

نام درس: سیری در تاریخ ادبیات انگلیسی (۱)

رشته تحصیلی: گرایش: زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی

کد درس: ۱۲۱۲۱۲۵

تعداد سؤال: نسی ۵۰ تکمیلی -- تشریحی --

زمان امتحان: تستی و تکمیلی ۱۰۰ دقیقه تشریحی --

تعداد کل صفحات: ۶

\* استفاده از فرهنگ لغات مجاز نیست.

**Direction: Choose the best choice: a, b, c or d. Mark the answers on your answer sheet.**

- Who served as the archbishop of Canterbury during part of the Middle English period?  
a. St. Jerome                      b. Venerable Bede                      c. Thomas Becket                      d. St. Augustine
- In which of the following plays characters include.....?  
a. Everyman                      b. King Lear                      c. Paradise Lost                      d. Morte Darthur
- In what Middle English ballad does the speaker say, "O mother, mother, make my bed / O make it soft and narrow. / Since my love died for me today, / I'll die for him tomorrow"?  
a. Lord Randall                      b. Bonny Barbara Allen  
c. Judas                      d. A Gest of Robyn Hode
- What was Geoffrey Chaucer's final work?  
a. Complaint to His Purse                      b. Troilus and Criseyde  
c. The Canterbury Tales                      d. The House of Fame
- What is a simple definition for sonnet?  
a. A poem of six lines                      b. A poem of eight lines  
c. A poem of twelve lines                      d. A poem of fourteen lines
- What poet wrote the sonnet 'Death Be Not Proud'?  
a. Herbert                      b. Marvell                      c. Donne                      d. Lovelace
- The decision of which writer to emulate French and Italian poetry in his own vernacular prompted a change in the status of English?  
a. Sir Thomas Malory                      b. Geoffrey Chaucer  
c. William Langland                      d. John Gower
- Which literary work is described by the following statement?  
The image of a chariot flying along behind them, ready perhaps to knock them down and kill them, is particularly effective. It is probably an allusion to the classical idea of Phoebus, the sun-god, making his journey across the heavens.  
a. To His Coy Mistress                      b. To Penshurst  
c. To Celia                      d. On Shakespeare
- Which literary form, developed in the fifteenth century, personified vices and virtues?  
a. the short story                      b. the heroic epic                      c. the morality play                      d. the limerick

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10. Which of the following authors is considered a devotee to chivalry, as it is personified in Sir Lancelot?
  - a. William Caxton
  - b. William Langland
  - c. Sir Thomas Malory
  - d. Geoffrey Chaucer
11. What is the title to Milton's blank-verse epic that assimilates and critiques the epic tradition?
  - a. Paradise Lost .
  - b. L'Allegro
  - c. Lycidas
  - d. The Divine Comedy
12. Which of the following plays was **NOT** authored by Shakespeare?
  - a. Othello
  - b. Volpone
  - c. King Lear
  - d. Twelfth Night
13. What is the name of Sir Philip Sidney's sonnet cycle?
  - a. Sonnets from the Portuguese
  - b. Amoretti
  - c. The Defence of Poesy
  - d. Astrophil and Stella
14. Which of these lines does **NOT** kick off one of Shakespeare's sonnets?
  - a. "When, in disgrace with Fortune and men's eyes,"
  - b. The world is too much with us; late and soon"
  - c. "Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?"
  - d. "No longer mourn for me when I am dead"
15. Who had a particular sonnet form named after him, because he chose to assume the complicated rhyme scheme of abab bcbc cdcd ee?
  - a. Petrarch
  - b. Edmund Spenser
  - c. William Shakespeare
  - d. Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey
16. Which of the following kinds of poetry is John Donne's type of poetry?
  - a. sonnets
  - b. elegies
  - c. satires
  - d. concrete poetry
17. Who, along with Shakespeare, is considered the founder of the English sonnet?
  - a. Sir Philip Sidney
  - b. Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey
  - c. John Milton
  - d. Edmund Spenser
18. What is the name of Spenser's sonnet cycle?
  - a. The Defence of Poesy
  - b. Sonnets from the Portuguese
  - c. Amoretti
  - d. Astrophil and Stella

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19. Which of the following is **NOT** an opening line from one of John Donne's "Holy Sonnets"?
- "Most glorious Lord of Iyfe, that on this day"
  - "Death, be not proud, though some have called thee"
  - "I am a little world made cunningly"
  - "Batter my heart, three-personed God; for you"
20. Which poem was written by John Dryden?
- 'Gather Ye Rosebuds'
  - 'The Pied Piper of Hamelin'
  - 'Alexander's Feast'
  - 'Ode to a Nightingale'
21. Who wrote 'The Faerie Queen'?
- Shelley
  - Spenser
  - Shakespeare
  - Swinburne
22. John Donne is, in some sense, the originator of.....
- neoclassical poetry
  - romantic poetry
  - metaphysical poetry
  - classical poetry
23. In tribute to which poet did Milton write: 'Dear son of memory, great heir of fame'?
- Shakespeare
  - Virgil
  - Homer
  - Spenser
24. The only friend willing to accompany Everyman to the afterlife was .....
- Confession
  - Death
  - Knowledge
  - Good Deeds
25. Which of the following statements can be a theme of *Everyman*?
- No human being can escape final judgment
  - The corruption of socialist ideals
  - The danger of a naive working class
  - The pitfalls of religious extremism
26. The climax in *Everyman* occurs when.....
- God sends Death to summon the main character, Everyman
  - Everyman seeks help from those related to him
  - Good Deeds agrees to enter the afterlife with Everyman.
  - Everyman says he needs more time, but Death refuses to grant it
27. *Everyman* is a.....
- Morality play
  - Novella
  - Bildungsroman
  - Closed drama

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28. Regarding *To His Coy Mistress*, by which river would she find rubies if they had all the time in the world?

