

سری سوال : یک ۱

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی : ۸۰ تشریحی : ۰

تعداد سوالات : تستی : ۳۰ تشریحی : ۰

عنوان درس : ادبیات انگلیسی ۲، درآمدی بر ادبیات انگلیسی ۲

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1- In Sara Teasdale's "The Long Hill" the brambles indicate..... .

"Strange to have crossed the crest and not to know,  
But the brambles were always catching the hem of my gown."

- |                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. ups and downs and hardship of life | 2. the time she reached maturity       |
| 3. the stage of her middle age        | 4. her expectations were not fulfilled |

2- What type of literary devices is used in the following line?

"He clasps the crag with crooked hands;"

- |               |              |                 |           |
|---------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------|
| 1. Apostrophe | 2. Assonance | 3. Alliteration | 4. Rhythm |
|---------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------|

3- In Tennyson's Eagle, what kind of figure of speech did Tennyson use to associate the eagle's claws with crooked hands?

- |           |                    |          |                  |
|-----------|--------------------|----------|------------------|
| 1. Simile | 2. Personification | 3. Tenor | 4. Tactile image |
|-----------|--------------------|----------|------------------|

4- What is the main obsession of duke in Robert Browning "My Last Duchess"?

- To recall the memory of his deceased wife in the form of her portrait.
- Being jealous to duchess's flirtatious nature, which had displeased him.
- Drawing his emissary's attention to the works of art.
- To have full control on personal and material possessions.

5- According to Whitman's "When I Heard the Learn'd Astronomer" what is the true way to understand nature?

- Through intuitive and mystical senses.
- Through scientific methods and lectures.
- Listening to the lectures of experienced and educated people.
- Through the astronomer's intelligence and his knowledge of mathematics.

6- The first stanza in John Keats's "Ode to a Nightingale" contrasts the bird's joy and happiness with the human's.....

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. search for oblivion and forgetfulness | 2. mortality                               |
| 3. sufferings and sorrows                | 4. desire for natural beauty and fertility |

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7- Which one of the following statements is not true about John Keats's "Ode to a Nightingale"?

1. In this poem, Keats contrasts his own depressed feelings with the joy represented by the nightingale.
2. The use of the initial "O" signals to us that the speaker is leaving behind the real world for the world he longs for.
3. The negative lines in the poem are composed to convey the harsh reality of world where pain, suffering and death exist.
4. To avoid any probable confusion that might bewilder the reader, Keats avoids making any opposition or tension in his poem.

8- Wilfred Owen in the 2nd stanza of "Anthem for Doomed Youth", provides a series of images with "candles," "holy glimmers," the "pal" and "flowers" to demonstrate.....

- |                                 |                         |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. religious tribute            | 2. mourning and funeral |
| 3. the hardship of battle field | 4. futility of war      |

9- In Shelley's sonnet, "Ozymandias", what is or are ironic (s) about the inscription on the pedestal and the statue?

1. It describes someone other than the statue.
2. It describes a ruler who thinks his fame and glory will last forever.
3. It describes a mighty king yet the statue is desolate and decaying.
4. Choices b and c describe the ironical situations of the statue.

10- .....is a play on the multiple meanings of a word or on two words that sound alike but have different meanings.

- |        |               |            |             |
|--------|---------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. Pun | 2. Repetition | 3. Conceit | 4. Oxymoron |
|--------|---------------|------------|-------------|

11- The voice that describes events, feelings and ideas to the reader is called.....

- |               |              |            |          |
|---------------|--------------|------------|----------|
| 1. apostrophe | 2. soliloquy | 3. speaker | 4. theme |
|---------------|--------------|------------|----------|

12- The..... in poetry may be subtly implied or clearly stated; it may remain fixed or undergo change or it may cover rural or urban environment.

- |          |          |         |            |
|----------|----------|---------|------------|
| 1. theme | 2. motif | 3. form | 4. setting |
|----------|----------|---------|------------|

13- The .....of a poem is the idea or thing that the poem concerns or represents. It is also the topic of the poem or what the poem is about.

- |            |          |            |                |
|------------|----------|------------|----------------|
| 1. subject | 2. theme | 3. message | 4. connotation |
|------------|----------|------------|----------------|

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14- In the following lines of Dickinson's "Because I could not stop for Death" which choice connotes the literal meaning of the House?

"We paused before a House that seemed/A Swelling of the Ground-  
The Roof was scarcely visible-/ The Cornice-in the Ground-"

1. A place of rest for travelers.
2. Grave and burial spot.
3. A cottage which its roof is sunk into ground.
4. A shelter without roof.

