

1. Which of the following statements is not true?

Language is used

- a. to communicate information. b. as an instrument of persuasion.
c. as a form of amusement. d. to bring a sense and a perception of life.

2. The function of literature is not to tell us about experience, but to allow us to participate in it.

- a. deeply b. practically c. logically d. imaginatively

3. Poetry is the most form of literature.

- a. condensed b. philosophical c. realistic d. imaginative

4. The primary concern of poetry is with

- a. beauty b. experience c. moral instruction d. philosophical truth

5. What is the sound device used in the following lines of the poem?

He claps the crag with crooked hands;

Close to the sun in lonely lands

- a. euphony b. cacophony c. alliteration d. assonance

Read the following poem, and answer questions 6 and 7:

Winter

When icicles hang by the wall,

And Dick the shepherd blows his nail,

And Tom bears logs into the hall,

And milk comes frozen home in pail,

When blood is nipped and ways be foul,

Then nightly sings the staring owl,

“Tu-whit, tu who!”

A merry note

While greasy Joan doth keel the pot.

.....

تعداد سؤال: هفتی ۳۰ تکمیلی — تشریحی —

نام درس: شعر انگلیسی

رشته تحصیلی: گرایش: زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی

کد درس: ۱۷۱۲۸۹

زمان امتحان: هفتی و تکمیلی ۱۲۰ دقیقه تشریحی — دقیقه

[استفاده از فرهنگ لغات مجاز نیست ☆ سوالات تستی نمره منفی دارد]

تعداد کل صفحات: ۱۰

نیمسال دوم ۸۲-۸۳

6. Which statement is true about the above poem?

- a. The poem describes the country life.
- b. It provides the reader with some moral lessons.
- c. It is about the life of a shepherd lad.
- d. It is about the winter life around an English country house.

7. Shakespeare in "Winter" instead of telling the readers directly that winter in such surroundings is cold, unpleasant, though with some pleasant features, gives us a series of details that suggest these qualities.

- a. abstract
- b. concrete
- c. conclusive
- d. absurd

Read the following poem, and answer questions 8 and 9:

The Man He Killed

Had he and I but met
 By some old ancient inn,
 We should have sat us down to wet
 Right many a nipperkin!

I shot him dead because 5
 Because he was my foe,
 Just so: my foe of course he was;
 That's clear enough; although

He thought he'd 'list, perhaps,
 Off-hand-like - just as I 10
 Was out of work - had sold his traps
 No other reason why.

Thomas Hardy

8. The speaker in this poem is

- a. a career soldier
- b. the poet himself
- c. the man who has been killed
- d. a soldier who enlisted only because he was out of work

9. Which statement is not true about stanza 3 of "The Man He Killed"?

- a. The pause after "because" occurs because the speaker is looking for an explanation.
- b. The speaker repeats "because" as he finds an explanation for the act of killing.
- c. The attempt of finding an excuse for killing another man is successful as it trails off into "although".
- d. The speaker tries to convince himself that his excuse for killing another man is correct and sufficient.

10. The central idea of Ben Jonson's "It Is Not Growing Like A Tree" is

- a. human life could be most wonderful though very brief.
- b. human life is very short although everlasting ones occur.
- c. a man become more excellent by growing in size.
- d. a long-lived tree is more estimable than a lily that lives only for one day.

Read the following poem, and answer questions 11 and 12:

Mirror

I am silver and exact. I have no preconceptions.

Whatever I see I swallow immediately

Just as it is, unmissed by love or dislike.

.....

Now I am a lake. A woman bends over me,

Searching my reaches for what she really is.

.....

Sylvia Plath

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11. The speaker is the personified who in the second stanza goes on to personify itself as a

- a. silver/lake b. mirror/woman c. god/woman d. mirror/lake

12. What is the meaning of the last two lines of "Mirror"?

In me she has drowned a young girl, and in me an old woman.

Rise toward her day after day, like a terrible fish.

- a. The woman has drowned a young girl and an old woman in the lake.
 b. The searching woman finds in the truthful reflection the sad fact of aging.
 c. The little girl is now dead but wants to live longer.
 d. An old woman swims in the lake like a horrifying fish.

Read the following poem, and answer questions 13 and 14:

Richard Cory

Whenever Richard Cory went down town,
 We people on the pavement looked at him:
 He was a gentleman from sole to crown,
 Clean favored, and imperially slim.

.....

