



سری سوال : یک ۱

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی : ۹۰ تشریحی : ۰

تعداد سوالات : تستی : ۳۰ تشریحی : ۰

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

رشته تحصیلی / کد درس : مترجمی زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۰۶۳ - ، زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۱۱۸ - ، آموزش زبان انگلیسی ۱۳۲۵۰۸۵

1- Which one of the following items is not true about epitaphs?

1. They commonly teach a moral lesson
2. They are brief and short
3. They are usually used as inscriptions on tombstones
4. They are detailed, long, and exclusively humorous

2- In Robert Browning's "My Last Duchess" the occasion is

1. The arrangement of a second marriage
2. Painting the portrait of the Duchess
3. A funeral ceremony for the last Duchess
4. The Duke's getting divorced

3- Robert Browning's "My Last Duchess" is an illustration of

1. Dramatic lyric
2. Dramatic monologue
3. Dream vision
4. Dramatic persona

4- Which one is not true about the Duke in Robert Browning's "My Last Duchess"?

1. He is jealous
2. He is proud of possessions
3. He is egotist
4. He is kind and generous

5- The primary emphasis in dramatic poetry is on

1. Character
2. Narration
3. Plot
4. Stagy qualities

6- In a play when a character utters his or her thoughts aloud with no one else present on the stage , it is called

1. Monologue
2. Dramatic lyric
3. Soliloquy
4. Dramatic monologue

7- In "Ode to Nightingale," Keats' concern is with

1. The world of materiality
2. The world of the nightingale
3. The nightingale's sorrows
4. The poet's past prime of life

8- The units in a line of poetry consisting usually of one stressed and one or two unstressed syllables are called

1. Foot
2. Meter
3. Measure
4. Beat

9- "The actions and events" and the "central idea or conception" of a poem respectively refer to the poem's

1. Subject and theme
2. Setting and plot
3. Theme and subject
4. Plot and setting



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10-A mode of writing that follows certain literary rules and conventions that have come down to us through custom and use is called

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| 1. Folk literature | 2. Literary genre |
| 3. Literary term | 4. Literary inheritance |

11-The multiplicity of meaning rather than precision to leave the reader uncertain is the practice of using

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| 1. Connotation | 2. Ambiguity | 3. Undecidability | 4. Richness |
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12-The literary device or figure which involves a comparison of two unlike elements without using words of explicit comparison is called

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| 1. Simile | 2. Comparison and contrast |
| 3. Metaphor | 4. Tenor |

13-“The winds that will be howling at all hours
And are up-gathered now like sleeping flowers”
In these lines by Wordsworth the central literary figure or device is

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|-------------|-------------|-----------|--------|
| 1. Allusion | 2. Metaphor | 3. Simile | 4. Pun |
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14-“The wind stood up and gave a shout”
This line by James Stephens exemplifies and illustrates the use of

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| 1. Personification | 2. Metonymy | 3. Simile | 4. Overstatement |
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15-John Donne’s addressing death in his “*Death be not proud*” while death is a silent listener is an example of

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| 1. Addressing | 2. Apostrophe | 3. Allusion | 4. Animating |
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16-Expressions like “fearful symmetry, painful pleasure, dear enemy, and terrible beauty” are examples of

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| 1. Poetic immaturity | 2. Anti-logic |
| 3. Antithesis | 4. Oxymoron |

17-The poet’s use of elaborate, ingenious parallel between two dissimilar things and ideas in making comparison in unexpected situations to bring intellectual difficulty is called

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| 1. Conceit | 2. Regular metaphor |
| 3. Extended simile | 4. Ingenuity |



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18- "Sweet song," "silken tones," "blue scream," and images like that all refer to the poet's use of

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| 1. Olfactory images | 2. Synesthesia |
| 3. Oxymoron | 4. Anachronism |

19- William Shakespeare's use of is exemplified in the following lines:

"The scepter, learning, physic, must / All follow this [death], and come to dust."

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| 1. Metonymy-pun | 2. Metonymy-ambiguity |
| 3. Pun-allusion | 4. Allusion-metaphor |

20- Generally speaking, rhymes at the end of poetry lines depend upon

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|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Similarity of spelling and dictation | 2. Equality of syllabic number |
| 3. Just matching sounds | 4. Similarity of sound and spelling |

21- The following lines by Coleridge illustrate the use of and

"The fair breeze blew, the white foam flew,
The furrow followed free"

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| 1. Internal rhyme—alliteration | 2. Rhyme—rhythm |
| 3. Exact rhyme—end rhyme | 4. End rhyme—masculine rhyme |

22- Literary devices such as alliteration, assonance, and consonance are basically dependent on

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| 1. Spelling | 2. Sounds | 3. Syllables | 4. Morphology |
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23- In English versification has almost been the basic English metrical pattern.

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| 1. Trochaic | 2. Anapestic | 3. Iambic | 4. Dactylic |
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24- The English poetic foot including a stressed syllable followed by an unstressed or slight syllable is called

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|-------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. Trochaic | 2. Anapestic | 3. Spondaic | 4. Pyrrhic |
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25- When a line of poetry moves into the next line virtually with no pause, the line is an example of

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| 1. End-stopped line | 2. Couplet |
| 3. Open-ended line | 4. Run-on line |

26- Which one of the following items is not a genre of poetic discourse?

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|-------------|----------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Prosodic | 2. Lyric | 3. Dramatic | 4. Narrative |
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27- Which one is not true about sonnet?

1. The Italian sonnet includes an octave and a sestet
2. The word "sonnet" means "a little song"
3. The sonnet form usually tells a story
4. It is a lyric form containing emotion and states of mind

28- English or Shakespearian sonnet follows for its rhyme scheme.

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|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. abab cdcd efef gg | 2. abba abba cde cde |
| 3. aabb ccdd eeff gg | 4. abab baba cdc cdc |

29- Which one of the following metaphors is not included in Shakespeare's sonnet 73?

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|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Metaphor of autumn | 2. Metaphor of twilight |
| 3. Metaphor of sea | 4. Metaphor of fire |

30- In Alexander Pope's "Ode on Solitude," what is the speaker's main concern that he wishes for?

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|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Ambition and money | 2. Pastoral, rustic way of life |
| 3. Passion and desire | 4. Pride and power |