





















// الواجب الاول

1

Romantic poetry shows ..... in man

- 1-No faith
- 2-An old faith
- 3-A weak faith
- 4-A new faith

2

Poetry to the Romantics is an expression of ..... inspired by  
the feelings of the individual poet

- 1-Anger
- 2-Happiness
- 3-Emotions
- 4-Hatred

3

.....The Romantic Movement covered the first half of the

- 16th Century-1
- 17th Century-2
- 18th Century-3
- 19th Century-4

واجب الثاني للشعر الانجليزي..

السؤال 1

All Romantic literature is .....

- A. Detached
- B. Objective
- C. Subjective
- D. Neutral

السؤال 2

Personification is .....

- A. An extended narrative poem
- B. Making non- human things appear as human
- C. An author's choice of words
- D. Close repetition of consonants sounds

السؤال 3

3- Alliteration is .....

- A. Close repetition of consonant sounds
- B. An author's choice of words
- C. A comparison between two devices
- D. An extended narrative poem

حل الواجب الثالث..

Daffodils, as a title, reminds us of the arrival of the .....season  
SummerSpringWinterAutumn  
spring

The poem " Daffodils" is also known by .....  
I wandered Lonely as a cloud

Wordsworth " The Rainbow" consists of .....  
9 lines

When We Two Parted is a poem by.....  
byron

نماذج اسئلة  
الشعر الانجليزي - د. ابراهيم الشناوي

**1- What is the meaning of personification?**

- a- The use of words with similar sounds in poetry.
- b- An author's choice and use of a words.
- c- Making non-human things appear as human.**
- d- A group of lines in a poem.

**2- Close repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of words. What is this definition according to?**

- a- Rhyme.
- b- Stanza.
- c- Metaphor.
- d- Alliteration.**

**3- What is an epic?**

- a- A group of lines in a poem.
- b- The use of words with similar sounds in poetry.
- c- An extended narrative poem.**
- d- An author's choice and use of words.

**4- The little back boy was written by:**

- a- William Blake..**
- b- William Shakespeare.
- c- John Milton.
- d- Ibrahim Al-Shinawi.

**5- The little Blake boy poem consists of:**

- a- 3 heroic stanza.
- b- 5 heroic stanza.
- c- 7 heroic stanza.**
- d- 9 heroic stanza.

**6- The little Blake boy believes that people are:**

- a- White.
- b- Soul.
- c- Blake.
- d- Equal.**

**7- The rhyme scheme of the little Blake boy are ..... .**

- a- Abab..**

- b- Abaab.
- c- Aabb.
- d- Abcabc.

**8- With whom does the little black boy compares himself?**

- a- With a white French boy.
- b- Light and life.
- c- The color and the sun.
- d- With a white English boy..

**9- What does the black boy explains to his white friend?**

- a- They are equal.
- b- They are neighbour.
- c- They are children.
- d- They are different.

**10- The tiger was written by :**

- a- Wordsworth.
- b- John louch.
- c- William black.
- d- William Shakespeare.

**11- What immortal hand or eye  
Coul frame thy fearful symmetry?**

**Black realizes that ..... .**

- a- Satan made all the creatures of the earth.
- b- The God created the gentle lamp only.
- c- The God created the tiger only.
- d- God made all the creatures of earth..

**12- In poem the tiger line 5 - 6:**

**In what distant deeps or skies  
Burnt the fire of thy eyes?**

**To what the word skies refer to?**

- a- The moon.
- b- The night.
- c- The heaven.
- d- The hopes.

**13- The tiger is apoem made of ..... .**

- a- Opposites.
- b- Full sentences.

c- Surprises.

d- Questions..

**14- How many questions does the poem (the Tyger) consists of?**

a- 10 questions.

b- 13 questions.

c- 15 questions.

d- 20 questions.

**15- How many stanzas does the tiger poem contains of?**

a- 5 stanzas.

b- 6 stanzas.

c- 4 stanzas.

d- 3 stanzas.

**16- How many lines does each stanza have?**

a- 5 lines.

b- 6 lines.

c- 4 lines.

d- 3 lines.

**17- What is the rhyme scheme of the tiger poem?**

a- ABAB.

b- AABB.

c- BCBC.

d- ACAC.

**Tyger! Tyger! burning bright**

**In the forests of the night,**

**What immortal hand or eye**

**Could frame thy fearful symmetry?**

**Which of these lines call alliteration?**

a- Line No: 1

b- Line No: 3

c- Line No: 1.4.

d- Line No: 2.3.

