

تعداد سؤال: هفتاد و پنج (۷۵) تکمیلی

زمان امتحان: تسن و تکمیلی ۹۰ دقیقه

تعداد کل صفحات: ۸



نام درس: سیری در تاریخ ادبیات انگلیسی ۱

رشته تحصیلی: گرایش ادبیات انگلیسی

کد درس: ۱۷۱۲۳۱

* استفاده از فرهنگ لغات مجاز نیست.

Choose the correct answer and mark it on your answer sheet.

- Geoffrey Chaucer served the Duke of Clarence, son of which king?
 - Richard III
 - James I
 - Edward III
 - Henry II
- The pilgrims traveling to Canterbury to receive blessings from
 - St. Thomas à Becket
 - The Pope
 - Henry II
 - John Badby
- Chaucer's original plan, to have each pilgrim tell two stories on the way to Canterbury and two more on the way back,
 - was completed fully
 - was representative of the aristocracy of his time
 - was never completed; we have tales only on the way to Canterbury
 - was mainly derived from commercial wealth
- In *The Prologue* are portraits of all levels of English life. The order of the portraits is important because
 - it is a sort of preview for all the tales
 - tales of those times were shaped in this way
 - it provides a clue as to the social standing of the different occupations
 - in April, with the beginning of spring, people of varying social classes come from all over England to Canterbury
- Chaucer lived during century.
 - 15th
 - 14th
 - 13th
 - 16th



تعداد مسائل: ۵۰ نمبر
۹۰ نمبر
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6. The is the first to speak in *Everyman* and here is his first line: "I pray you all give your audience, And hear this matter with reverence, By figure a moral play."
 - a. Messenger
 - b. God
 - c. Everyman
 - d. Death
 7. When Death informs Everyman that he will die soon, which is the first character that Everyman asks to join him on his journey?
 - a. Messenger
 - b. Death
 - c. Fellowship
 - d. God
 8. Which of these four characters did **NOT** join Everyman on his journey?
 - a. Strength
 - b. Goods
 - c. Beauty
 - d. Five-Wits
 9. Does Everyman die in the end of the play?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. It is not known.
 - d. He is only punished.
 10. Thomas Wyatt was a poet during the century.
 - a. 15th
 - b. 14th
 - c. 13th
 - d. 16th
 11. Thomas Wyatt
 - a. occupies a unique position in the Middle Ages
 - b. brought the Italian sonnet to England
 - c. made numerous translations of prose and verse, including Boethius' Consolation of Philosophy
 - d. was so thorough in alchemy that, even into the 17th century, some alchemists themselves considered him a "master" of the science
 12. *The Faerie Queene* was written during the reign of which monarch?
 - a. Elizabeth Tudor
 - b. Mary Tudor
 - c. James I
 - d. Henry VII
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*Like as the waves make towards the pebbled shore,
So do our minutes hasten to their end;
Each changing place with that which goes before,
In sequent toil all forwards do contend.*

13. The above lines are by

- a. Shakespeare
- b. Donne
- c. Herbert
- d. Vaughan

14. The above lines present a relatively self-contained metaphorical description of

- a. sweetness of death
- b. time's passage in human life
- c. segments of human life
- d. praise about the beauty of the beloved

15. In the above lines, the metaphor is that of the; just as waves cycle forward and replace one another on the beach, so do minutes struggle forward in "sequent toil."

- a. Tide
- b. Waves
- c. Shore
- d. Minutes

16. How many lines make up a sonnet?

- a. 14 lines
- b. 13 lines
- c. 15 lines
- d. 16 lines

17. John Milton wrote 'Paradise lost' during which century?

- a. 15th
- b. 16th
- c. 17th
- d. 18th

18. Who is the main protagonist of *Paradise Lost*?

- a. Satan
- b. Adam
- c. Eve
- d. God

19. In how many books is *Paradise Lost* divided?

- a. Nine
- b. Twelve
- c. Eighteen
- d. Fourteen

20. The fruit of which tree were Adam and Eve forbidden to eat?

- a. Tree of life
- b. Tree of God
- c. Tree of Sin
- d. Tree of knowledge

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کد درس: ۱۷۱۲۳۱

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21. Who is the narrator in *Paradise Lost*?
 a. Adam
 b. Eve
 c. Milton
 d. God
22. was also known as the Age of Reason and Enlightenment because of the focus on logic and science; and the Augustan Era because of the historical similarities between the Emperor Octavian (Augustus) and the Stuart line.
 a. The Restoration erab. The middle Ages
 c. The English Reformation era
 d. The New World era
23. What is the full title of *King Lear*?
 a. Lear, king of Britain
 b. The Tragedy of King Lear
 c. King Lear: A Tragedy
 d. King Lear's Tragedy
24. Who is the narrator in *King Lear*?
 a. Goneril
 b. Cordelia
 c. Edgar
 d. Not applicable (drama)
25. Why does King Lear disinherit Cordelia?
 a. She humiliated him in public
 b. She hated him
 c. She was honest
 d. She was plotting against him
26. Madness, betrayal, and death are all the in *King Lear*.
 a. Motifs
 b. Themes
 c. Tone
 d. Symbols
27. Who is the protagonist in *King Lear*?
 a. Goneril
 b. Lear, king of Britain
 c. Cordelia
 d. Edgar
28. Where was Shakespeare born?
 a. Italy
 b. Venice
 c. New York
 d. Startford-upon-Avon

