

نام درس: نمونه‌های شعر ساده انگلیسی

تعداد سؤال: نسی ۳۰ تکمیلی -- تشریحی --

رشته تحصیلی: گرایش: مترجمی زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی

زمان امتحان: تستی و تکمیلی ۵۵ دقیقه تشریحی -- دقیقه

کد درس: ادبیات انگلیسی: ۱۲۱۲۱۲۲- مترجمی زبان: ۱۲۱۲۰۷۰

تعداد کل صفحات: ۷

Directions: Choose the best choice and mark it on your answer sheet.

- The image that appeals to the intellect and non-sensual faculty of human beings is called
 A. abstract image
 B. sensual image
 C. tactile image
 D. olfactory image
- There is in "my love is red, red rose."
 A. apostrophe
 B. metonymy
 C. simile
 D. metaphor
- A figure of speech in which the actual aim is told in words that carry the opposite meaning is called
 A. overstatement
 B. understatement
 C. paradox
 D. verbal Irony
- The dominant image of "He sings his harvest song," which is the last line of "Story of the Corn," is
 A. gustatory imagery
 B. abstract imagery
 C. auditory imagery
 D. tactile imagery
- Which of the following poems is "a sympathy for the poor"?
 A. The Lamb
 B. The Tiger
 C. Fire and Ice
 D. The Owl
- William Blake's "The lamb" alludes to all **EXCEPT**
 A. Religion
 B. Christ
 C. Jerusalem
 D. Christ's Life

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7. In the line "**God hung them [moon and sun] up as lanterns,**" God is
....., that is he is given human characteristics.
A. anthologized B. anthropomorphized
C. polarized D. personified
8. Who is the speaker in the following lines quoted from *The Songs of the Grass*?
**"Here I come creeping, creeping everywhere;
All around the open door,
Where sit the aged poor"**
A. Grass B. The sun C. A poor old man D. A child
9. In Wordsworth's poem, *The Kitten at Play*, the word *Tabby* refers to the
A. tiger B. The kitten C. kite D. paw
10. Which of the following words is closest in meaning to *tumble* in the following excerpt?
**"The apples in the orchard
Tumble from the tree."**
A. rot B. fall C. ripe D. grown
11. **"But I am sorry for the poor
Out in the cold,"**
The above are two lines from *There's snow on the fields* where is
felt.
A. abstract image B. auditory image
C. metonymy D. metaphor

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12. In the western literaturerepresents meekness, purity and innocence.

- A. Tiger B. owl C. Lamb D. Ice

Study the following stanza and answer questions 13 and 14:

Downhill, I came, hungry , and yet not starved;

Cold, yet had heat within me that was proof

Against the North wind; tired, yet so that rest

Had seemed the sweetest thing under a roof.

13. Find the **WRONG** statement about the stanza.

- A. Downhill and roof are visual imageries.
B. The North wind makes the tactile imagery.
C. Hunger and starvation are images of internal sensation.
D. Sweetest makes the gustatory image.

14. What does **starved** in line one mean?

- A. annoyed B. be annoyed
C. tortured D. suffered from hunger

15. In the following lines, and Make the rhyme.

"Oh, I have seen grey squirrels play

At hide-and-seek the live long day"

- A. long/ gray B. seek/ live
C. play/ day D. grey/ play

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16. The most frequently used and most consciously sought sound repetition in English poetry is.....

A. Nursery Rhyme

B. End Rhyme

C. Feminine Rhyme

D. Quatrain

17. The Word "peer" in the following line mean.....

"Bright eyes peered at me every where"

A. long days

B. wild places

C. Filled voices

D. bright eyes

18. The most common form of stanza is

A. Six – line stanza

B. Four – line stanza

C. Three – line stanza

D. Five – line stanza

19. *Spade* in the following lines should mean

"Take your bucket, take your spade,

And come to the sea with me"

A. sword

B. flash-pen

C. tool for digging

D. a broad mental image

20. *Things* and *wings* in the following lines haveend-rhyme.

"All sounds of furred and feathered things,

The footfall soft, the whirr of wings"

A. identical

B. different

C. dissimilar

D. internal

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21. *The Man He Killed* is a famous poem by

A. Christina Rossetti

B. William Wordsworth

C. Edward Thomas

D. Thomas Hardy

22. Which statement is **TRUE** about the following two lines of *Richard Cory*.**"Whenever Richard Cory went down town****We people on the pavement looked at him"**

A. Richard Cory never went down town.

B. He was an ordinary man.

C. He was different from common people.

D. The speaker of the poem is Richard Cory himself.

23. What should the word "volubility" in the following line mean?

"We grow sea-green at last and coldly die**in brininess and volubility"**

A. Salty

B. Compression

C. Bitterness

D. Carelessness

24. What does the phrases "dreamless ears", "dying notes" of "The bugle" remind the reader in the following three lines quoted from Siegfried Sassoon's poem, *In Barracks*?**"... banish from your dreamless ears****The Bugle's dying notes that say,****'another night' another day.'"**

A. The boring state of the soldiers.

B. The war peace treaty.

C. The fruitfulness of nature.

D. The barrenness of life.

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25. In Sylvia Plath's poem, *The Mirror*,

- A. the mirror is covered with speck and stain
- B. the mirror is not clear and has no regard for the wall in its front
- C. the mirror has a vast and limitless scope
- D. the mirror's honesty and sincerity is desired

26. In Longfellow's *Rain in Summer*, where the speaker describes rain he says "a river down the gutter roars/ with a muddy tide, he certainly makes use of

- A. personification
- B. hyperbole
- C. meiosis
- D. soliloquy

27. A figure of speech with which the poet makes reference to a name, event, a literary figure and historical event is called

- A. referent
- B. allusion
- C. alliteration
- D. mythology

Read the following poem and answer questions 28-30.**Fire An Ice**

Some say the world will end in fire,
 Some say in ice.
 From what I've tasted of desire
 I hold with those who favor fire.
 But if it had to perish twice,
 I think enough of hate
 To say that for destruction ice
 Is also great
 And would suffice.

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28. Which statement is **TRUE** about the poem?

- A. Fire stands for desire, passion and sensual trends.
- B. Ice stands for innocence and purity.
- C. Fire is the speaker of the poem.
- D. The narrator and the ice are identical.

29. The poem is written by

- A. S.T. Coleridge
- B. Emily Dickenson
- C. William Wordsworth
- D. Robert Frost

30. The speaker of the poem believes that if it were to vanish just once.

- A. ice does not destroy anything
- B. neither fire nor ice will put an end to the world
- C. the world will end in fire
- D. the world will end in ice