

الأدب في القرن 17 المحاضرة السابعة

*Fair daffodils, we weep to see
You haste away so soon;
As yet the early-rising sun
Has not attain'd his noon.*

*Stay, stay
Until the hasting day
Has run
But to the evensong;
And, having pray'd together, we
Will go with you along.*

*We have short time to stay, as you,
We have as short a spring;
As quick a growth to meet decay,
As you, or anything.*

*We die
As your hours do, and dry
Away
Like to the summer's rain;
Or as the pearls of morning's dew,
Ne'er to be found again.*

1. A personification is:

- a comparison between two objects for the purpose of describing one of them; a metaphor states that the one object is the other.
- Close repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of words.
- An author's choice and use of words; his vocabulary.
- Giving inanimate objects or abstract ideas human qualities or actions; making non-human things appear as human.

2. An Alliteration is:

- a. a comparison between two objects for the purpose of describing one of them; a metaphor states that the one object is the other.
- b. Close repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of words.
- c. An author's choice and use of words; his vocabulary.
- d. Giving inanimate objects or abstract ideas human qualities or actions; making non-human things appear as human.

3. A diction is:

- a. a comparison between two objects for the purpose of describing one of them; a metaphor states that the one object is the other.
- b. Close repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of words.
- c. An author's choice and use of words; his vocabulary.
- d. Giving inanimate objects or abstract ideas human qualities or actions; making non-human things appear as human.

4. (a comparison between two objects for the purpose of describing one of them; a metaphor states that the one object is the other.). This definition applies to:

- a. Personification
- b. Epic
- c. Metaphor
- d. Rhyme

5. (an extended narrative poem, with heroic subject matter and theme, and exalted tone.) This definition applies to:

- a. Epic
- b. Metaphor
- c. Rhyme
- d. Song

6. (The use of words with similar sounds in poetry, usually but not always at the ends of lines.).This definition applies to:

- a. Epic
- b. Metaphor
- c. Rhyme
- d. Song

7. Looking through the surface meaning in the poem "To Daffodils", the poet Robert Herrick in the very beginning:

- a. Refers to youth as spring.
- b. Strikes a note of mourning at the fast dying of daffodils.
- c. The beauty of Sun in Spring.
- d. All false

8. Looking through the deep meaning in the poem "To Daffodils", the poet Robert Herrick refers to the youth as:

- a. Spring
- b. Summer
- c. Daffodils.
- d. All false

9. Looking through the deep meaning in the poem "To Daffodils", the poet Robert Herrick equates human life with:

- a. The length of the daffodils.
- b. The life of a day's sun.
- c. The life of daffodils.
- d. All false

10. Looking through the deep meaning in the poem "To Daffodils", the poet Robert Herrick says: Just like the short duration of the flowers,

- a. Sun goes away when the day ends.
- b. Men too die away soon.
- c. Beauty has a very short life.
- d. All false

11. In comparing flowers to humans, the poet later turns to:

- a. The objects of nature
- b. The beauty of youth
- c. The shortness of life.
- d. All false

12. (The short-lived nature of life, the fleeting passage of time. like the flowers we humans have a very short life in this world. beauty is not going to stay forever.). All the previous clauses reflect:

- a. Messages.
- b. Main ideas.

- c. Themes
- d. All false

13. (Life is short, and the world is beautiful, love is splendid and we must use the short time we live to make the most of it. This is shown in the words “haste”, “run”, “short” and “quick”). All the previous clauses reflect:

- a. Messages.
- b. Main ideas.
- c. Themes
- d. All false

*Fair Daffodils, we weep to see
you haste away so soon*

14. In the above mentioned quotation, the poet talks to the flowers, he tells them that he is so sad because:

- a. The fragrance of the flowers is temporary.
- b. He knows the life of the flowers is short and will die soon and leave him.
- c. He knows he is going to die soon.
- d. All false

15. In the above mentioned quotation, he talks to the flowers as human being able to listen and speak in order to:

- a. Prove flowers ability to act like humans.
- b. Show his ability to personify.
- c. Attract the attention of the reader or listener.
- d. All false

*As yet the early-rising sun
has not attain'd his noon*

16. in the above mentioned quotation, the poet says: the flowers were born in the morning, they die and the rising sun:

- a. Has reached the noon time
- b. Hasn't reached the noon time.
- c. Will not reach the noon time

- d. All false

*Stay, stay, (sound alliteration)
until the hasting day
has run (symbolic of death)
But to the even-song
and, having pray'd together, we
Will go with you along*

17. (Stay, stay) is a forced rhyme in order to:

- a. Stress his wishes to continue flourish and stay till the end of the day.
- b. Show the difference between men and flowers.
- c. Show how flowers refuse to stay.
- d. All false

18. In "until the hasting day has run", the poet gives symbolic of:

- a. Spring
- b. Daffodils.
- c. Death
- d. Life

19. In " But to the even-song", we find:

- a. Symbolic referring to the song of death)
- b. The poet begs flowers to stay till they hear the song.
- c. Symbolic referring to the song of justice.
- d. All false

20. The poet then addresses the daffodils and asks them to stay until the end of the day with the evening prayer. After praying together he says that:

- a. Everyone will go in his own way
- b. They will never meet again.
- c. They will also accompany the daffodils.
- d. All false

*We have short time to stay, as you,
we have as short a spring;
as quick a growth to meet decay,
as you, or anything*

21. In the above mentioned quotation: he compares the human life with daffodils that all of them have short life. Here we find:

- a. Metaphor
- b. Simile
- c. Nothing
- d. All false

22. He continues comparing the daffodils' life to spring season to show:

- a. The shortness of life.
- b. The beauty of life
- c. The ugliness of life
- d. All false

23. In "As quick a growth to meet decay" , the poet compares the daffodils to:

- a. Spring
- b. Sun
- c. Decay
- d. The period of growth

24. In " To Daffodils" , we can see that:

- a. Lines are long without musical tone.
- b. Lines are short without musical tone
- c. Lines are short with musical tone.
- d. All false

25. To Daffodils is a poem written by:

- a. Shakespeare
- b. Donne
- c. Coleridge
- d. Herrick

26. The poet believes that like flowers men too have a very..... Life.

- a. Healthy
- b. Transient

- c. Cheerful
- d. Vigorous

27. In To Daffodils, the poet compares..... to the dew .

- a. stones
- b. daffodils
- c. pearls
- d. marbles