

الأدب في القرن السابع عشر
المحاضرة الثامنة

1. George Herbert was born into:

- a. A poor unknown family
- b. A wealthy and titled family.
- c. A royal family.
- d. All false

2. George Herbert was born at:

- a. Montgomery Castle, in Wales, on April 3, 1593.
- b. The Royal Palace , in Wales, on April 3, 1593.
- c. A shelter , in Wales, on April 3, 1593.
- d. All false

3. One of the following does NOT apply to Herbert:

- a. He has 8 brothers and sisters.
- b. His father, Sir Richard Herbert, died in 1596, when George was three years old.
- c. He was sent to an orphans care house.
- d. His mother, Lady Magdalen Newport Herbert, was a patron of the poet and clergyman John Donne, who presided at her funeral when she died in 1627.

4. Herbert's first poems were Latin sonnets that he wrote for his:

- a. Father
- b. Mother
- c. love
- d. King

5. In his first poems, Herbert argued that a more fitting subject for poetry was:

- a. Love for England
- b. Love for Mother
- c. Love for God
- d. Love for a woman

6. Herbert's first published verses appeared in 1612 were two poems in:

- a. Latin

- b. English
- c. French
- d. Old English

7. Herbert's first two published verses were written in memory of:

- a. King James's son Prince Henry.
- b. King Arthur
- c. King Henry
- d. His father

8. On March 1, 1633, Herbert died of:

- a. Cancer
- b. Cholera
- c. Tuberculosis
- d. All false

9. Herbert was:

- a. Gentle
- b. Cruel
- c. Generous
- d. A and C

10. "Virtue" is one of the poems in a collection of verse called:

- a. The Temple
- b. The Castle
- c. The Church
- d. All false

11. The Temple was written:

- a. When Herbert got married.
- b. When his mother died.
- c. During the last three years of his life.
- d. During the first years of his start in poetry.

12. Herbert appreciates the beauty of creation:

- a. Only for its own sake.
- b. Because he sees it as a mirror of the goodness of the Creator.
- c. Both A and B
- d. Neither

13.Despite Herbert's sense of the world's loveliness, his poems often reflect:

- a. The transience of that beauty.
- b. The eternity of that beauty.
- c. The sadness in the world.
- d. All false

14.In "Virtue," he presents a vision of world beyond the one available to sense.

- a. A temporary world
- b. A transient world
- c. An eternal world
- d. All false

15.Intellect and emotion in Herbert's poetry:

- a. Are rarely displayed in conjunction.
- b. Are displayed in conjunction.
- c. Are not displayed in conjunction.
- d. All false

16.In the second line of the third quatrain when the Spring is compared to a box of compressed sweets, we can notice:

- a. Personification
- b. Combination of the intellectual and the sensuous.
- c. An unacceptable comparison.
- d. All false

17."Virtue," comprises..... quatrains altogether.

- a. Four
- b. Six
- c. Eight
- d. Two

18.In "Virtue," Herbert reflects on the loveliness of the living world but also on:

- a. The reality of God
- b. The reality of beauty
- c. The reality of death
- d. All false

*SWEET day, so cool, so calm, so bright!
The bridal of the earth and sky--
The dew shall weep thy fall to-night;
For thou must die.*

19. In the above lines, Herbert begins "Virtue" with:

- a. An invocation
- b. An objection
- c. A question
- d. All false

20. Speaking to (the day) in the above lines is considered:

- a. Metaphor
- b. Personification
- c. A and B
- d. All false

*Sweet rose, whose hue angry and brave
Bids the rash gazer wipe his eye,
Thy root is ever in its grave,
And thou must die.*

21. In beginning the second quatrain with the word "sweet," Herbert continues to connect the beauty of nature with:

- a. Impermanence
- b. Eternity
- c. Impatience
- d. All false

22. By emphasizing the common ground shared by the root, the source of life, and the grave, the receptacle for death, Herbert evokes twolessons.

- a. Philosophical
- b. Christian
- c. Life
- d. All false

23. The first of these two lessons is that life contains elements of death and must inevitably give way to:

- a. Happiness

- b. Death
- c. Inspiration
- d. All false

24.The second lesson is that death is:

- a. The total end of the existence.
- b. The real happiness after the existence.
- c. Not finality but part of the continuum of existence.
- d. All false

25.In awareness of death, one realizes the true meaning and purpose of life and will thus:

- a. Never care about beauty.
- b. Prepare his or her soul, through the exercise of virtue, for eternity.
- c. ignore his own sorrows and live happily.
- d. All false

Sweet spring, full of sweet days and roses,
 A box where sweets compacted lie,
 My music shows ye have your closes,
 And all must die.

26.The word "sweet" begins the third quatrain as well, now describing:

- a. Days
- b. The Spring
- c. Music
- d. All false

27.Through the line: "My music shows ye have your closes." , the narrator offers the poem itself as proof of his argument regarding the:

- a. Eternity of beauty
- b. Reality of God
- c. Impermanence of things.
- d. All false

