

تعداد سؤالات: ۳۰
تعداد کل صفحات: ۷
زمان امتحان: ۷۵ دقیقه

نام درس: شعر انگلیسی
رشته تحصیلی: گرایش ادبیات انگلیسی
کلاس: ۱۷۱۲۸۹

Answer the following questions by choosing the best choice (a , b , c , or d).

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.
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.

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Sylvia Plath (1932-1963)

- The speaker in mirror compares himself to
a. mirror
b. swallow
c. the eye of a little god
d. un -misted love and silver
- The speaker in Mirror is.....
a. biased
b. partial
c. sided
d. impartial
- What is the main theme of the poem?
a. Beauty and happiness
b. The importance of truthfulness
c. Aging and death
d. The importance of partiality
- Busy old fool, unruly sun
Why dost thou thus
Through windows and through curtains call us?
Whom "us" in line 3 of the above piece referred to?
a. thou
b. lovers
c. unruly
d. old fool

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5- "..... love is not love

Which alters when it alteration finds

Or bends with the remover to remove,"

The speaker of the above lines emphasizes on.....

- a. alteration
- b. bending trait
- c. love qualities
- d. the permanent value of love

RICHARD CORY

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,
And he was always human when he talked;
But still he fluttered pulses when he said,
"Good-morning," and he glittered when he walked.

6-The first two lines indicate Richard Cory's.....

- a. characteristics of separation and distinction from the ordinary life
- b. moral behavior
- c. looking at a formal behavior of a non-populated city
- d. view on people

7- Lines 5-6 illustrate

- a. Richard Cory's specific characteristics
- b. Richard Cory's open mindedness
- c. Richard Cory's bad temperedness
- d. The human and moral behavior to the end of the stanza

8- Richard Cory put an end to his life because.....

- a. he was envious of the way the people lived
- b. everything that glitters is not necessarily gold
- c. he was leaded with money and glittered like gold
- d. he had love, no hope, and not the right motivation for living, he found no happiness in life

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کد درس: ۱۷۱۲۸۹

تعداد مصححان: ۳۰ نفر

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9- "Imperially" (line 4) means.....

- a. admirably b. quickly c. in a kingly manner d. impartially

10- The poem (Richard Cory) is a great example of in which the implicit meaning differs from what is expressed.

- a. hyperbole b. metaphor c. sarcasm d. irony

MY LAST DUCHESS

Ferrara

That's my last Duchess painted on the wall,
Looking as if she were alive. I call
That piece a wonder, now; Fra Pandolf's hands

Worked busily a day, and there she stands.
Will't please you sit and look at her? I said
"Fra Pandolf" by design, for never read
Strangers like you that pictured countenance,
The depth and passion of its earnest glance,
But to myself they turned (since none puts by
The curtain I have drawn for you, but I)
And seemed as they would ask me, if they durst,
How such a glance came there; so, not the first
Are you to turn and ask thus. Sir, 'twas not
Her husband's presence only, called that spot
Of joy into the Duchess' cheek; perhaps
Fra Pandolf chanced to say, "Her mantle laps
Over my lady's wrist too much," or, "Paint
Must never hope to reproduce the faint
Half-flush that dies along her throat." Such stuff
Was courtesy, she thought, and cause enough
For calling up that spot of joy. She had
A heart—how shall I say?—too soon made glad,
Too easily impressed: she liked whate'er
She looked on, and her looks went everywhere.
Sir, 'twas all one! My favor at her breast,
The dropping of the daylight in the West,
The bough of cherries some officious fool
Broke in the orchard for her, the white mule
She rode with round the terrace—all and each
Would draw from her alike the approving speech,
Or blush, at least. She thanked men—good! but thanked
Somehow—I know not how—as if she ranked
My gift of a nine-hundred-years-old name
With anybody's gift. Who'd stoop to blame
This sort of trifling? Even had you skill
In speech—which I have not—to make your will
Quite clear to such an one, and say, "Just this
Or that in you disgusts me; here you miss,
Or there exceed the mark"—and if she let
Herself be lessoned so, nor plainly set
Her wits to yours, forsooth, and made excuse—
E'en then would be some stooping; and I choose
Never to stoop. Oh, sir, she smiled, no doubt,