Endwin Arlington Robinson

13. In line 3 the word "gentleman" is used

- a. in its modern sense, the person who behaves well
 b. in its older sense of one who is well born
 c. a & b
 d. none of the above

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نیمسال دوم ۸۲-۸۳

14. Which of the following statements is not true about the poem “Richard Cory”?
- The poem makes direct statement about life.
 - The ending of the poem sets up an ironic contrast.
 - The poem suggests that birth, wealth, breeding, taste and humanity do not ensure a happy life.
 - Some words by their primary or secondary meanings suggest aristocratic or royal privilege.
15. In the following lines Robert Browning’s “Meeting At Night”
- Then a mile of warm sea-scented beach;
Three fields to cross till a farm appears;
- “The warm sea-scented beach” appeals to the senses of
- sight and hearing
 - smell and taste
 - sight and touch
 - smell and touch
16. In Browning’s “Meeting At Night” appeals to the sense of hearing
- And the yellow half-moon large and low;
And the startled little waves that leap
.....
A tap at the pane, the quick sharp scratch
And blue spurt of a lighted match,
- blue spurt of a lighted match
 - A tap at the pane
 - the yellow half-moon
 - the startled little waves

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نیمسال دوم ۸۲-۸۳

17. In the following lines, Robert Frost is talking about

I shall be telling this with a sigh
 Somewhere ages and ages hence:
 Two roads diverged in a wood, and I—
 I took the one less traveled by,
 And that has made all the difference.

- a. the choice of paths in a wood
 b. a choice which is relatively unimportant
 c. the choice of a road as a symbol for any choice in life between alternatives
 d. a choice which will result through the years no difference in the kind of experience one knows.
18. A(n) means only what it is; a(n) means something other than what it is; and a(n) means what it is and something more too.
- a. image/metaphor/symbol
 b. symbol/image/metaphor
 c. metaphor/symbol/image
 d. allegory/image/symbol
19. is a narrative or description that has a second meaning beneath the surface and it is an effective way of making abstract concrete.
- a. Myth b. Image c. Allegory d. Metaphor

20. These lines of poetry :

I traveled on, seeing the hill, where lay

My expectation.

A long it was and weary way

The gloomy cave of Desperation

I left on the one, and on the other side

The rock of pride

are the beginning lines of

- Jonathan Swift's "Epigram"
- George Herbert's "The Pilgrimage"
- Robert Frost's "The Road Not Taken"
- William Shakespeare's "No Longer Mourn For Me"

21. In the following poem:

Dust of Snow

The way a crow
Shook down on me
The dust of snow
From a hemlock tree

Has given my heart
A change of mood
And save some part
Of a day I had rued.

- the speaker has felt well about the aspects of the way his life was going.
- the speaker has been annoyed at the minor inconvenience of the following of a few flakes of snow.
- the scene gives a lift to the speaker's heart and changes his mood from one of delight to one of sorrow.
- the falling of a few flakes of snow has shaken him out of himself and helped him overcome his despondency.

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نیمسال دوم ۸۲-۸۳

22. "Dust of Snow" introduces a(n) incident.

- a. literal b. historical c. awakening d. psycho - paradoxical

Read the following poem, and answer question 23:

Soft Snow

I walked abroad in a snowy day;
 I asked the soft snow with me to play;
 She played and she melted in all her prime,
 And the winter called it a dreadful crime.

William Blake

23. The clue to the allegorical meaning in the above poem is

- a. the personification of the snow as "she"
 b. the personification of the winter as "he"
 c. the fact that the speaker doesn't play in the snow but with the snow.
 d. a & c

24. These two lines of the following poem, are the concluding couplet of.....

"Lest the wise world should look into your moan
 And mock you with me after I am gone."

- a. John Donne's "The Good-Morrow"
 b. William Shakespeare's "No longer Mourn For Me"
 c. Robert Browning's "My Last Duchess"
 d. Sir Thomas Wyatt's "Farewell Love"

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29. The following lines of the Blake's poem are nicely

I walked abroad in snowy day;
 I asked the soft snow with me to play;
 She played and she melted in all her prime,
 And the winter called it a dreadful crime,

- a. rhymed at the end: aa bb b. unrhymed at the end: ab cd
 b. rhymed internally with scheme d. unrhymed internally without scheme

30. In the following lines, John Donne employs a Renaissance theory that

Whatever dies was not mixed equally,
 If our two loves be one, or thou and I
 Love so alike that none can slacken, none can die.

- a. each individual human being is a microcosm
 b. mutual love rules out the possibility of loving others
 c. each person is a little world that parallels the greater universe and contains all its elements
 d. mortality and decay are the result of the mixture of unequal or dissimilar elements in the body