

Lecture 8

1. George Herbert was born into:
 - a. A wealthy and titled family.
2. George Herbert was born at:
 - a. Montgomery Castle, in Wales, on April 3, 1593.
3. One of the following does NOT apply to Herbert:
 - a. He was sent to an orphans care house.
4. Herbert's first poems were Latin sonnets that he wrote for his:
 - a. Mother
5. In his first poems, Herbert argued that a more fitting subject for poetry was:
 - a. Love for God
6. Herbert's first published verses appeared in 1612 were two poems in:
 - a. Latin
7. Herbert's first two published verses were written in memory of:
 - a. King James's son Prince Henry.
8. On March 1, 1633, Herbert died of:
 - a. Tuberculosis
9. Herbert was:
 - a. Gentle
 - b. Generous
10. "Virtue" is one of the poems in a collection of verse called:
 - a. The Temple
11. The Temple was written:
 - a. During the last three years of his life.
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.
13. Despite Herbert's sense of the world's loveliness, his poems often reflect:
 - a. The transience of that beauty.
14. In "Virtue," he presents a vision of world beyond the one available to sense.
 - a. An eternal world
15. Intellect and emotion in Herbert's poetry:
 - a. Are displayed in conjunction.
16. In the second line of the third quatrain when the Spring is compared to a box of compressed sweets, we can notice:
 - a. Combination of the intellectual and the sensuous.
17. "Virtue," comprises quatrains altogether.
 - a. Four
18. In "Virtue," Herbert reflects on the loveliness of the living world but also on:
 - a. The reality of death

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

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

a. Personification

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

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. Christian

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

a. Death

24. The second lesson is that death is:

a. Not finality but part of the continuum of existence.

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

a. Prepare his or her soul, through the exercise of virtue, for eternity.

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. The Spring

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. Impermanence of things.

LECTURE 8

George Herbert was born on April 3,..... 1-1593
Herbert's first poems werethat he wrote for his mother. 3-latin sonnets
In his first poems he concentrate more on love forthan love for women. 2-God
On March 1, 1633, Herbert died of 3-tuberculosis
Herbert was aand.....person. 1-gentle - pious
collection of verse called <i>The Temple</i> (1633) during the lastof his life . 3-three
In his poems He appreciates the beauty of 2-creation as a mirror of the goodness of the Creator.
"Virtue," is written by ; 3-George Herbert
The main theme of Herbert's poem "Vitrtue "is ; 2- the loveliness of the living world and the reality of death.
The main idea in Herbert poem is that every thing must and will die some day except; 1- a sweet and virtuous soul

Lecture 9

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.
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.
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.
Only a sweet and virtuous soul,
Like season'd timber, never gives;
But though the whole world turn to coal,
Then chiefly lives.

1. In line 13, the poet starts with the word ONLY which is:
 - a. A limiting expression
2. In " Only a sweet and virtuous soul,
Like season'd timber, never gives; ", the expression (never gives) refers to:
 - a. Sweet and virtuous soul.
3. The expression (never gives) means:
 - a. Never gives way to death
4. The expression (season'd timber) means:
 - a. Wood that has been seasoned which is fully strengthened.
5. The poet means by (season'd):
 - a. Has been dried.
 - b. Has been aged.
6. Although the first three quatrains present images of, but each ends with the word "die."
 - a. Earthly beauty
7. The last quatrain presents images of:
 - a. An eternal soul.
8. The entire poem, which all along warned of death, shows the way in which Herbert believes that he and his readers may achieve eternal life by:
 - a. Shunning transient glory and humbly embracing virtue

9. One of the themes of this poem is: (The Transience of Earthly Beauty). The poet warns people:
- The things that delight people while they are alive must pass away.
10. One of the themes of this poem is: (The Interconnection of Life and Death). The earth, which represents impermanence, and the sky, which represents eternity, are joined by:
- The day.
11. An implicit theme of "Virtue" is:
- Faith.
 - Morality
 - Love
 - All false
12. The triple repetition of the word "so" in the first line is called:
- Anaphora
13. (The technique of calling upon or addressing a particular person or thing.) This is called in poetry as:
- Apostrophe
14. In the first three stanzas of "Virtue," Herbert indirectly addresses the reader of the poem by directly addressing the day, a rose, and the spring. In the fourth stanza, he does not address the soul but instead talks about it. Here, we can notice:
- Apostrophe
15. George Herbert was born in Wales in
- 1593
16. By 'my music' Herbert refers to his.....
- poem

