

نام درس: شعر انگلیسی

تعداد سؤال: نسی ۳۰ تکمیلی -- تشریحی --

رشته تحصیلی: گرایش: زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی

زمان امتحان: تستی و تکمیلی ۶۵ دقیقه تشریحی --

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English Poetry

1. "He clasps the crags with crooked hands,

Close to the Sun in lonely lands.

Ringed with the azure he stands."

In the above lines the poet

a. images the eagle as an angry figure

b. makes the power and uniqueness of the eagle similar with that of the sun

c. images the eagle as a lonely animal slaved in the sky by the sun

d. personifies the eagle as an ancient Roman emperor

2. the sound device used in the first line is

a. metonymy

b. monophony

c. alliteration

d. allusion

3. Our only reliable evidence of the purpose of a poem is

a. all the external evidences of the poem

b. the poem itself

c. the poet and his biography

d. historical and philosophical settings of the poem

4. *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!**"But ranged as infantry,**And staring face to face,**I shot at him and he at me,**And killed him in his place.**"I shot him dead because-**Because he was my foe,*

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*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-**Was out of work -had sold his traps-**No other reason why.**"Yes, quaint and curious war is !**You shoot a fellow down**You'd treat if met where any bar is,**Or help to half-a-crown."*

In the poem, who is the speaker? What is the occasion?

- a soldier/ his having been in battle and killed a man
- an inn customer/ a fight
- a lover/ his killing a friend in a duel
- a knight! an ancient war

MIRROR*I am silver and exact. I have no preconceptions.**Whatever I see, I swallow immediately.**Just as it is, unmisted by love or dislike.**I am not cruel, only truthful-**The eye of a little god, four-cornered**Most of the time I meditate on the opposite wall.**It is pink, with speckles. I have looked at it so long**I think it is a part of my heart. But it flickers.**Faces and darkness separate us over and over.**Now I am a lake. A woman bends over me.**Searching my reaches for what she really is.*

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Then she turns to those liars, the candles or the moon.

I see her back, and reflect it faithfully

She rewards me with tears and an agitation of hands.

I am important to her. She comes and goes.

Each morning it is her face that replaces the darkness.

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

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

5. In the above, the speaker does not convey

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| a. her impartiality | b. her truthfulness |
| c. her physical shape and material | d. her sadness by observing the human faces |

6. In what sense does the speaker think that she is similar to a lake?

- that the old woman bends over her for fishing
- she has waves and speckles
- she reflects the images like clear water
- she is impartial like a non-human existence

7. Analyzing the main purpose of a word in a poem, a "Symbol" is...

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| a. only what it is . | b. something other than what it is . |
| c. what it is and something more too | d. what the poet says but means the opposite |

8. "My hill was further: so I flung away,

Yet heard a crie

Just as I went, None goes that way

And lives: If that be all, said I,

After so foul a journey death is fair,

And but a chair."

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The last two lines mean

- a. this journey will end in death
- b. the traveler is to be killed
- c. a rest is just what needed after such a hardship
- d. death after such a hardship is nice and means of comfort

9. " TWO roads diverged in a yellow wood,

*And sorry I could not travel both**And be one traveler, long I stood**And looked down one as far as I could**To where it bent in the undergrowth;"*

The word 'road' is used in the above.

- a. allegorically
- b. literally
- c. symbolically
- d. metaphorically

10. "The Count your master's known munificence

*Is ample warrant that no just pretence**Of mine for dowry will be disallowed;**Though his fair daughter's self, as I avowed**At starting, is my object. Nay, we'll go**Together down, sir. Notice Neptune, though,**Taming a sea-horse, thought a rarity,**Which Claus of Innsbruck cast in bronze for me!"*

In the above who is the addressee of these lines?

- a. Count Clause, a friend of the speaker
- b. an agent sent by the Count to talk about the Count's daughter
- c. Count Clause, a visitor of the Duke's collection
- d. an agent from the Duchess' father to return her dowry

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11. *Farewell, Love, and all thy laws for ever:
Thy baited hooks shall tangle me no more.
Senec and Plato call me from thy lore,
To perfect wealth my wit for to endeavour.
In blind error when I did persever,
Thy sharp repulse, that pricketh aye so sore,
Hath taught me to set in trifles no store,
And scape forth, since liberty is lever*.[desirable]
Therefore farewell, go trouble younger hearts,
And in me claim no more authority;
With idle youth go use thy property,
And thereon spend thy many brittle darts.
For, hitherto though I've lost my time,
Me lusteth no longer rotten boughs to climb.*

The speaker is NOT..... in the above poem.

