

الشعر الانجليزي
المحاضرة التاسعة

*In the golden lightning
Of the sunken sun,
O'er which clouds are bright'ning,
Thou dost float and run,
Like an unbodied joy whose race is just begun.
The pale purple even
Melts around thy flight;
Like a star of Heaven,
In the broad daylight
Thou art unseen, but yet I hear thy shrill delight -*

1. The expression “unbodied joy” means:

- A happy soul that has shaken off its mortal body.
- A sad soul that has shaken off its mortal body.
- Both possible
- All false

2. As the skylark flies upward, the pale and purple twilight of the morning seems to:

- Be more clear
- Melt away
- Shine more
- All false

3. The skylark is like a star which shines in the sky invisibly during the day time because:

- It becomes more visible as it flies higher
- It becomes invisible as it flies higher
- The light is reflected from its body.
- All false.

*Keen as are the arrows
Of that silver sphere
Whose intense lamp narrows
In the white dawn clear,
Until we hardly see, we feel that it is there.*

*All the earth and air
With thy voice is loud,
As, when night is bare,
From one lonely cloud*

The moon rains out her beams, and Heaven is overflowed.

4. The poet here compares the skylark to:

- a. dawn
- b. Sun
- c. Moon
- d. Sky

5. The similarity between skylark and moon is that:

- a. Both appears at night.
- b. The earth and the sky are flooded with the music of the skylark in the same way as they are flooded with the bright light of the moon even if it fades away during the day.
- c. Both of skylark and the moon have silver color.
- d. All false

*What thou art we know not;
What is most like thee?
From rainbow clouds there flow not
Drops so bright to see,
As from thy presence showers a rain of melody: -
Like a Poet hidden
In the light of thought,
Singing hymns unbidden,
Till the world is wrought
To sympathy with hopes and fears it heeded not:*

6. Here the skylark is compared to:

- a. Moon
- b. Dawn
- c. A hidden poet
- d. A hidden star

*Like a high-born maiden
In a palace-tower,
Soothing her love-laden
Soul in secret hour*

*With music sweet as love, which overflows her bower:
Like a glow-worm golden
In a dell of dew,
Scattering un beholden
Its aërial hue
Among the flowers and grass which screen it from the view:*

7. The skylark is here compared to:

- a. A young damsel
- b. A soul
- c. A palace
- d. All false

8. The similarity between skylark and the maiden hidden in a palace tower is that:

- a. Both are very unique
- b. Both are very beautiful
- c. Both the glow-worm and the skylark are invisible but we are conscious of their presence.
- d. All false

*Like a rose embowered
In its own green leaves,
By warm winds deflowered,
Till the scent it gives
Makes faint with too much sweet these heavy-wingéd thieves:
Sound of vernal showers
On the twinkling grass,
Rain-awakened flowers -
All that ever was
Joyous and clear and fresh - thy music doth surpass.*

9. Here the poet says that the music of the skylark is more joyful than:

- a. The rose
- b. The sound of rain falling on the bright grass
- c. The scent of a rose
- d. All false

*Teach us, Sprite or Bird,
What sweet thoughts are thine:*

*I have never heard
Praise of love or wine
That panted forth a flood of rapture so divine.
Chorus hymeneal,
Or triumphal chant,
Matched with thine would be all
but an empty vaunt -
A thing wherein we feel there is some hidden want.*

10. The music of the skylark is full of a rapturous joy which seems to have:

- a. A divine quality.
- b. A sign of victory
- c. A humanitarian touch
- d. All false

11. As compared with the skylark's singing, a wedding song or a song of victory would seem to be:

- a. The same
- b. Meaningful
- c. Enjoyable
- d. Meaningless.

12. By comparison with the skylark's song, other songs seem to suffer from some deficiency which:

- a. We cannot define
- b. Is very clear.
- c. Easily defined
- d. All false.

*What objects are the fountains
Of thy happy strain?
What fields, or waves, or mountains?
What shapes of sky or plain?
What love of thine own kind? what ignorance of pain?
With thy clear keen joyance
Languor cannot be:
Shadow of annoyance
Never came near thee:
Thou lovest, but ne'er knew love's sad satiety.*

13. Due to the quote above, the poet finds that the skylark happiness is because:

- a. The skylark has a beautiful sound which human beings cannot have.
- b. The skylark does not experience the disillusionment or disgust which human beings experience.
- c. The skylark flies and see the reality of the world but human beings cannot.
- d. All false

*Waking or asleep,
Thou of death must deem
Things more true and deep
Than we mortals dream,
Or how could thy notes flow in such a crystal stream?
We look before and after,
And pine for what is not:
Our sincerest laughter
With some pain is fraught;
Our sweetest songs are those that tell of saddest thought.*

14. While the songs of skylark are full of happiness, human beings' sweetest songs are full of:

- a. Sorrow and grief
- b. Love and romance
- c. Advice and wisdom
- d. Honor and bravery

*Yet, if we could scorn
Hate and pride and fear,
If we were things born
Not to shed a tear,
I know not how thy joy we ever should come near.
Better than all measures
Of delightful sound,
Better than all treasures
That in books are found,
Thy skill to poet were, thou scorner of the ground!
Teach me half the gladness
That thy brain must know;
Such harmonious madness*

*From my lips would flow,
The world should listen then, as I am listening now.*

- 15. The skylark is scornful of the earth. That is why it:**
- a. Sings
 - b. Is happy
 - c. Flies above
 - d. All false
- 16. Only by acquiringcan any poet equal the joyful singing of the skylark.**
- a. The skylark's musical skill
 - b. The skylark's ability to fly
 - c. The skylark's wisdom
 - d. All false
- 17. In the singing of the skylark, Shelly finds which is unattainable by human beings.**
- a. Sadness
 - b. Depression
 - c. Ecstasy
 - d. Ugliness
- 18. The skylark is of human suffering as also of the sad satiety of love.**
- a. Ignorant
 - b. Aware
 - c. Knowledgeable
 - d. Observant