Lecture 9

<p>The first theme in Herbert poem is ; 2- The Transience of Earthly Beauty</p>
<p>The other theme in his poem is ; 1- The Interconnection of Life and Death</p>
<p>In Herbert poem therepresent the impermanence. 2-Earth</p>
<p>In his poem the represents eternity. 3-sky</p>
<p>In his poem The earth, which represents impermanence, and the sky, which represents eternity, are joined by..... 3-day</p>
<p>One of the herbert's theme is ; 2-nature</p>
<p>An implicit theme of "Virtue" is 3-Faith</p>
<p>..... is the repetition of words and patterns for poetic effect. 1-Anaphora</p>
<p>The devise..... is immediately apparent in the first line, with the triple repetition of the word "so." 2-Anaphora</p>
<p>the same poetic structure governs each of the first stanzas 3-three</p>
<p>Each of the first three stanzas begins with the word "....." and ends with the word "....." 3-sweet - die</p>
<p>In poetry, is the technique of calling upon or addressing a particular person or thing. 2-Apostrophe</p>
<p>In the first three stanzas of "Virtue," Herbertaddresses the reader of the poem by directly addressing the day, a rose, and the spring. 1- indirectly</p>
<p>In the fourth stanza, he 1-adressed the soul directly 2- does not address the soul but instead talks about it.</p>

Lecture 10

1. Dryden was one of the first writers to take an advantage of the..... of the theatres.
 - a. Reopening
2. Theaters were closed when the puritans undercame to power in England.
 - a. Cromwell
3. Dryden's greatness rests chiefly upon:
 - a. His poetry
 - b. His literary criticism.
4. All For Love is one of Dryden's drama works. It is:
 - a. It still endures and will always endure.
5. All For Love was written and first performed in December in:
 - a. 1677
6. ALL FOR LOVE deserves a very high rank in:
 - a. British drama
7. Dryden gave to his play a sub-title which is:
 - a. THE WORLD WELL LOST
8. The sub- title means that:
 - a. Antony did well to sacrifice his empire for the sake of his love for Cleopatra
 - b. Cleopatra did well to sacrifice her kingdom and her life for the sake of her love for Antony.
9. In writing All For Love, Dryden depended on ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.
 - a. Shakespeare's play.
- 10.The play opens with a speech by:
 - a. Serapion
- 11..... Is a priest of the temple of Isis in Alexandria.
 - a. Serapion
- 12.Serapion in his opening speech gives an account of certain portents and prodigies which have been occurring frequently in Egypt. Alexas:
 - a. Doesn't' believe him.
- 13.Alexandria is under a siege by the Roman troops of:
 - a. octavius Caesar.
- 14.During the discussion between Alexas and Serapion, a stranger is seen arriving in Alexandria. Alexas recognizes this stranger as Ventidius who is:
 - a. An army general loyal to Antony.
- 15.Ventidius strongly believes that Cleopatra had been responsible for:
 - a. The ruin of Antony.
- 16.Alexas , in reply, says that one of Antony's excellent qualities is:
 - a. His loyalty to the woman who loves him.
- 17.Ventidius's object in coming to Alexandria is:
 - a. To make an effort to wean Antony away from this place and to prevail upon him to lead a fresh campaign against Octavius Caesar.