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- 11- Who is the presumed speaker of “My Last Duchess”?
 - a. Robert Browning
 - b. Alfonso II, Duke of Ferrara
 - c. The Duchess of Ferrara
 - d. Fra Pandolf
- 12- “My Last Duchess” is a (n)
 - a. Sonnet
 - b. Ballad stanza
 - c. Epigram
 - d. Dramatic monologue
- 13- The Duke in “My Last Duchess” is arranging
 - a. the Duchess’s funeral
 - b. the painting of the Duchess’s portrait
 - c. a new marriage for himself
 - d. the sale of his art collection
- 14- Who wrote “The Road Not Taken”?
 - a. Robert Browning
 - b. Dylan Thomas
 - c. Robert Frost
 - d. Langston Hughes
- 15- An ghastly through the dazzling rain
on the bald street breaks the blank day.
The dominant rhetorica figure used in the above lines is
 - a. Paradox
 - b. Allusion
 - c. Irony
 - d. Imagery
- 16- “My Mistress’ Eyes Are Nothing Like The Sun” by Shakespeare is a pregnant example of.....
 - a. understatement
 - b. allusion
 - c. overstatement
 - d. irony
- 17- Who wrote “ The Unknown Citizen”?
 - a. W.H. Auden
 - b. A.E. Houseman
 - c. John Updike
 - d. John Milton

Soft Snow

I walked abroad in a snowy day;

I asked the soft snow with me to play;

She played and she melted in all her prime,

And the winter called it a dreadful crime.

[William Blake]

18. In the above poem *snow* is.....
a . personified b. a metaphor c. a simile D. paradoxical

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19- What is the main theme of *Soft Snow*?

- The scene gives a lift to the speaker's heart and changes his mood from one of delight to one of sorrow.
- Love vs. hate
- Friendship vs. jealousy
- In the process of taking advantage of nature, man is not allowed to destroy it.

20- In *SOFT SNOW*

- Nature exists to be enjoyed. Man is privileged to benefit from the beauties of nature.
- The rhyme scheme is aaaa.
- Ironies and synecdoche are a lot.
- Speaker's feeling is entrapped into lust and great anger and may be considered concrete and present in him .

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!" half-pint cup

But ranged as infantry, 5
And staring face to face,
I shot at him as he at me,
And killed him in his place.

I shot him dead because—
Because he was my foe, 10
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— 15
No other reason why.

21. What is the central purpose (subject) of *The Man He Killed*?

- One should never lose hope .
- It is to make us realize more keenly the irrationality of war.
- The puzzlement of the speaker may be our puzzlement.
- Killing your foe is justifiable and rational.

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- 22- "Range" and "infantry" in the poem mean respectively.
- a. look for /enemy b. please/ half pint cup
c. include/ soldiers d. crown/ queen
23. Who is the speaker in *The Man He Killed*?
- a. The poet b. The foe c. He d. The man
24. Poetry must involve not only his intelligence but also his.....
- a. rime, form, and meter b. sense, sensibility, and sensitivity
c. senses, emotions, and imagination d. sensitivity, range, and purpose.
25. According to your book , are the two false approaches to poetry.
- a. pleasure and enjoyment
b. communicating experiences and imaginative participation
c. always looking for a lesson and beauty in it
d. broadening and deepening our experiences through it
26. According to your book, *language* becomes *literature* when.....
- a. the speaker wants to persuade something
b. it is to communicate information
c. the desire to communicate experience predominates
d. it helps us with the ordinary buisiness of living
27. Poetry's primary concern is with Poetry takes all life as its province.
- a. actuality. b. beauty
c. philosophical truth d. experience

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تعداد معادل: ۳۰ نمره

روش نمره‌دهی: گزینش ادبیات انگلیسی

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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 long at last, dry, bald, and sere:
 A lily of a day
 Is fairer far in May
 Although it fall and die that night;
 In was the plant and flower of light.
 In small proportions we just beauties see
 And in short measures, life may perfect be.

28- The central idea of the above poem is approximately this :

- a . life is to be measured by its excellence, not by its length
- b . life has no meaning if it is full of care
- c . beautiful flowers are as important as fruitless trees
- d . man should stand and stare at beauties at all times

29- “ It Is Not Growing Like A Tree”, the rhetorical device used is called

- A . parody
- b . simile
- c . onomatopocia
- d . metaphor

30 . Lines 5 -7 of the above poem express that

- a . the cry of a day is for the falling of ‘a lily’
- b . the fall and dying is the eventual fair of a night
- c . a night life of a lily, even very brief, is meaningful, more essential and beautiful than the long lived useless things
- d . a day of a lily comes to its end at night in the winter