

- a. a geography college teacher
- b. the protagonist of the major conflict
- c. a flat character of the story
- d. an anti-hero against traditions

24- In "Hills Like White Elephants" the major conflict is

- a. between blacks and whites
- b. clearly conveyed by the characters
- c. a mental complicated conflict
- d. a moral one between two generations

25. The characters in "The Lottery" are NOT.....

- a. indirect characters
- b. flat characters
- c. dynamic characters
- d. dramatized characters

26. The setting of “ Japanese Quince “ is

- a. Campden Hill , a spring morning
- b. New york , a spring evening
- c. an autumn afternoon in London
- d. an autumn morning in London

27 -What does Maria do at the end of "Clay" that makes Joe Donnelly cry?

- a. She sings a song
- b. She chooses the plate of clay in the game
- c. She talks about his brother
- d. She loses the corkscrew

28- What does Maria lose in "Clay"?

- a. Her train ticket
- b. A plum cake
- c. A bundle of clay for Halloween games
- d. Her memory

29- What does the hunger artist sometimes do to prove he is not sneaking food?

- a. He runs around
- b. He cries
- c. He sings
- d. He empties his pockets

30- For how long is the hunger artist allowed to fast?

- a. One day
- b. Forty days
- C. One month
- d. 360 days