18. Ventidius insists on meeting Antony despite he was in solitude but he feels very depressed when he hears Antony talks to himself in tone of:
- Despondency
19. Ventidius informs Antony that he had broughtfrom Parthia to the banks of the river Nile
- Twelve legions
20. Ventidius says that those legions are ready to fight against Octavius's forces:
- On Antony's behalf
21. Antony says that Ventidius is speaking not frankly about Cleopatra but like
- A jealous traitor.
22. The quarrel between Antony and Ventidius ends:
- By Antony's apology but Ventidius should not curse Cleopatra.
23. ALL FOR LOVE is a play.
- historical
24. A stranger is seen arriving in Alexandria. Alexas recognizes this stranger as
- Ventidius

Lecture 10

<p>.....wrote a COMEDIES , TRAGI- COMEDIES , -TRAGEDIES INCLUDING HEROIC PLAYS, OPERAS works;</p> <p>2-john Dryden</p>
<p>Dryden distinguished himself as.....</p> <p>3-a poet, as a dramatist, and as a critic.</p>
<p>His greatness rests chiefly upon his.....</p> <p>2-poetry and his literary criticism.</p>
<p>As for his dramas, it is only.....which still endures and which will always endure.</p> <p>1-ALL for love</p>
<p>The play ALL FOR LOVE was written and first performed in December inALL FOR LOVE deserves a very high rank in British drama.</p> <p>2-1677</p>
<p>Dryden gave to his play a sub-title which is</p> <p>3-THE WORLD WELL LOST</p>
<p>The sub- title means that : Antony sacrifice his empire for the sake of Cleopatra, and that Cleopatra sacrifice her kingdom and her life for Antony:</p> <p>1-they love each other</p>
<p>ALL FOR LOVE is a Play.</p> <p>3-historical</p>
<p>Dryden depended on play ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.</p> <p>2- Shakespeare's</p>
<p>In ACT ONE The play opens with a speech by.....</p> <p>3-(Serapion) a priest of the temple of Isis in Alexandria</p>
<p>Serapion in his opening speech gives an account of certain portents and prodigies which have been occurring frequently in</p> <p>1-egypt</p>

Lecture 11

1. As Antonio refuses to meet Cleopatra before going to war, Alexes suggests her:
 - a. She should try to meet Antony before Antony leaves to prevent his departure.
2. Knowing about Antony's intention for fight, Octavius:
 - a. Is incapable of taking an initiative in war.
3. Cleopatra sends gifts to Antony and his companions but Ventidius's opinion was:
 - a. These gifts symbolize only misfortunes and disasters for those who accept them.
4. When Antony tries to tie the bracelet on his arm but is unable to do so, Aexas suggests that this bracelet should be tied on Antony's arm by:
 - a. Cleopatra because she is the person who sent it .
5. Ventidius urges Antony Cleopatra to come near him.
 - a. Not to allow
6. When Cleopatra and Antony meet, he:
 - a. Impeaches her of being responsible for having ruined him.
7. During the argument between Ventidius and Cleopatra, she says that she had fled from the battle because:
 - a. Of her womanly fear.
8. To prove that she did not betray Antony, Cleopatra presents:
 - a. Two letters from Octavius offering her two kingdoms if she joins him against Antony.
9. As Cleopatra proves her fidelity, Antony:
 - a. Is so moved and decides to stay.
10. When Ventidius at this point asks Antonio about his final decision, he says that his faith, his sense of honor, his virtue, and all good things forbid him to:
 - a. Leave a woman who value his love above the price of kingdoms.
11. Antony's plan to launch a surprise attack is:
 - a. He asks Cleopatra to order the unlocking of the gate which opens towards Octavius's camp and surprise them.