- understating love's power to show his own wit more powerful than love
- determined to depart from the world of love and join the world of logic
- disappointed by the beloved's cruelty and complaining about the difficulties of love
- in a state of consciousness and considering love in a higher level than before

12. There is a(n) in the third line.

- dead metaphor
- alliteration
- irony
- allusion

13. "You think it horrible that lust and rage

Should dance attention upon my old age;

They were not such a plague when I was young;

What else have I to spur me into song?"

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Yeats considers lust and rage as in the above poem

- a. the motivations for saying songs in old ages
- b. the plague of youth
- c. the spurs of an old man to face the outside world
- d. two plagues of morality to come along with in old ages

14. is NOT one of the musical elements for poetry.

- a. accent
- b. rhyme
- c. repetition
- d. connotation

15. "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 saved some part**Of a day I have rued"*In the above the main purpose is

- a. how temperature can change the way of seeing life
- b. how the superstitions can change the mood of a person in a day
- c. how a not-so-well-looking accident can make a person happy
- d. how vacant and dead the forest looks in winter

16. The commonest use of language is to which we might call the practical use of language.

- a. represent experience
- b. define pleasure
- c. communicate information
- d. participate imagination

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17. In the following poem the poet wants to say that

“It is not growing like a tree

In bulk doth make Man better be;

Or standing long an oak, three hundred year,

To fall a log at last, dry, bald, and sere:

A lily of a day

Is fairer far in May,

Although it fall and die that night--

It was the plant and flower of light.

In small proportions we just beauties see;

And in short measures life may perfect be.”

- the different plants have very different life length
- the value of things is not measured by their size and quality.
- the smaller is the more perfect
- the flowers can live only one day

18. The literary devices used in lines 1 and 8 are

- irony/hyperbole
- hyperbole/simile
- paradox/metaphor
- simile/metaphor

19. The most primitive and general concern of poetry is

- to give pleasure
- to do formal communication
- to heighten the level of awareness
- to represent experience

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20. "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.**And he was always quietly arrayed, 5**And he was always human when he talked;**But still he fluttered pulses when he said,**"Good-morning," and he glittered when he walked.**And he was rich-yes, richer than a king**And admirably schooled in every grace: 10**In fine, we thought that he was everything**To make us wish that we were in his place.**So on we worked, and waited for the light,**And went without the meat, and cursed the bread;**And Richard Cory, one calm summer night, 15**Went home and put a bullet through his head."*

Simply relating an incident, the above poem is a good example of how can generate meaning.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| a. social ranks | b. ironic contrasts |
| c. connotative metaphors | d. imaginations |

21. is the most frequently occurring kind of imagery in poetry.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| a. visual imagery | b. abstract imagery |
| c. olfactory imagery | d. tactile imagery |

22. uses a language more glittering and light flown than its substance warrants.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| a. imaginative poetry | b. rhetorical poetry |
| c. great poetry | d. sentimental poetry |

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23. "My mistress' eyes are nothing like the sun;

Coral is far more red than her lips' red;"

Shakespeare uses. ...to empower his ...language.

a. hyperbole/ironic

b. understatement/metaphoric

c. conceits/literary

d. irony/literary

24. The addressee in Shakespeare's "Fear no More" is

a. the Sun

b. the dust

c. a dead person

d. all young lovers

25. Two false approaches to poetry are looking always for. in a poem.

a. pleasure and enjoyment

b. means of broadening and deepening human experiences

c. beauty and moral instructions

d. information and imagination

26. The primary concern of poetry is with.

a. beauty

b. philosophical truth

c. persuasion

d. experience

27. ...is not one of the sources (means) of representing language in poetry.

a. paradox

b. three unities

c. symbol

d. allusion

28. All the following elements of poetry go into indicating its tone **Except**

a. rhythm

b. imagery

c. connotation

d. Epic

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29. "If our two loves be one, or thou and I

Love so alike that none can slacken, none can die."

The speaker in the above lines states that

- a. if two lovers unite, they may be shaken by death
- b. if two lovers tie together, may only death shake them
- c. when no one can tremble two lovers, that love may last long
- d. when two lovers are alike, none can shake but death

30. "He watches from his mountain walls;

And like a thunderbolt he falls."

There is ...in the second line.

- a. metaphor
- b. simile
- c. conceit
- d. overstatement