- a. Nile                      b. Arno                      c. Amazon                      d. Ganges

29. Marvell uses an unusual word to describe his love when he says it will grow "Vaster than empires, and more slow". What is the word?

- a. abstract                      b. vegetable                      c. animal                      d. mineral

30. Regarding *To His Coy Mistress*, when she is dead which creatures are suggested to take away her virginity?

- a. Snakes                      b. Ants                      c. Worms                      d. Beetles

31. *The Pilgrim's Progress* is framed as.....

- a. a book                      b. a wise man                      c. a dream                      d. an ancient poem

32. Who is the central character and the hero of *The Pilgrim's Progress*?

- a. Evangelist                      b. Christian                      c. Obstinate                      d. Pliable

33. Bunyan wrote *The Pilgrim's Progress* as a(n) ..... rather than a novel.

- a. Allegory                      b. Drama                      c. Epic                      d. Essay

34. [In "The Flea", his basic line of argument is that since the flea has already drunk blood from both of them, they're basically joined anyway--so hey, why not? Her response is to kill the flea and then say that the two of them are none the weaker for it (so they couldn't have really been joined with the flea).] Who is the poet of "The Flea"?

- a. Shakespeare                      b. Milton                      c. Jonson                      d. Donne

35. What is the dominant Figure of Speech used in these lines:

As virtuous men pass mildly away, And whisper to their souls to go,  
Whilst some of their sad friends do say  
The breath goes now, and some say, No:

- a. synecdoche                      b. extended metaphor  
c. irony                      d. sarcasm

36. King Lear disinherits Cordelia because.....

- a. She was honest                      b. She humiliated him in public  
c. She hated him                      d. She was plotting against him

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37. What is the Genre of *King Lear*?  
a. Comedy                      b. Tragicomedy                      c. Tragedy                      d. Melodrama
38. What does the underlined phrase mean?  
Then of thy beauty do I question make,  
That thou among the wastes of time must go. [Sonnet 12]  
a. must die, just as the violets, leaves, crops, etc  
b. count the times the clock strikes the hour  
c. waste your time and go  
d. think about
39. In the following line **scythe** means..... and is a symbol of.....  
And nothing 'gainst Time's **scythe** can make defense [Sonnet 12]  
a. Mind/ offspring                      b. Sickle/ death  
c. Black/ children                      d. Shining/ awareness
40. Shakespeare was born in .....  
a. Italy                      b. Venice                      c. New York                      d. Startford-upon-Avon
41. Which of the following items *most* directly relates to the joining of Scotland to England and Wales in 1707 to form the new state of Great Britain?  
a. the failed invasion of the Spanish Armada  
b. the Act of Union  
c. the trial and execution of Mary, Queen of Scots  
d. the Toleration Act
42. What is an elaborately sustained metaphor called?  
a. Conceit                      b. Oxymoron                      c. Personification                      d. Simile
43. What does the underlined word mean?  
The soote season, that bud and bloom forth brings  
a. Fertilizing                      b. Splendid                      c. Fragrant                      d. Superior
44. He called poetry his "unelected vocation," and he didn't publish it himself. He probably saw himself more as a patron than an artist. Who is described by the above lines?  
a. Sidney                      b. Spencer                      c. Malory                      d. caxton
45. The greatest non-dramatic poet of the Elizabethan era, who was born in 1552. In 1569 he went to Cambridge as a "sizar", or poor scholar. Who is described by the above lines?  
a. Malory                      b. Wyatt                      c. Howard                      d. Spencer

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46. "Where the Bee Sucks, There Suck I" is the first line of a song taken from.....
  - a. The Merchant of Venice
  - b. The Tempest
  - c. Twelfth Night
  - d. As You Like It
47. Shakespeare's greatest tragedy is .....
  - a. King Lear
  - b. Hamlet
  - c. Macbeth
  - d. Othello
48. Writing before Fielding and Richardson, he did a great deal to make the novel respectable and certainly succeeded in producing a brand of fiction that was more compelling and imaginative than what had gone before. He lived between 1660 and 1731. He is famous for *Roxana*, and *A Journal of the Plague Years*. He devoted most of his writing years to journalism, pamphleteering, and opinion-pieces. He is .....
  - a. William Congreve
  - b. Daniel Defoe
  - c. John Bunyan
  - d. John Dryden
49. What is an anonymous song, which is transmitted orally, and tells a story?
  - a. Sonnet
  - b. Moral Anecdote
  - c. Ballad
  - d. Morales
50. In 1660, Charles II came back to the English throne. This period is known as.....
  - a. Age of reason
  - b. Augustan age
  - c. The Restoration era
  - d. Age of sensibility