Lecture 12

1. Antony wins a great victory over Octavius's troops by having launchedon them.
 - a. An expected attack
 - b. A magic attack
 - c. A random attack
 - d. A surprise attack
2. After Antony wins a great victory over Octavius's troops by having launched a surprise attack on them, he tells Cleopatra that:
 - a. Her love urged him forward to attack the enemy.
12. The relation between Antony and Ventidius could be described as follows:
 - a. Antony is greatly appreciative of Ventidius's sincerity towards him, and Ventidius loves Antony even though Antony is rushing to meet his ruin.
3. When Antony had refused to go with Ventidius to wage war against Octavius(at the end of Act II), Ventidius had decided to employ a different strategy in his efforts to wean away Antony from Cleopatra. He:
 - a. Had managed to get in touch with Dollabella.
 - b. Had managed to get in touch with Antony's wife, Octavia.
 - c. He had prevailed upon both of them to come with him to Alexandria in order to make an effort to prevail upon Antony to leave Cleopatra.
4. When Antony returns and meets Ventidius, he claims to have won victory:
 - a. Without Ventidius's help.
5. Ventidius suggests that, on the basis of victory, Antony should:
 - a. Try to arrive at a suitable settlement with Octavius through someone from the Octavius army and a friend of Antony at the same time.
6. Upon Ventidius's suggestion, Antony thought of whom he can rely on from Octavius side. He remembered his intimate friend Dollabella. Ventidius says that Dollabella is now a supporter of Octavius. Antony says that Dollabella had left him because:
 - a. Antony had forbidden him to meet Cleopatra.
 - b. Dollabella does not want to hurt Antony's feelings
7. Antony feels delighted and thrilled to see Dollabella before him. Dollabella suggests that:
 - a. Antony should get reconciled with Octavius Caesar.
8. When Ventidius brings Octavia(Antony's wife) and their two daughters into Antony's presence, Antony:
 - a. Does not make any move
9. Octavia speaks and asks Antony if he recognizes her . Antony replies that:
 - a. She is Octavius's sister.

10. As Antony is put in front of two choices either to take Octavia's side or Cleopatra's side, Ventidius says that bothdemand that Antony should take the side of Octavia.
- a. Pity and justice
11. After this discussion and when Octavia urges her children to approach their father, Antony:
- a. xpresses his regret to his wife and promises to leave Cleopatra.
12. After a confrontation takes place between Cleopatra and Octavia, Cleopatra's heart begins to sink at the thought that:
- a. Octavia has got back her husband and that Cleopatra is going to lose her lover.

Lecture 13

1. Because Antony doesn't have the courage to face Cleopatra and tell her of his new development:
 - a. He seeks the the help of Dollabella in this matter.
2. Dollabella's response towards Antony's wish is:
 - a. Reluctance at the beginning.
3. Before Dollabella arrives, Alexas suggests Cleopatra should:
 - a. Arouse Antonio's jealousy by pretending love of Dollabella.
4. Cleopatra faints as Dollabella tells her how harshly Antonio talks about her. After she recovers her senses, Dollabella:
 - a. Apologizes and tells her that Antonio doesn't talk bad about her.
5. Dollabella says that he lied in order to:
 - a. Promote his own chances with her
6. Cleopatra requests Dollabella to:
 - a. Arrange an interview between her and Antony.
7. She told Dollabella that Antony's departure from here would mean:
 - a. Her death
8. Ventidius overhears Dollabella'sabout the conflict which is going on in Dollabella's mind between his duty to his friend Antony and his desire to win Cleopatra's love.
 - a. Soliloquy
9. Ventidius and Octavia's motive in reporting the matter to Antony is:
 - a. Different
10. Octavia's motive in reporting the matter to Antony is to:
 - a. Find out the extent to which Antony may still be interested in Cleopatra.
11. When Antony becomes furious at Cleopatra and Dollabella:
 - a. Octavia decides to leave him.
12. Octavia's departure has:
 - a. A depressing effect upon Antony.
13. When Cleopatra and Dollabella come to have a talk with Antony, he:
 - a. Commands both of them to get out of his sight and never to meet him again.
14. Cleopatra tries to commit suicide because:
 - a. Antony dismissed her.
15. After hearing that the Egyptian ships have surrendered to Octavius, Alexas offers to negotiate with Octavius for peace on behalf of Cleopatra. Cleopatra.....
 - a. Rebukes him.
16. When Alexas tells Antony that Cleopatra has stabbed herself for being accused by Antony, Antony:
 - a. Realizes that Cleopatra is innocent and decides to kill himself.

17. Antony makes a peculiar request to Ventidius. He wants Ventidius to kill him with his sword. While Antony gets ready to be killed by Ventidius, Ventidius:
 - a. Stabs himself.
18. Antony kills himself by:
 - a. Falling on his sword.
19. Cleopatra, having learnt that Alexas had given to Antony a false report of her death, comes in great haste to meet Antony but finds him dying. Cleopatra:
 - a. Promises to die with him.
20. Cleopatra kills herself by:
 - a. An asp