

1- In the following lines "the bald head" is the symbol of .....

Long queues, short queues,  
They will be no more queues.  
No more slaves to the Manchus  
we shall keep our *heads bald* as a member of the Han tribe.

- |                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. enemies' death | 2. protest          |
| 3. the end of war | 4. the sacred event |

2- In the following lines "the brambles" refer to .....

"strange to have crossed the crest and not to know,  
but the brambles were always catching the hem of my gown."

- |                              |                              |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. magic moment of womanhood | 2. love of nature            |
| 3. problems of life          | 4. the maturity of the woman |

3- In this line the poet portrays the eagle's .....

"He claps the crag with crooked hands"

- |               |                       |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1. loneliness | 2. keenness of vision |
| 3. speed      | 4. strength           |

4- A poem used as an inscription on a tomb or gravestone is called .....

- |          |            |           |          |
|----------|------------|-----------|----------|
| 1. charm | 2. epitaph | 3. ritual | 4. elegy |
|----------|------------|-----------|----------|

5- In the following lines from "My Last Duches" the duke wants to show that he is interested in .....

Tamping a sea horse, though a rarity,  
Which claus of Innsbruk cast in bronze for me!

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. art for the sake of art                | 2. art for the sake of material possessions |
| 3. introducing the sculptor of the statue | 4. offering the statues to count's daughter |

6- Robert Browning's "My Last Duchess" is written in the genre of .....

- |                       |          |
|-----------------------|----------|
| 1. soliloquy          | 2. aside |
| 3. dramatic monologue | 4. lyric |

7- In the following lines, "haste away" refers to a/an ..... between daffodils and men.

"Fair Daffodils, we weep to see  
You haste away so soon"

- |            |              |            |          |
|------------|--------------|------------|----------|
| 1. imagery | 2. ambiguity | 3. analogy | 4. irony |
|------------|--------------|------------|----------|

8- In John Keats' "Ode to a Nightingale" the poet wants "full of the true, the blush Hippocrene". Hippocrene refers to.....

1. imagination and inspiration
2. forgetfulness
3. happiness
4. change and decay

9- How does Keats' "Ode to a Nightingale" end?

"Was it a vision, or a waking dream?

Fled is that music: Do I wake or sleep?"

1. now the poet is sure that the real world is better than the imaginary world
2. now the poet is sure that the imaginary world is better than the real world
3. the poem ends in a dream
4. the poem ends in confusion and uncertainty

10- What is the main theme of Wilfred Owen's "Anthem for Doomed Youth"?

1. praising the war and death
2. the confusing image of horrible war against the civilized life
3. meaningless waste left because of war
4. war can be humanistic and civilized

11- In which of the following poems the landscape changes continuously through the poem?

1. "In the Desert"
2. "Root Cellar"
3. "Because I Could Not Stop for Death"
4. "Animals"

12- What is the subject matter of Emily Dickinson's poem "Because I Could Not Stop for Death"?

1. the nature of death and immortality
2. oneness of all things
3. ultimate reconciliation of apparant contraries
4. the nature of death and mortality

13- What is the connotation of the word "terminal" in "At the San Francisco Airport"?

*This is the terminal, the break.*

*Beyond this point, on lines of air,*

*You take the way that you must take*

*And I remain in light and stare*

1. end/ boundary
2. unity, airport building
3. adventure/fragility
4. infinity/ known future

14- Shakespearan sonnet consists of .....

- |                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. three quatrains and a couplet | 2. one octave and one sestet                  |
| 3. sestet, octave and a couplet  | 4. three quatrains each followed by a couplet |

15-What figure of speech is used in the following lines (on the italicized word)?

Wilt thou forgive that sin where I begun,  
which is my sin, though it were *done* before?

(By John Donne)

- |        |              |                |            |
|--------|--------------|----------------|------------|
| 1. pun | 2. ambiguity | 3. connotation | 4. persona |
|--------|--------------|----------------|------------|

16-What figure of speech is used in the following line (on the italicized word)?

The *wind* stood up, and gave a shout

- |                    |             |               |               |
|--------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. personification | 2. metonymy | 3. synecdoche | 4. apostrophe |
|--------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|

17-When an image mingles two or more senses, using one sense to describe another, the device is called .....

