

الشعر الانجليزي
المحاضرة الرابعة

- 1) **William Wordsworth (1770 – 1850) was:**
 - (a) A Renaissance age poet.
 - (b) A Romantic poet.
 - (c) A famous historian.
 - (d) All false

- 2) **An original poet for many different artistic qualities, his personality and emotional intelligence had made Wordsworth the perfect forefather for:**
 - (a) Poetry movement.
 - (b) The reform of Poetry.
 - (c) A literary movement.
 - (d) All false

- 3) **William Wordsworth's "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud" is a perfect example of:**
 - (a) Romantic poetry.
 - (b) Weak poetry.
 - (c) Happiness in his poems.
 - (d) All false

- 4) **The title, 'Daffodils' is a simple word that reminds us about the arrival of:**
 - (a) The Autumn
 - (b) The Spring
 - (c) The Summer
 - (d) The Winter

- 5) **A bunch of daffodils symbolize:**
 - (a) The joys and happiness of life.
 - (b) Love
 - (c) Health and youth
 - (d) All false

- 6) **The theme of the poem 'Daffodils' is a collection of human emotions inspired by:**
 - (a) Flowers.

- (b) Love
- (c) Nature
- (d) Death

7) The daffodils imply beginning or rebirth for:

- (a) Human beings
- (b) Lovers
- (c) Hopeless patients.
- (d) All false

8) The poem 'Daffodils' is also known by the title:

- (a) " I gazed -- and gazed -- but little thought"
- (b) 'I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud'
- (c) "Such A charm"
- (d) All false

9) *Daffodils* was published in:

- (a) 1815
- (b) 1901
- (c) 1701
- (d) All false

10) Daffodils is:

- (a) Seven stanzas poem
- (b) Eight stanzas poem
- (c) Four stanzas poem
- (d) All false

*I WANDER'D lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host, of golden daffodils;
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.*

11) In the first stanza which is quoted above, the poet tells us about:

- (a) His loneliness
- (b) A beautiful experience that took place in his life.
- (c) A Lake.
- (d) All false

12) By comparing himself to a cloud in the first line of the poem, the speaker:

- (a) Signifies his close identification with the nature that surrounds him.
- (b) Demonstrates this connection by personifying the daffodils several times.
- (c) Signifies his state of being alone.
- (d) A and B

13) When the poet called the daffodils as "crowd":

- (a) He was personifying them as if they were a group of people.
- (b) He wanted to show how dense were the daffodils.
- (c) He was showing his admiration of the daffodils.
- (d) All false

*Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the Milky Way,
They stretch'd in never-ending line
Along the margin of a bay:
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance*

14) In the second stanza which is quoted above, the poet stresses the of these golden daffodils.

- (a) Beauty
- (b) Great number
- (c) The loneliness
- (d) All false

*The waves beside them danced; but they
Out-did the sparkling waves in glee:
A poet could not but be gay,
In such a jocund company:
I gazed -- and gazed -- but little thought
What wealth the show to me had brought:*

15) In the third stanza which is quoted above, the poet is comparing the daffodils with:

- (a) A poet
- (b) Wealth
- (c) The waves flowing in the lake/ bay beside them.

(d) All false

*For oft, when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude;
And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the daffodils.*

16) In the fourth stanza which is quoted above, the poet stresses the theme of the poem which is the everlasting effect of Nature, represented here:

- (a) By the golden daffodils, on man.
- (b) By the bliss of solitude.
- (c) By dance
- (d) All false

17) The rhyme scheme of “ Daffodils is

- (a) ABBDD
- (b) AABBCC
- (c) AABCBC
- (d) ABABCC

18) After leaving the scene and returning back to his ordinary life, Wordsworth the beautiful sight of the flowers.

- (a) recollected
- (b) forgot
- (c) disregard
- (d) overlooked