15- Which of the following choices illustrates two themes from Dickinson's "Because I could not stop for Death"?

1. Death as a person and the stark, cold reality of eternity.
2. The overall swiftness of life, with a focus on childhood, and the coldness of the grave.
3. Death as something not to be feared and the comparative banality of life.
4. The sequence of life and daily living that keeps us from deep thought.

16- How does Dickenson treat Death in the poem "Because I could not stop for Death"?

1. She envisions him as a gentleman caller who has some consideration for her comfort.
2. She pictures him as a carriage driver hurrying towards a final destination.
3. She thinks of him as a passenger on the long ride to eternity with Immortality.
4. She considers him a false friend, one who has appeared to be kind but actually is cruel.

17- What does the speaker mean in these lines from Ben Jonson's "Still to Be Neat"?

Robes loosely flowing, hair as free; / Such sweet neglect more taketh me / Than all th'adulteries of art.

1. He prefers a more natural woman to one who is always groomed.
2. A woman who does not care about her appearance is difficult to find.
3. Although it takes effort, a woman should not neglect her appearance.
4. A woman who is not properly dressed appears wrong somehow.

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18-What does the speaker mean in these lines from Ben Jonson's "Still to Be Neat"?

Lady, it is to be presumed, / Though art's hid causes are not found, / All is not sweet,  
all is not sound.

1. Most women only take such care for special occasions.
2. The woman has spent hours making herself beautiful.
3. Dressing and makeup can tire a woman.
4. Perfect makeup and grooming cover flaws.

19-In the first stanza of his poem, "Cargoes," John Masefield has extensively used..... to show the ships load as a reflection of people's culture, lifestyle, and technology of civilizations over the centuries.

- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. auditory imageries | 2. extended metaphors |
| 3. allusions          | 4. tactile imageries  |

20-An/a..... is a figure of speech that juxtaposes two opposite or apparently contradictory words to present an emphatic and dramatic paradox for a rhetorical purpose or effect.

- |             |            |               |               |
|-------------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. oxymoron | 2. conceit | 3. apostrophe | 4. synecdoche |
|-------------|------------|---------------|---------------|

21- ..... refers to the practice of associating two or more different senses in the same image.

- |            |                |            |                    |
|------------|----------------|------------|--------------------|
| 1. Kinetic | 2. Synesthesia | 3. Vehicle | 4. Gustatory image |
|------------|----------------|------------|--------------------|

22-Writers use..... to create sensory experience, convey visual pictures and express abstract ideas in a vivid and innovative way.

- |           |            |              |             |
|-----------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. simile | 2. imagery | 3. ambiguity | 4. metaphor |
|-----------|------------|--------------|-------------|

23-An/a.....image refers to smell.

- |              |             |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. olfactory | 2. tactical | 3. gustatory | 4. auditory |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|

24-What sort of figure of speech is used in the following line?

"A terrible beauty is born"

- |        |            |             |                    |
|--------|------------|-------------|--------------------|
| 1. Pun | 2. Conceit | 3. Oxymoron | 4. Personification |
|--------|------------|-------------|--------------------|

25-What type of literary devices is used in the following line of Walt Whitman's poem?

"When I heard the learn'd astronomer"

- |                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Internal rhyme | 2. Masculine rhyme |
| 3. Consonance     | 4. Assonance       |

26-In a ..... rhyme the accent or stress is always on the final syllable.

- |             |          |          |              |
|-------------|----------|----------|--------------|
| 1. feminine | 2. slant | 3. exact | 4. masculine |
|-------------|----------|----------|--------------|

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27- ..... is a pause or break in a line of poetry, dictated by the natural rhythm of the language and/or enforced by punctuation.

1. Catalexis                      2. Caesura                      3. Scansion                      4. Foot

28-What is Shakespeare's main obsession in his sonnet "That time of year thou mayst in me behold"?

1. Age differences are no barrier to love.
2. People need to be loved as they grow older.
3. Happiness changes to worry as loved ones grow older.
4. People love more intensely when they know life is ending.

29-Which one of the following statements is NOT true about John Donne's "Death Be Not Proud"?

1. The poem's speaker establishes an argument against the destructive power of death.
2. The speaker suggests that the power of death is an illusion he is correcting by his poem.
3. Donne heavily relies on personification to elaborate on his theme in this poem.
4. The poem is one of the most typical Petrarchan sonnets in English literature.

30-Narrative poems, such as....., are usually long and recount a series of events.

1. William Wordsworth's The Solitary Reaper                      2. John Keats's Ode to Nightingale
3. John Milton's "Paradise lost"    4. Robert Browning's My Last Duchess