

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): نشتی: ۶۵ تشریحی: --

تعداد سؤالات: نشتی: ۳۰ تشریحی: --

نام درس: نمونه‌های شعر ساده

رشته تحصیلی / کُد درس: زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی (۱۳۱۲۱۳۲) مترجمی زبان انگلیسی (۱۳۱۲۰۷۰)

مجاز است.

استفاده از:

- In the line "*The silver rain, the shinning sun*" what literary device is used?  
a- Rhyme                      b- Visual image                      c- Metaphor                      d- Simile
- In the line "*and the glad morning light,*" the poet uses:  
a- hyperbole                      b- personification                      c- visual image                      d- oxymoron
- When "*Crown*" is used to substitute "*kingdom and monarchy*" the figure of speech is called:  
a- caesura                      b- irony                      c- narrative poem                      d- metonymy
- The implications, suggestions and associations of a word that go beyond dictionary meaning is called.....  
a- hyperbole                      b- Irony                      c- Connotation                      d- denotation
- In "*...I murmured my thought*" ..... is used:  
a- tone                      b- meter                      c- free verse                      d- abstract image
- "See the kitten on the wall, / Sporting with the leaves that fall, / Withered leaves, one, two and three, / Failing from the elder-tree;" (from William Wordsworth's *The kitten at Play*) In the above lines .....  
a- "wall" and "fall" have rhyme  
b- "walls" and "failing" form an attractive image  
c- there is metaphor for the word "leaves"  
d- "kitten" has gustatory image.
- In "*...with a tiger-leap half way,*" Wordsworth uses a device to compare something to *tiger-leap*. It is called .....  
a- paradox                      b- simile                      c- metaphor                      d- image
- In the following two lines "*...while I sit in the chimney nook / Supping hot pottage*" ..... and ..... are used.  
a- sestet and synecdoche                      b- tactile and gustatory images  
c- internal and exact rhyme                      d- visual and olfactory images

مجاز است.

استفاده از:

9. In the line "*Is the moon tired? She looks no pale,*" the poet uses.....

- a- personification and rhetorical question
- b- visual and abstract images
- c- literal language and verbal irony
- d- abstract image and personification

10. The image in "*my clothes are soft and warm fold upon fold*" is .....

- a- olfactory
- b- auditory
- c- tactile
- d- gustatory

11. Cross is the..... of Christianity.

- a- symbol
- b- irony
- c- simile
- d- metaphor

12. In the line "*little lamb, God bless thee!*" the poet uses a/an .....

- a- apostrophe
- b- paradox
- c- articulation
- d- allusion

13. What figure of speech is used in William Blake's *The Tyger*, "*what the hand dare seize the fire?*"

- a- metaphor
- b- synecdoche
- c- metonymy
- d- simile

14. In the above line by Blake, *fire* stands for .....

- a- passion
- b- Satan
- c- tiger
- d- sexuality

15. What device is used in the following line "*In fine, we thought that he was everything?*" (extracted from "*Richard Cory*" by Edwin Arlington Robinson)

- a- hyperbole
- b- oxymoron
- c- understatement
- d- paradox

16. What does *repose* mean in the following line? "*and salted was my food, and my repose*"

- a- imprisonment
- b- cottage
- c- joyful
- d- restfulness

17. In "*faces and darkness separate us over and over,*" Sylvia Plath uses a/an .....

- a- synecdoche
- b- overstatement
- c- exaggeration
- d- metonymy

18. In "*the wind sang to the cornfields,*" wind is .....

- a- polarized
- b- personified
- c- anthologized
- d- authorized

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استفاده از:

19. In the sentence "give me a hand," what figure of speech is used?

- a- synecdoche      b- irony      c- conceit      d- apostrophe

20. What is the connotation of the word "chariot" in the following line?

"How frugal is the **chariot** / that bears the human soul!"

- a- transportation      b- human soul carrier  
c- ability and speed      d- horse drawn open vehicle

21. In the line "Glorious fountain! let my heart be / fresh, changeful, constant, upward, like **thee**!" the word "thee" refers to.....

- a- midnight      b- sunshine      c- Fountain      d- moonlight

22. What figure of speech is used in "or hears old **Triton** blow his wreathed horn?"

- a- abstract image      b- metaphor  
c- olfactory image      d- allusion

23. "And death shall be no more, **Death** thou shall die." In the above line, the poet uses .....

- a- simile      b- personification      c- subject      d- theme

24. In the line "one **short sleep** past, we wake eternally," John Donne has used a/an.....

- a- elegy      b- apostrophe      c- allusion      d- metaphor

25. "**Death**, be not proud... Thou art slave to fate, chance, kings and desperate me" (extracted from John Donne's "Death, Be Not Proud") What figure of speech is used in the above lines?

- a- understatement      b- hyperbole      c- metonymy      d- simile

26. "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock" by T.S. Eliot starts with an epigraph from Dante's *Divine Comedy*. What can we say about this epigraph?

- a- The narrator lives on the earth forever.  
b- The narrator talks freely about his life on heaven.  
c- The narrator can see the evils of men who live on the earth.  
d- The narrator of the epigraph can't come to the earth to report what happens in the hell.

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27. Poetry without a regular pattern of meter or rhyme is .....

- a- couplet      b- free verse      c- caesura      d- blank verse

28. A four-line-stanza in a poem is named .....

- a- quatrain      b- octave      c- sestet      d- couplet

29. Fall out, the long parades are done.

Up comes the dark, down goes the sun.

Another night, another day

The lines refer to.....

(Extracted from "In Barracks" by Siegfried Sassoon)

- a- The tragic state of any war.  
b- The destructive force of life.  
c- The boring life of soldiers.  
d- The boring pace of life.

30. In the following two lines from "Night," two figures of speech ..... and ..... are used. "...The moon, like a flower In heaven's high bower"

- a- abstract image / figurative language  
b- simile / synecdoche  
c- metonymy / synecdoche  
d- Simile / metaphor