

الشعر الانجليزي
المحاضرة الثانية

1. In (The little Black Boy) poem, a black boy compares himself:
 - a. To a white French boy.
 - b. To a girl of the same age.
 - c. To a white English boy
 - d. To none of the above mentioned.

2. The boy's mother relieved her son's complain about his color by:
 - a. Saying that it is a sign of good luck.
 - b. Saying that it is a result of constant exposure to the sun which is a God's gift to mankind.
 - c. Saying that this is his destiny and he has to accept it as it is.
 - d. All false

3. The mother explains the sun as God's gift to mankind, sharing both His light and his heat, both of which are forms of
 - a. His love
 - b. His generosity.
 - c. His justice.
 - d. All true.

4. The Little Black Boy" consists of heroic stanzas.
 - a. Three
 - b. Five
 - c. Seven
 - d. Nine

5. The rhyme scheme of the quatrains of the stanzas in this poem are following:
 - a. The ABAB rhyme scheme.
 - b. The ABBA rhyme scheme.
 - c. The ABCD rhyme scheme.
 - d. All false.

6. The first two stanzas describe the boy's mother and the influence she has had on his:
 - a. Pain
 - b. Sorrow
 - c. Life.
 - d. All false

7. The third, fourth, and fifth stanzas:

- a. Recall the mother's exact words in her lessons to her son.
- b. Express the shift in his thinking.
- c. Describe the sorrow he feels.
- d. All false.

8. The final two stanzas:

- a. Describe how the black boy communicates his lesson to the white English boy for whom he has a great affection.
- b. Recall the mother's exact words in her lessons to her son.
- c. Describe the sorrow he feels.
- d. All false.

9. *Stanzas one and two describe the past; stanzas three, four, and five recall the mother's words as if they were being spoken in the present; the sixth and seventh stanzas include the black boy's words, which he "will say" to the English boy in the future. Thus, the poem itself progresses in time from a past, to the present and to the future.*

The past refers to:

- a. Suffering
- b. Learning
- c. The lesson it self
- d. Practical outworking of the lesson

10. The present refers to:

- a. Suffering
- b. Learning
- c. The lesson it self
- d. Practical outworking of the lesson

11. The future refers to:

- a. Suffering
- b. Learning
- c. The lesson it self
- d. Practical outworking of the lesson

12. Anti-slavery in this poem:

- a. Is greatly emphasized.
- b. Is completely ignored.
- c. Occurred but was not the main message.
- d. Is the main message.

13.The equality of human beings in this poem:

- a. Is emphasized.
- b. Is ignored.
- c. Is barely mentioned.
- d. All false.

14.Longer lines in this poem are:

- a. Well suited to the pedagogical tone.
- b. Not well suited to the pedagogical tone.
- c. Not beautiful.
- d. All false.

15.This poem centers on a spiritual awakening to:

- a. Anti-slavery.
- b. Discrimination.
- c. A divine love that transcends race.
- d. All false

16.Blake builds the poem on dear imagery of:

- a. Black and white.
- b. African and English.
- c. Mother and son.
- d. Light and dark.

17.The child's mother symbolizes that becomes the poem's ideal.

- a. Black skin
- b. A natural and selfless love.
- c. Whiteness
- d. All false

18.She shows a tender concern for:

- a. Her child's self-esteem.
- b. A strong desire that he knows the comfort of God.
- c. Her child's sorrow
- d. Both A and B

19.Due to the child's mother opinion, their dark skin is:

- a. A gift of God.
- b. A temporary appearance.
- c. A bad luck.
- d. All false.