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29. Which of the following statements about Shakespeare is correct?
 - a. "If music be the food of love, play on ..." is the opening line of *The Comedy of Errors*.
 - b. "Shall I compare thee to a summer's day ..." is an extract from Sonnet 18.
 - c. Shakespeare was buried at Holy Trinity Church, Oxford.
 - d. Shakespeare died on April 23, 1600.
30. John Donne was born into a family that was, but he became a(n) priest.
 - a. Roman Catholic, Anglican
 - b. Puritain, Lutheran
 - c. Anglican, Roman Catholic
 - d. Agnostic, Anglican
31. John Donne was on the path to success. He was private secretary to a high court official, Sir Thomas Egerton. How did he ruin his career?
 - a. He wrote a private, critical poem about Queen Elizabeth.
 - b. He eloped with Egerton's niece.
 - c. It was discovered that he was a Catholic.
 - d. He basically made a pass at Egerton's wife.
32. Which of the following was NOT a metaphysical poet?
 - a. George Herbert
 - b. John Dryden
 - c. Henry Vaughan
 - d. John Donne
33. John Donne dedicated his holy sonnets to whose mother?
 - a. Richard Crashaw's
 - b. George Herbrt's
 - c. Andrew Marvell's
 - d. His own
34. Which metaphysical poet helped to rebuild his parish's church out of his own pocket?
 - a. Richard Crashaw
 - b. John Donne
 - c. George Herbert
 - d. Andrew Marvell
35. What metaphysical poet wrote a poem encouraging Christians to honor Christmas piously, and not by emulating heathen customs of decoration and reveling?
 - a. Andrew Marvell
 - b. George Herbert
 - c. Henry Vaughan
 - d. John Donne

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36. Donne also wrote some beautiful religious poetry. On what day did he compose these lines?

*'But that Christ on this Crosse did rise and fall,
Sinne had eternally benighted all.
Yet dare I almost be glad, I do not see
That spectacle of too much weight for mee.
Who sees Gods face, that is selfe life, must dye;
What a death were it then to see God dye?'*

- a. Easter Sunday
 - b. Epiphany
 - c. Pentecost
 - d. Good Friday
37. Donne wrote 'Hymne to God, My God, in My Sickness' just eight days before his death, according to Isaak Walton. He speaks with great hope and certainty about the home to which he is going. Which of these places does he **NOT** mention?
- a. Gibraltar
 - b. Jerusalem
 - c. New England
 - d. Magellan
38. In Marvell's "To His Coy Mistress," which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as a part of her body that he would spend years praising or gazing at if they had unlimited time?
- a. Her hair
 - b. Her forehead
 - c. Her breasts
 - d. Her eyes
39. In the last section of "To His Coy Mistress," which creatures does he want he and his mistress to imitate in their lovemaking?
- a. wild tigers
 - b. gentle doves
 - c. wild lions
 - d. birds of prey
40. The narrator of *The Pilgrim's Progress* learns about Christian from
- a. a book
 - b. a wise man
 - c. a dream
 - d. an ancient poem
41. What is the genre of *The Pilgrim's Progress*?
- a. Epic poetry
 - b. Tragic play
 - c. Religious allegory
 - d. Novel

42. "Knowledge gained through travel; the importance of reading; the value of community" are all of the in *The Pilgrim's Progress*.
 - a. motifs
 - b. themes
 - c. tone
 - d. symbols
43. He lived between 1660 and 1731, producing during his lifetime somewhere between 250 and 400 different pieces of writing. In addition to *Moll Flanders*, he is famous for *Robinson Crusoe*, *Roxana*, and *A Journal of the Plague Years*. Who is he?
 - a. Daniel Defoe
 - b. William Congreve
 - c. John Dryden
 - d. John Milton
44. What year did the Restoration Era begin?
 - a. 1658
 - b. 1661
 - c. 1659
 - d. 1660
45. The Restoration era produced the first of a new art form: the novel. Which of these statements is true about the first examples of this genre?
 - a. They were long and often comical narratives.
 - b. They were complicated mixtures of poetry, drama, and prose.
 - c. They were written by former poets such as William Wordsworth.
 - d. They were read only by scholars and scientists.
46. British writing of the Restoration era is often called "neoclassical". Why is this?
 - a. It was translated from the Roman and Greek languages.
 - b. It aims to create a uniquely English style.
 - c. It imitates the Latin classics.
 - d. It was written by the Emperor Octavian.
47. "....., be not proud, though some have called thee / Mighty and dreadful." Fill in the missing word from Donne's sonnet.
 - a. Death
 - b. Love
 - c. God
 - d. Eternity

- تلفن: ۳۸۶۳۵۲۱-۴۴۱۰ همراه ۳۴۸۹-۹۱۴۹۴۳.