**18- In the first stanza above what we call the Contradictions words?**

a- Alliteration.

b- Anaphora.

c- Allusion.

d- Metaphore.

**19- What is the meaning of anaphora?**

a- It is the repetition of one word at the beginning of the sentences>

b- It is the comparison of the tiger and the lamp.

c- It is the rhyme of the poem.

d- No answer.

**20- The Daffodils poem was written by .... .**

a- Wordsworth.

b- John louch.

c- William black.

d- William Shakespeare.

**21- William wordsworth was a Romantic poet. When he was borne?**

a- 1770..

b- 1850.

c- 1784.

d- 1760.

**22- ( I wandered lonely as a cloud) is a lyrical poem. When it was published?**



a- 1804.

b- 1880.

c- 1815...

d- 1770.

**23- Daffodils is a kind of yellow flowers. What is it remind us about?**

a- The arrival of the summer season.

b- The arrival of the spring season.

c- The arrival of full season.

d- No answer.

**24- which of these poems are most popular of the Romantic age?**

a- The little Black boy.

b- The Daffodils.

c- The Tyger.

d- The summer life.

**25- What is the rhyme scheme of the Daffodils poem?**

a- ABABAB.

b- AAABBB.

c- BCBC.

d- ABABCC..

**26- How many lines does the Daffodils poem in each stanza have?**

a- 5 lines.

b- 6 lines.

c- 4 lines.

d- 3 lines.

**27- The Daffodils poem follows by a quatrain. What is the rhyme scheme of it?**

a- AA.

b- BB.

c- CC.

d-DD.



### ☉ The main characteristics of Romantic Poetry

- 1-Romantic poetry shows a new faith in man with all his feelings, senses and all the sides of his experiences.
- 2-It rejected rational intellect as the only source of poetry and stressed imagination and intuition as the supreme faculties of the poet.
- 3-The poet of the Romantics was a man speaking to men, but he was endowed with some special insight into the nature of things.
- 4-Poetry to the Romantics is an expression of emotions inspired by the feelings of the individual poet. The Romantic poet is gifted with a strong “ organic sensibility.
- 5-All Romantic literature is subjective. It is an expression of the inner urges of the soul of the artist. It reflects the poet’s own thoughts and feelings more than anything else.
- 6-Nature to the Romantics is regarded as something divine. It is something really living, something that has a soul and purpose; it can even share with the poet his joys and sorrows.
- 7-A common and recurrent theme in Romantic poetry is man in solitude or man with nature. They believed that the nature of man is best revealed when he is in solitude or in communion with nature.
- 8-The Romantic poetry is anti- heroic in the sense that the subject of this poetry is common man, not heroes or men of high ranks. It also uses the language of ordinary people.
- 9-The Romantic is extraordinarily alive to the wonder , mystery and beauty of the universe. He feels the presence of unseen powers in nature. The supernatural has a special charm for him; he is attracted by the stories of fairies, ghosts and witchcraft.
- 10-Romantic poetry is individualistic; it stresses man’s individuality. Man is usually presented alone. Every poet has his own individual personality which is rather different from the others.
- 11-Another predominant feature of the Romantic poetry is the sense of nostalgia for the past.
- 12-To a Romantic poet, the period of childhood was very important. The child is nearer to nature than the grown- up man and he gains wisdom from nature. Thus he loses his Natural wisdom. “ The child is father of the man”, wordsworth says.
- 13-The Romantic poet sees the world through the eyes of a child. This is why Romantic poetry was described as poetry of wonder.

### ☉ The main characteristics of the Victorian Poetry

- 1-It was an age of drastic changes in the British society as a result of industrialization and rich landowners were turning into businessmen.
- 2-It was an age of adventure, free enterprise and individual initiative.
- 3-It was age of imperialism. The reasons for imperialism were fundamentally economic:  
A-Looking for cheap raw- materials.  
B-Finding markets for manufactured goods.
- 4-Names of great imperialists and politicians appeared in the Victorian age: e.g. Disraeli and Gladstone.
- 5-It was an age of scientific progress in which great scientists and thinkers lived: e.g. Darwin, Huxley, Karl Marx
- 6-Faith in the reality of progress was the main characteristic of the early Victorian Age. Doubt, skepticism and questioning became the main characteristic of the later Victorian Age.
- 7-The Victorian Age was an age of agnosticism and skepticism. It was an age of weak religious belief.
- 8-These aspects were more or less reflected in the poetry of Tennyson, Browning and Matthew Arnold.

