

الشعر الانجليزي  
المحاضرة السابعة

Byron- WHEN WE TWO PARTED

*When we two parted  
In silence and tears,  
Half broken-hearted  
To sever for years,  
Pale grew thy cheek and cold,  
Colder thy kiss;  
Truly that our foretold  
Sorrow to this.*

*The dew of the morning  
Sunk chill on my brow -  
It felt like the warning  
Of what I feel now.  
Thy vows are all broken,  
I hear thy name spoken,  
And share in its shame.*

*They name thee before me,  
A knell to mine ear;  
A shudder comes o'er me -  
Why wert thou so dear?  
They know not I knew thee,  
Who know thee too well: -  
Long, long shall I rue thee,  
Too deeply to tell.*

*In secret we met -  
In silence I grieve,  
That thy heart could forget,  
Thy spirit deceive.  
If I should meet thee  
After long years,  
How should I greet thee! -  
With silence and tears.*

1. **The vocabulary in this poem:**
  - a. Is easy to understand only by native English speakers.
  - b. Is easy to understand by everybody studies English.
  - c. Difficult to understand by a person his mother tongue is not English.
  - d. All false
  
2. **The first verse of the poem is also the title of the poem, which means that:**
  - a. The writer could not find a title for the poem.
  - b. The writer or did not want to find to find a title
  - c. A or B
  - d. All false
  
3. **In (*Long, long shall I rue thee/ Too deeply to tell*), we can notice:**
  - a. How much pain he felt.
  - b. How much he long for his beloved.
  - c. How happy he is.
  - d. All false
  
4. **The main characteristic of Byron's poems is its strenght and masculinity, combined in a lot of cases with:**
  - a. Irony.
  - b. Weakness
  - c. Tears.
  - d. All false
  
5. **The poem is divided in ..... stanzas and each one in eight verses.**
  - a. Six
  - b. Eight
  - c. Four
  - d. Three
  
6. **Through reading the poem, we can tell:**
  - a. The separation is because of death.
  - b. The sepration because "she" split up with him.
  - c. We cannot tell whether A or B.
  - d. All false

7. In the first stanza the poet begins with ....., remembering the separation of the two lovers, how they felt: **“half broken-hearted”**, showing his pain.
- The main topic
  - Details
  - Contradiction
  - All false
8. In **“Pale grew thy cheek and cold,/colder thy kiss”**, the poet expresses:
- How cold she was with him.
  - The idea of what we think that this separation is due to the death of his lover.
  - The beauty of his beloved.
  - All false
9. **“Pale grew thy cheek and cold,/colder thy kiss”**. He is describing all that surrounds her is cold, and this cold is a perfect form to express the death in contrast with the warm involving the life. Here we can notice:
- Irony
  - Contradiction
  - Metaphor
  - All false
10. **Words like tears, broken – hearted, pale, colder and sorrow are used to:**
- Convey the sadness of the two lovers.
  - Convey the coldness between the two lovers.
  - Convey his hatred towards his beloved who left him.
  - All false
11. **In the second stanza it can be found the relation of colder morning with:**
- Dew
  - The poet's pain.
  - The poet's beloved.
  - All false
12. **“thy vows are all broken”**. Here, is:
- Another sign tells us his lover is dead.
  - Another sign tells us his lover split up with him.
  - The poet warns her not to break her promises.

d. All false

13. In ( the dew of the morning sunk chill on my brow), we can notice:

- a. His belief that he will overcome his sorrow with the arrival of a new morning.
- b. He recalls the happy mornings that they went together through.
- c. Nature shares his sadness.
- d. All false

14. The third stanza contains strong vocabulary showing again that “she”:

- a. Is dead
- b. Split up with him
- c. Is unfaithful
- d. All false

15. “A knell to mine ear; A shudder comes o’er me”.These two verses remain to the sounds of:

- a. Laughters.
- b. The postman.
- c. The bells of a funeral.
- d. All false

16. At the last stanza the poet is:

- a. Remembering when they met.
- b. Transmitting us a feeling of hope.
- c. Not satisfied with the secrecy of their relation.
- d. A and B

17. The repetition of “silence and tears” at the beginning and end of the poem denotes the poet’s:

- a. Ability to leave his moment of pain behind.
- b. Inability to leave his moment of pain behind.
- c. Inability to forgive her.
- d. All false

18. In (The dew of the morning/ Sunk chill on my brow / A knell to mine ear/A shudder comes o’er me: dew), the underlined words symbolize:

- a. Hatred.
- b. Cold

- c. Separation
- d. All false

**19. The very important metaphorical element at the beginning of the second and the third stanzas is:**

- a. Hatred.
- b. Cold
- c. Separation
- d. All false

**20. Due to the poem, nobody can help the poet to come back to smile because:**

- a. She split up with him
- b. Their relation was secret
- c. He does not want to forget.
- d. All false

**21. One of the following is NOT from the Romantic characteristics found in this poem:**

- a. There is a sense of sadness and loneliness permeating the whole poem.
- b. The link between man and nature is evident in the second stanza.
- c. The lack of imagination.
- d. The experience continues with the romantic poet long after the causation has ceased.

**22. The repetition of “silence and tears” in WHEN WE TWO PARTED at the beginning and end of the poem denotes the poet’s .....**

- a. happiness
- b. cheerfulness
- c. gladness
- d. painfulness

**23. In WHEN WE TWO PARTED ..... shares sadness with the poet .**

- a. the wife
- b. the neighbor
- c. nature
- d. a friend