- |             |                |                |            |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| 1. oxymoron | 2. kinesthetic | 3. synesthesia | 4. conceit |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|------------|

18-What figure of speech is used in the following lines (on the italicized words)?

"But at my back I always hear  
*Time's winged chariot* hurring near."

- |           |             |             |               |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. simile | 2. metaphor | 3. oxymoron | 4. apostrophe |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|---------------|

19-When the comparison between unlike objects or situations is carried to the unexpected extreme, the figure of speech is called.....

- |                      |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| 1. extended metaphor | 2. conceit |
| 3. imagery           | 4. irony   |

20-what kind of rhyme is used in the following lines?

When lovely woman stoops to folly,  
And finds too late that men betray,  
What charm can soothe her melancholy,  
What art can wash her guilt away?

- |                   |                      |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. slant rhyme    | 2. approximate rhyme |
| 3. internal rhyme | 4. exact rhyme       |

21-The sound devices that are used in the following line are .....

The dolphin-torn, that gong- tormented sea

- |                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. alliteration/ consonance | 2. consonance/ assonance               |
| 3. alliteration/ assonance  | 4. alliteration/ consonance/ assonance |

22-....., in its broadest sense, refers to the repetition of sounds from word to word or line to line.

- |          |           |         |             |
|----------|-----------|---------|-------------|
| 1. rhyme | 2. rhythm | 3. foot | 4. scansion |
|----------|-----------|---------|-------------|

23-The effect of the continuity in the lines that should be read without stop is called .....

- |               |           |             |              |
|---------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. enjambment | 2. run-on | 3. end-stop | 4. non- stop |
|---------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|

24-The basic English metrical pattern which consists of one stressed syllable followed by one unstressed syllable is called .....

- |           |             |              |             |
|-----------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. iambic | 2. trochaic | 3. anapestic | 4. dactylic |
|-----------|-------------|--------------|-------------|

25-Homer's *The Odyssey* is an example of ..... poem.

- |              |             |          |               |
|--------------|-------------|----------|---------------|
| 1. narrative | 2. dramatic | 3. lyric | 4. meditation |
|--------------|-------------|----------|---------------|

26-A kind of lyric poetry, which is usually consisted of 14 lines and is remarkable for the range of emotions and ideas is called .....

- |        |           |          |         |
|--------|-----------|----------|---------|
| 1. ode | 2. sonnet | 3. elegy | 4. hymn |
|--------|-----------|----------|---------|

27-Hamlet's most famous sentence "To be or not to be" is an example of .....

"To be or not to be: that is the question:

Whether, 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer"

- |              |                       |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| 1. aside     | 2. dramatic monologue |
| 3. soliloquy | 4. dialogue           |

28-In Shakespearean sonnet, the..... functions much as the sestet does in the Italian sonnet.

- |           |             |            |            |
|-----------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 1. octave | 2. quatrain | 3. couplet | 4. imagery |
|-----------|-------------|------------|------------|

29-In the following lines by Shakespeare, "twilight" and "sunset" are symbols of .....

"In me thou see'st the twilight of such day

As after sunset fadeth in the west"

- |                       |            |
|-----------------------|------------|
| 1. death              | 2. fire    |
| 3. blackness of night | 4. old age |

سری سوال: ۱-  
پایگاه خبری

PNUNA.COM  
PNU News Agency

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۸۰ تشریحی: ۰

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۰

عنوان درس: ادبیات انگلیسی ۲، درآمدی بر ادبیات انگلیسی ۲

رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: مترجمی زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۰۶۳ - زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۱۱۸ - آموزش زبان انگلیسی (ناپیوسته) ۱۲۲۵۰۸۵

30- In "The Faithful Swallow" the experience Hardy writes about is .....

December came:

Tw'as not the same/I did not know/Fidelity'

Would serve me so/Frost, hunger, snow/And now, ah me

!Too late to go

1. tragic

2. idealistic

3. comic

4. logical

پایگاه خبری دانشجویان پیام نور  
(بانک نمونه سوالات دانشگاه پیام نور)

PNUNA.COM پیام نور نا PNUNA.COM