### ☉ The main characteristics of Modern Poetry

- 1-Modern poetry is free from traditional restrictions of rhyme and rhythm.
- 2-It is greatly affected by modern science and technology.
- 3-The modern poet is pessimistic about the future of modern man and his world.
- 4-Modern poetry is affected by modern political , social and economic theories.
- 5-In modern poetry, words are used more symbolically than literally.
- 6-The language of modern poetry is that of everyday conversation. The modern poet is speaking to his reader in an intimate tone of voice.
- 7-In modern poetry, man is represented as a lonely exile who is seeking his home.
- 8-There is no logical argument in a modern poem. Rather , the poem depends on the free association of ideas. The modern poem is “ a heap of broken images

Literary Movement	Poet	Birth Date	Death Date	Poem	Date Written	Date Published	Stanzas & Lines	Rhyme Scheme
<b>Romantic</b>	<b>William Blake</b>	<b>1757</b>	<b>1827</b>	<b>The Little Black Boy</b>	—	—	<b>7 quatrains heroic stanzas (4 pentameter lines)</b>	<b>ABAB</b>
				<b>The Tyger</b>	—	—	<b>6 quatrains stanzas (4 lines)</b>	<b>AABB</b>
	<b>William Wordsworth</b>	<b>1770</b>	<b>1850</b>	<b>Daffodils</b> " I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud "	<b>1804</b>	<b>1815</b>	<b>4 quatrain- couplet stanzas (6 lines)</b>	<b>ABABCC</b>
				<b>The Rainbow</b> " My heart leaps up when I behold "	—	—	<b>The whole Poem is 9 lines only</b>	<b>ABCCABEDD</b>
	<b>George Gordon Byron</b>	<b>1788</b>	<b>1824</b>	<b>She Walks In Beauty</b>	<b>1814</b>	<b>1815</b>	<b>3 stanzas (iambic tetrameter)</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup>: ABABAB 2<sup>nd</sup>: CDCDCD 3<sup>rd</sup>: EFEFEF</b>
				<b>When We Two Parted</b>	<b>1808</b>	<b>1813</b>	<b>4 stanzas (8 lines)</b>	<b>ABAB CDCD EFEF GHGH IJJI KLKL MNMN KBKB</b>
	<b>Percy Shelly</b>	—	—	<b>Ode to a skylark</b>	—	—	—	<b>ABABB</b>
<b>Victorian</b>	<b>Robert Browning</b>	<b>1812</b>	<b>1889</b>	<b>My Last Duchess</b>	<b>1842</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup>:1842 2<sup>nd</sup>:1849</b>	<b>(iambic pentameter)</b>	<b>AABB</b>
	<b>Alfred, Lord Tennyson</b>	<b>1809</b>	<b>1892</b>	<b>Break, Break, Break</b>	<b>1834</b>	<b>1840</b>	<b>4 stanzas</b>	—
<b>Modern</b>	<b>Philip Larken</b>	<b>1922</b>	<b>1985</b>	<b>Next, Please</b>	—	—	<b>6 stanzas</b>	<b>AABB</b>

1. Faith in the reality of progress was the main characteristic of the .....

كان الإيمان في واقع التقدم السمة الرئيسية للـ .....

a) Modern Victorian Age عصر الفيكتوري الحديث

b) Early romantic age بداية العصر الرومانسي

c) Late Victorian Age أواخر العصر الفيكتوري

**d) Early Victorian Age بداية العصر الفيكتوري**

2. The rhyme scheme in "The Rainbow" is ..... هو " قوس قزح " .....

**a) Abccabedd**

b) aaccabddd

c) abccaeeedd

d) abbcabedd

3. " Daffodils" is about the everlasting effect of ..... on man

" أزهار النرجس البري " هو عن تأثير الأبدية من ..... على الإنسان

a) Mashed مهروس

b) Sickness مرض

c) Admire معجب

**d) Nature الطبيعة**

4. The skylark, in Ode to a skylark, does not experience ..... which human beings experience.

طائر السكايلارك ، في قصيدة طائر السكايلارك ، لا تجربة ..... التي خبرة البشر .

a) the disillusionment خيبة أمل

b) the disgust والاشمزاز

c) sorrow الحزن

**d) all of above جميع ما ذكر أعلاه**

5. The Victorian Age was an age of ..... كان العصر الفيكتوري عصر .....

a) modern religious belief العقيدة الدينية الحديثة

**b) weak religious belief ضعف المعتقد الديني**

c) no religious belief لا للعقيدة الدينية

d) strong religious belief العقيدة الدينية القوية

**6. In Ode to a Skylark, the poet contrasts the sorrow and suffering of mankind with the unspeakable ..... of the bird.**

