

الشعر الانجليزي  
المحاضرة الثانية عشرة

*Break, Break, Break*  
By Alfred, Lord Tennyson (1809-1892)

1

*Break,<sup>1</sup> break, break,  
On thy cold gray stones, O<sup>2</sup> Sea!  
And I would<sup>3</sup> that my tongue could utter  
The thoughts that arise in me.<sup>1</sup>*

2

*O, well for the fisherman's boy,  
That he shouts with his sister at play!  
O, well for the sailor lad,  
That he sings in his boat on the bay!<sup>4</sup>*

3

*And the stately ships go on  
To their haven under the hill;  
But O for the touch of a vanished hand,  
And the sound of a voice that is still!*

4

*Break, break, break,  
At the foot of thy crags,<sup>5</sup> O Sea!  
But the tender grace of a day that is dead  
Will never come back to me.*

**1. The members of Tennyson's family were:**

- Eleven
- Twelve
- Ten
- Five

**2. The place where he was brought up was a very retired one.  
This means:**

- He lived in a noisy place.
- He lived in the city.
- He lived in a secluded place close to nature.
- All false

**3. He published his poems in**

- a. 1840
- b. 1850
- c. 1860
- d. 1870

**4. Break, Break, Break is:**

- a. A happy poem
- b. A poem of realism
- c. A love poem
- d. A sad poem

**5. This poem was inspired by the death of Tennyson's .....  
Arthur Hallam.**

- a. Colleague
- b. Student
- c. Friend
- d. Relative

**6. In stanza 1, the poet expresses his:**

- a. Ability to describe the thoughts that arise in him.
- b. Inability to describe the thoughts that arise in him.
- c. Willing to describe the thoughts that arise to him.
- d. All false

**7. In stanza 2, he .....the happiness of the fisherman's boy  
who plays with his sister and the sailor who sings happily in  
his boat.**

- a. Enjoys
- b. describes
- c. envies
- d. praise

**8. In stanza 3, he misses:**

- a. The kind of touch and the voice of a friend who is dead.
- b. The sadness he went through when he lost his friend.
- c. The ability to forget his sadness.
- d. All false

**9. The waves of the sea, like the poet himself, remain .....  
in conveying their grief to the shore.**

- a. Sad
- b. Helpful
- c. Helpless

d. Hesitant

10. In

"And the stately ships go on  
To their haven under the hill;  
But O for the touch of a vanished hand,  
And the sound of a voice that is still! ", **the poet observes that:**

- a. Ships are affected by the waves.
- b. Human's hands makes ships.
- c. Voices don't die.
- d. Human life goes on as usual.

11. **In stanza one, The waves of the sea are rising and falling and breaking into water drops. It seems to the poet that they are striking their head against the sea- shore, as if in .....his grief. Like him they, too, fail to express their grief.**

- a. Sympathy with
- b. withholding
- c. Challenge to
- d. All false

12. **In stanza 2, the poet says that Life is happy and pleasant:**

- a. For him and the fisherman's boy.
- b. For the fisherman's boy, and not for the poet.
- c. For the poet only.
- d. All false

13. **In stanza 3, the poet wants to say that:**

- a. Life could be continued even with the loss of dear people.
- b. People are like ships come and go.
- c. Life will never again be the same for him.
- d. All false

14. **"Break, Break, Break" is a .....poem.**

- a. An epic
- b. Lyric
- c. Meaningless.
- d. All false

15. **Arthur Hallam, was:**

- a. A fellow poet.

- b. A novelist
  - c. A school fellow
  - d. All false
- 16. One of the following does NOT apply to lyrical poetry:**
- a. It presents the deep feelings and emotions of the poet as opposed to poetry that tells a story or presents a witty observation.
  - b. It often has a pleasing musical quality.
  - c. It must contain some comic scenes.
  - d. Its name was derived from an old musical instrument (lyre).
- 17. When the narrator addresses the sea, this is called:**
- a. Alliteration
  - b. Personification
  - c. Theme
  - d. Apostrophe
- 18. When the poet regards the sea as a human being, it is called:**
- a. Alliteration
  - b. Personification
  - c. Theme
  - d. Apostrophe
- 19. When the poet says: " day that is dead", we can find:**
- a. Alliteration
  - b. Personification
  - c. Theme
  - d. Apostrophe
- 20. The main theme is:**
- a. Bereavement
  - b. Heartache
  - c. Emptiness.
  - d. All true
- 21. Arthur Hallam was only 22 when he died. The shock of Hallam's death impressed upon Tennyson how priceless youth is. To underscore this idea, and to express the agony he suffers at the loss of young Hallam, Tennyson presents images of:**
- a. Waves how they rise and fall.

- b. The sorrow he feels.
- c. The youthful joy of the fisherman's kids.
- d. All false

**22. Tennyson was born in.....**

- a. 1807
- b. 1808
- c. 1809
- d. 1810