

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