**في قصيدة إلى طائر السكايلارك ، الشاعر يتناقض الحزن والمعاناة البشرية التي لا توصف مع ..... الطيور .**

**a) فرح Joy**

b) Coy خجول

c) Hoy هوى

d) Toy لعبة

**7. " WHEN WE TWO PARTED" is a poem divided into ..... stanzas.**

**قال " عندما نحن اثنان افترقنا " هي قصيدة مقسمة إلى ..... مقاطع شعرية ( موشحات )**

a) Seven

b) Six

**c) Four أربعة**

d) Five

**8. Byron was born in ..... في ولد بايرون**

**a) 1788 .**

b) 1789

c) 1791

d) 1790

**9. In the portrait, the Duchess is shown to have a faint blush on her ..... .**

**في الصورة ، كان يظهر على الدوقة لون أحمر باهت**

a) Lips الشفاه

b) Ears الأذن

c) Rose اللون الوردي

**d) Cheeks الخدين**

**10. In My last Duchess The Duke shows to the messenger ..... of the last Duchess.**

**في تقريرى الأخير دوقة يظهر دوق لرسول ..... من دوقة الماضي**

a) The letters الأحرف

b) the jewelry المجوهرات

**c) the portrait صورة**

d) the clothes الملابس

**11. Alfred Tennyson died in .....**

**مات ألفريد تينيسون في.....**

a) 1894

b) 1893

**c) 1892 .**

d) 1895

**12. "The Tyger is a poem made of questions. There are no less than .....question marks.**

**قصيدة النمر مصنوعة من الأسئلة . هناك ما لا يقل عن ..... علامات استفهام .**

- a) Fifteen
- b) Fourteen
- c) Twelve

**d) Thirteen** ثلاثة عشر (13)

**13. Blake is one of the prominent figures of the ..... بليك هو أحد الشخصيات البارزة في**

- a) Roman age.
- b) Modern age.

**c) Romantic Age** العصر الرومانسي

d) Victorian age.

**14. an example of metaphor in " The Tyger is ..... مثال الاستعارة في " النمر هو**

a) Comparison of the tiger and his eyes to the lion.

**b) Comparison of the tiger and his eyes to fire** مقارنة بين نمر وعينه لإطلاق النار

- c) Comparison of the tiger to ice.
- d) Comparison of the tiger and his eyes to the rainbow.

**15. to the poet, the skylark is not a bird but ..... للشاعر ، القبره (السايلارك) ليست الطيور ولكن**

- a) A planet
- b) A mother
- c) A plane

**d) A spirit** روح

**16. William Blake died in ..... توفي وليام بليك في**

**a) 1827**

- b) 1828
- c) 1824
- d) 1825

**17.The Little Black Boy was written by ..... الطفل الأسود الصغير بواسطة**

a) Wordsworth

**b) Byron**

- c) Blake
- d) Shelly

**18. The poem "The Tyger" contains of ..... قصيدة " النمر " تتألف من**

- a) Three stanzas
- b) Five stanzas
- c) Tow stanzas

**d) Six stanzas**

**19. The Victorian Poetry was an age of..... changes in the British society**

عصر الشعر الفيكتوري كان تغييرات ..... في المجتمع البريطاني

a) Sight

b) Inappreciable

**c) Drastic جذرية**

d) No

**20. In modern poetry ..... modern political and social theories.**

في الشعر الحديث ..... بالنظريات السياسية والاجتماعية الحديثة

A. Has no signs of

**B. is affected by يتأثر**

C. has no relation with

D. is not affected by

**21. Romantic Poetry ..... rational intellect as the only source of poetry.**

الشعر الرومانسي ..... الفكر العقلاني بوصفة المصدر الوحيد للشعر

A. Accepted

B. Adopted

**C. Rejected يرفض**

D. Considered

**22. The setting of "My Last Duchess," is the ..... of the Duke of Ferrara**

الإعداد "My Last Duchess" هو لـ ..... دوق فيرارا

a) Car

b) Play guard

c) .....

**d) Palace قصر**

**23. " Daffodils" illustrates Wordsworth's theory of .....**

" أزهار النرجس البري " يوضح نظرية ورد زورت لـ .....

