

الشعر الانجليزي
المحاضرة الخامسة

1) The *daffodils* also illustrates Wordsworth's:

- (a) Interest in weather situations.
- (b) Theory of poetic creation.
- (c) Theory of knowledge.
- (d) All false

2) Wordsworth write poetry about the emotion being felt at the time of writing.

- (a) Did not
- (b) Chose to
- (c) Intended to
- (d) All false

3) According to Wordsworth, a poem is the expression of an emotion 'recollected in tranquility'. 'recollected in tranquility' means:

- (a) Remembered in a sad moment.
- (b) Remembered in a moment of peace and quietness.
- (c) Remembered in moment of risk.
- (d) All false

4) The *Daffodils* was written:

- (a) At the time the poet saw the daffodils.
- (b) Two years later after he saw the daffodils.
- (c) After the poet read a book about the daffodils.
- (d) All false

5) Wordsworth felt that the elapse of a certain span of time was necessary for an emotion to getof undesirable frills and trappings and be fit for poetic creation.

- (a) Certain
- (b) In charge
- (c) Full
- (d) purged

6)

I wander'd lonely as a cloud - The first line makes nice use of:

- (a) Personification and simile.
- (b) Wonder of feeling lonely.
- (c) How lonely is a cloud.

(d) All false

7) The personification in (poet as a cloud) is:

- i) Where an inanimate object (cloud) possesses the quality of a human enabling it to see the daffodils.
- ii) Where a cloud is very high in the sky.
- iii) Where he feels like a daffodil.
- iv) All false

8) When the poet says in the line "Ten thousand saw I at a glance", this is called in poetry:

- (a) An exaggeration
- (b) A hyperbole
- (c) A metaphor
- (d) A and B

9) Repetition of the letter (h) in the words (*high and hills*) is called in poetry:

- (a) Metaphor
- (b) Alliteration
- (c) Exaggeration
- (d) All false

10) The breeze which makes the daffodils dance and flutter is symbolic of the poet's:

- (a) Instable mode
- (b) Happiness.
- (c) Sadness.
- (d) Creative activity.

11) The poet's heart dancing with the daffodils signifies theof joy offered by Nature and the participation of human being in that joy.

- (a) Temporariness
- (b) Permanence
- (c) Taste
- (d) All false

Wordsworth- THE RAINBOW
*MY heart leaps up when I behold
A rainbow in the sky:
So was it when my life began;*

*So is it now I am a man;
So be it when I shall grow old,
Or let me die!
The Child is father of the Man;
I could wish my days to be
Bound each to each by natural piety.*

12) My Heart Leaps Up, also known as, is a poem by the British Romantic Poet William Wordsworth.

- (a) The Rainbow
- (b) The Child Is Father of The Man.
- (c) Natural Piety.
- (d) All false

13) Noted for its simplicity of structure and language, "The Rainbow" describes the joy that he feels when he sees:

- (a) A child
- (b) A father
- (c) A rainbow
- (d) All false

14) The poet in "The Rainbow" concludes the poem by noting how his childhood has:

- (a) Spoiled his manhood.
- (b) Been very different than the other children.
- (c) Shaped his current views.
- (d) All false

15) In this very short poem consisting of only 9 lines, the speaker begins by declaring that he is moved by:

- (a) Memories.
- (b) Nature beauty
- (c) Sadness.
- (d) All false

16) In "So was it when my life began; / So is it now I am a man.", he goes on to say that he has always felt the impact of nature, even when he was

- (a) An infant
- (b) Not born yet.
- (c) A teenager
- (d) A man

17) In the line: *"So be it when I shall grow old, / Or let me die!"*, the poet wants to show:

- (a) He is certain of his connection to nature.
- (b) He is eager to die soon.
- (c) He is happy to get old.
- (d) All false

18) The speaker in "The Rainbow" is so certain of his connection with nature that he says it:

- (a) Is his only interest.
- (b) Will be constant until he becomes an old man, or else he would rather die.
- (c) Always makes him happy.
- (d) All false

19) In the line *"The Child is father of the Man."*, he declares that children are superior to men because:

- (a) Of their innocence.
- (b) Of their happy life.
- (c) Of their proximity to nature.
- (d) All false

20) The seventh line of the poem *"The Child is father of the Man."* is:

- (a) The key line.
- (b) A proverb.
- (c) A humor.
- (d) All false

21) *"The Child is father of the Man."* This line is often quoted because of its ability to:

- (a) Fix the mistakes in one's life.
- (b) Show the importance of respect towards fathers.
- (c) Express a complicated idea in so few words.
- (d) All false

22) The speaker believes that children are closer to heaven and God, and through God, nature, because:

- (a) They have recently come from the arms of God.
- (b) They learn faster than old people
- (c) They know the secrets of nature.
- (d) All false

23) In "I could wish my days to be / Bound each to each by natural piety.", the speaker understands:

- (a) That the past never return.
- (b) The importance of staying connected to one's own childhood.
- (c) The freedom of children to enjoy the beauty of nature
- (d) All false

24) In this short lyric, the 'rainbow' symbolizes the life sustaining and life nourishing goodness of:

- (a) Childhood.
- (b) Nature.
- (c) Health
- (d) All false

25) The sight of thebow which he saw when he was only a child is deeply etched in his memory and the same joy that he experienced when he saw it as a child continues to remain with him through his adulthood.

- (a) Rainbow
- (b) Child
- (c) Father
- (d) All false

26) The poem "The Rainbow" is:

- (a) Simple but details complex ideas.
- (b) Simple and all the ideas are simple too.
- (c) Complex
- (d) All false

27) The common theme in all of Wordsworth's work is:

- (a) Childhood.
- (b) Nature.
- (c) Sorrow
- (d) All false

28) The last three lines "The Child is father of the Man; / And I could wish my days to be / Bound each to each by natural piety" (7-10) contain one of Wordsworth's:

- (a) Beautiful imaginations.
- (b) Most famous phrases.
- (c) Most useful experiences.
- (d) All false

