تعداد سوالات : تستى : •


1-Moral and religious impulses are evident in a long poetic tradition -- that of the poem used as an inscription on a tomb.

1. persona
2. oxymoron
3. epitaph
4. narrative

2-Why does it say "themself," and not "themselves," in the following excerpt from "I Died for Beauty--But Was Scarce" ?

He questioned softly "Why I failed"?
"For Beauty", I replied- "-"And I--for Truth--Themself are One--
We Brethren are", he said--

1. It is a spelling mistake.
2. Because the two dead people are brothers.
3. Because the poet's personal style would have it so.
4. Because the speaker believes Beauty and Truth are one.

3-The form chosen for "My Last Duchess" is $\qquad$

1. romance.
2. sonnet.
3. soliloquy.
4. dramatic monologue.

4-In dealing with the theme of a poem we should do all the following except looking
1.
for the usage of onomatopoeia in the work
3. at the details in the poem
2. for a central opposition in the poem
4. at how the poem concludes




5-In the first stanza, Keats' "Ode to a Nightingale", the opposed ideas can be summed up as

> My heart aches, and a drowsy numbness pains

My sense, as though of hemlock I had drunk,

Or emptied some dull opiate to the drains
One minute past, and Lethe-wards had sunk:
'Tis not through envy of thy happy lot, But being too happy in thine happiness, --

That thou, light-winged Dryad of the trees, In some melodious plot Of beeches green, and shadows numberless,

1. the green woods contrasted with thy happy lot
2. a sense of pain contrasted with an impression of ease.
3. the flight of a bird in the sky contrasted with man's drowsy numbness pains
4. the bird's singing for joy of life contrasted with the poet's melodious plot

6-What passing-bells for these who die as cattle?
-Only the monstrous anger of the guns.
Only the stuttering rifles' rapid rattle
Can patter out their hasty orisons.
No mockeries now for them; no prayers nor bells,

In the above poem, "Anthem for Doomed Youth", the presented picture is $\qquad$

1. mocking / passing
2. depressing / frightening
3. about dying / rapid prayer
4. hasty / stuttering

7-In Ralph Waldo Emerson's poem, "Brahma", it could be said that the theme is $\qquad$

1. man's inability to understand the ways of God
2. Brahma's style of life compared with Jesus Christ's
3. the transient nature of life and the promise of everlasting happiness in the world to come
4. the oneness of all things and the ultimate reconciliation of apparent contraries

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8-The speaker of John Donne's "Death Be Not Proud" ends the poem by saying, "death, thou shalt die." What does he mean? $\qquad$ . .

1. Death is an angel who will finally die.
2. We could be immortal if we wished to.
3. We will not die because death is like waking to the eternal life, we will live after death.
4. We are not afraid of death, so we will keep brave in the face of death.

9- Ambiguity is $\qquad$ .

1. paying attention to nuances of meanings in words
2. a striking comparison of two quite unlike ideas in poetry
3. 

the state of a word having more than one meaning
4. saying one thing while having something different in mind

10-The denotation of a word refers to its $\qquad$ meaning.

1. precise
2. shades of
3. positive
4. figurative

11-The words "stone", "granite", and "flowers" in the poem,"Slim Cunning Hands", remind us of $\qquad$ and $\qquad$ . .
Slim cunning hands at rest, and cozening eyes--
Under this stone one loved too wildy lies,
How false she was, no granite could declare;

1. inflexibility / beauty
2. falsity / untrustworthiness
3. cunning / deception
4. finality / fragility

12- $\quad$ Still to Be Neat
Still to be neat, still to be dressed,
As you were going to a feast;
Still to be powdered, still perfumed;
Lady, it is to be presumed;
Though art's hid causes are not found, All is not sweet, all is not sound.

1. suspicious of
2. happy with
3. trustful about
4. convinced of

تعداد سوالات ：تستى ：•ץ تشريحى：•

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13－When an unusual word order is used in a poem，it means that $\qquad$
1．the poet is not well experienced in writing good poetry．
2．the text needs critical analysis for making necessary corrections．
3．there is something very important for the reader to discover．
4．there is something wrong with both the rhyme and the meter of the poem．
14－The rhyme in which the consonant sounds are identical but the vowel sounds are not identical is called $\qquad$ rhyme．
1．dissimilar
2．slant
3．unidentical
4．inexact

15－In a metaphor or simile，＂tenor＂refers to the $\qquad$ idea or the $\qquad$ or intangible notion the poem aims to clarify．
1．abstract／elusive
2．beautiful／delicate
3．concrete／familiar
4．strange／bizarre

16－The figure of speech which Shakespeare uses in the following lines is called $\qquad$ ．．．

Nay，if you read this line，rememeber not The hand that writ it．
1．soliloquy
2．synecdoche
3．metonymy
4．personification

17－＂Apostrophe＂is a figure of speech which is often found in connection with $\qquad$
1．synecdoche
2．metaphor
3．metonymy
4．personification

18－A figure of speech that presents an elaborate and ingenious parallel between two things or ideas is called（ $a, a n$ ） $\qquad$
1．pun
2．conceit
3．simile
4．oxymoron

19－Images referring to the sense of smell are called $\qquad$ images．
1．tactile
2．auditory
3．olfactory
4．gustatory

20－The rhyme in＂attitude／latitude＂is（ $\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{an}$ ） $\qquad$ rhyme．
1．end
2．feminine
3．internal
4．masculine

21－The repetition of＂ m ＂and＂ r ＂sounds in the following lines create $\qquad$ ．．
Five miles meandering with a mazy motion Through wood and dale the sacred river ran， Then reached the caverns measureless to man， And sank in tumult to a lifeless ocean．
1．assonance
2．consonance
3．alliteration
4．resonance

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22-The process of marking the meter is called $\qquad$
$\qquad$

1. caesura
2. division
3. scansion
4. expansion

23-When we move to the next line of poetry with no pause at the end of the preceding line, such lines are called $\qquad$ .. .

1. run-on
2. end-stopped
3. feminine
4. masculine

24-What metrical pattern has the following line been written in? $\qquad$ . .
Had we but world enough and time,

1. Iambic tetrameter
2. Iambic trimeter
3. Iambic pentameter
4. Iambic hexameter

25-What is the metrical measure for the following line? $\qquad$ . .
For the moon never beam without bringing me dreams

1. lambic hexameter
2. Trochaic hexameter
3. Anapestic tetrameter
4. Dactylic tetrameter

26-Homer's Odyssey is an example of $\qquad$ poetry.

1. narrative
2. imagery
3. lyric
4. ode

27-Hamlet's famous $\qquad$ begins with "To be or not to be: that is the question".

1. ballad
2. elegy
3. drama
4. soliloquy

28-The Italian sonnet divides into two unequal parts: an octave with $\qquad$ lines and a sestet with $\qquad$ lines.

1. seven/five
2. eight/four
3. seven/four
4. eight/six

29-Shakespeare's "Shall I Compare Thee to a Summer's Day?" rhymes $\qquad$

1. abbaabbacdecde
2. abbaabbadcdcdcd
3. ababcdcdefefgg
4. abcabccdecdeff

30-Thomas Hardy's "The Faithful Swallow" is about people in love and uses "the swallow as (a, an) $\qquad$

1. image
2. pun
3. genre
4. elegy
