**University of Tlemcen Department of English**

**Initiation to Literary Texts Exam (FAD) February 2024**

**Full Name:** …………………………  **Mark**………..

**Activity One:** Define the following terms: you can either provide the definitionprovided in the lecture or use your own words (paraphrasing). **(3pts)**

Poetry: Poetry is delivered in verses (lines) that obey a specific structure: “poetry uses elements such as sound patterns, verse and meter, rhetorical devices, style, stanza form or imagery more frequently than other types of text” (1pt) (all definitions provided in the lecture are considered correct)

Sonnet : a 14 line poem It started as a love poem that tells about the love subjects and the agony of lovers. First, it was known in Italy. (1pt) (any answer provided within the lecture is correct)

Epic The epic poem is a very long imaginative poem and well elaborated and detailed in terms of the themes and the events of the story. It tells about the establishment of a country telling about its founder and heroes and tells a way of life in a very long period. (1pt) answers in the handout are correct)

**Activity Two: Circle the correct answer. There might be more than one correct answer. (5pts)**

1. The figure of speech found in the following line from Bayard Taylor’s  *Bedouin Song is “Till the sun grows cold, and the stars are old.”*
2. Personification (0.5pt)
3. Hyperbole (0.5pt)
4. Assonance

1. In Dylan Thomas’ “Poem on His Birthday”, the highlighted words form:

In the mustardseed **sun**

By full tilt river and switchback **sea**

Where the cormorants **scud**,

In his house on still high among **beaks**

1. Feminine rhyme
2. Monometer
3. Half rhyme (1pt)
4. What is true of stanza?
5. it must always rhyme
6. it must always be used in songs
7. it helps structure and organise the poem (1pt)
8. A limerick is:
9. A five line poem (1pt)
10. A poem that mourns the death of someone
11. A poem that expresses the poet’s nostalgia
12. the following syllable /\_\_ U/ is common in
13. Trochaic foot (1pt)
14. B- Iambic foot
15. Dactyl foot

**Activity Three**: **Read the following poem carefully then answer related questions** **(12pts)**

Let me not to the marriage of true minds

Admit impediments. Love is not love

Which alters when it alteration finds,

Or bends with the remover to remove:

O, no! it is an ever-fixed mark,

That looks on tempests and is never shaken;

It is the star to every wandering bark,

Whose worth's unknown, although his height be taken.

Love's not Time's fool, though rosy lips and cheeks

Within his bending sickle's compass come;

Love alters not with his brief hours and weeks,

But bears it out even to the edge of doom.

If this be error and upon me proved,

I never writ, nor no man ever loved.

1. Identity the genre of the poem (type) the poem is a sonnet by William Shakespeare because it contains 14 lines. (the answer “sonnet” without explanation is also correct) (1pt)
2. Identity the final rhyme scheme (stanza form) ABAB CDCD EFEF GG (1pt)
3. Scan one line of the poem and identify its meter

3.1. scanning the first line as an example

Let me/ not to/ the mar/riage of/ true minds/

U \_ / U \_/ U \_/ U \_/ U \_ / (1pt)

* 1. The line is divided into five feet, each feet contains two syllables, while the first syllable is unstressed, the second is stressed, thus the poem is written in iambic pentameter (Iambic 1pt) (pentameter 1pt)

1. Extract two figures of speech and explain them

* **Hyperbole**: The notion of love lasting beyond the 'edge of doom' is a hyperbole. Another instance of hyperbole is in the final couplet. (0.5 for extracting(writing) the figure of speech) (0.5 for naming it) (0.5 for explaining it) thus (1.5pts for each figure= 3 pts for both figures of speech)
* **Metaphor**: Love, in this sonnet, is metaphorically linked to the North Star in that it remains constant and unchangeable, and is a guiding tool for navigators in the same way that love helps one navigate through life.
* **Personification**: The use of personification in the sonnet is evident in the speaker's description of love having 'rosy lips and cheeks' and of time (or death; think the grim reaper) bending its sickle.
* **Personification**: “marriage of true minds”. It could also be used as metaphor.
* **Paradox**: love is not love
* **Personification**: bends with the remover: love is given himan ability of bending
* **Personification**: that looks on tempests: love is given ability of looking at tempests.

**Other figures of speech are accepted if they are correct**.

1. What is the general theme of the poem?

* the theme of the poem is about true love that never changes due to circumstances. It celebrates strong real love as the poet says that there is nothing that can affect love or change it or finish it if that love is true. (1pt) (other explanations from your perspective are mostly accepted)

1. Find one alliteration, one assonance, and one consonance.

* Alliteration: The use of 'marriage' and 'minds' or 'wand'ring,' 'whose,' and 'worth' in rapid succession are examples of alliteration in the sonnet. (1pt) other examples are accepted if they are true.
* Words ‘but” and ‘bear” in line 12 are also examples of alliteration.
* Words “no”, “nor” also form an alliteration.
* Assonance: words “star” and “bark” in line 8 form an assonance as the sound “a” is repeated
* Consonance: the words “admit” and “impediments” in line 2 are examples of both assonance and consonance because of the sounds “I” and “m” in this line.

Assonance (1pts) consonance (1pt)

Other examples could also be correct.