**a) Poetic creation أبداع الشعري**

b) Poetic participation

c) Poetic demonstration

d) Dramatic action

**24. Daffodils is one of the most popular poems of the .....**

أزهار النرجس البري هي واحدة من القصائد الأكثر شعبية في .....

a) Post Victorian age

b) Victorian age

**c) Romantic Age العصر الرومانسي**

d) Modern age

**25. Poetry to the Romantics is an expression of .....** الشعر بالنسبة للرومانسيين هو تعبير عن

- a) Anger
- b) Happiness
- c) Hatred

**d) Emotions** العواطف

**26. The Little Black Boy is one of the .....** الطفل الأسود الصغير هي من واحدة من

**a) Songs of Innocence** أغاني البراءة

- b) Songs of tragedy
- c) Songs of pleasure
- d) Songs of experience

**27. After returning back to his ordinary life, Wordsworth ..... the beautiful sight of the flowers.**

بعد عودته مرة أخرى الى حياة العادية , ورد زورت على مرأى جميلة من الزهور

**a) recollected** متذكر

- b) forgot
- c) disregard
- d) overlooked

**28. The skylark has a deeper knowledge of the mystery of death than .....**

القبرة لديه معرفة أعمق من سر الموت من

- a) domestic animals
- b) wild animals
- c) other birds

**d) human beings** البشر

**29. The Duke is ..... of the dead duchess**

الدوق هو ..... من دوقة الميت

**a) critical**

- b) satisfied
- c) pleased
- d) delighted

**30. In stanza two in Break, Break, Break, the poet ..... the happiness of the fisherman's boy**

في المقطع الثاني كسر , كسر , كسر الشاعر ..... سعادة الصبي الصياد

a) rejects

**b) envies** يحسد

- c) shares
- d) imitates

**31. For Wordsworth, Nature was his main source of ..** لورد زورث , الطبيعة كانت المصدر الرئيسي له من..

a) disappointment

**b) spiritual comfort** الراحة الروحية

c) grief

d) sadness

**32. In ..... man is represented as a lonely exile** في ..... يتم تمثيل الرجل بوصفه المنفى وحيدا

a) romantic poetry

b) Victorian poetry

c) Post Victorian poetry

**d) modern poetry** العصر الحديث

**33. To the Romantics, nature.....** الرومانسيون إلى الطبيعة

a) Can share with the poet his joys only.

b) Can share with the poet his sorrows only.

**c) Can share with the poet his joys and sorrows only** تمكن مشاركتها مع الشاعر أفراح وأحزان له فقط

d) Cannot share with the poet his joys and sorrows only.

**34. " When we two parted" is all the time giving the feeling of the ..... that the poet has.**

قال " عندما افترقنا نحن اثنان " هو في كل وقت وإعطاء الشعور لل ..... أن الشاعر لديه .

a) Exuberance

b) Cheerfulness

c) Gladness

**d) Pain** ألم

**35. William Wordsworth was born in .....** ولد ويليام وردزورث في .....

a) 1773

**b) 1770**

c) 1771

d) 1772

**36. Larkin in his poems obsessed with .....** اركن في قصائده هاجس .....

a) the idea of popularity

b) the idea of marriage

**c) the idea of death** فكرة الموت

d) the concept of love

**37. 'Daffodils' that reminds us about the arrival of the ..... season.**

" النرجس " يذكرنا بوصول ..... الموسم

a) Winter

b) Autumn

**c) Spring** الربيع

d) Summer



**38. The me of "She Walks in Beauty "the poem is the woman's.....**

**" تمشي في الجمال " القصيدة هو الجمال الداخلي والخارجي للمرأة**

- a) Ugliness
- b) Internal beauty only
- c) external beauty only

**d) Internal and external beauty**

**39. In Break, Break, Break , Tennyson' friend was only ..... when he died .**

**في كسر , كسر , كسر كان صديق تينيسون ..... عندما مات**

- a) 25
- b) 23

**c) 22 .**

- d) 24

**40. The Little Blake Boy is a story of a boy who ..... **الطفل الأسود الصغير هي قصة الصبي الذي****

- a) Came to Know some aliens
- b) Came to Know his neighbors.

**c) Came to Know his own identity . **جاء للتعرف على هويته الخاصة****

- d) Came to Know his country

**41. Count of ..... is the father of the Duke's bride to be .**

**كونت ..... يكون هو والد العروس داكى**

- a) Byrol
- b) Ferrara

**c) Tyrol .**

- d) Nyrol

**42. Break, Break, Break was written by ..... **كسر , كسر , كسر كتبت بواسطة****

- a) Keats
- b) Byron
- c) Shelly

**d) Tennyson.**

**43. Next Please consists of .....**

**قصيدة Next Please تتألف من**

- a) Eight stanzas.

**b) Six stanzas ( موشحات )**

- c) Seven stanzas
- d) Five stanzas

**44. The ..... age was an age of scientific progress.**

**في العصر الفيكتوري كان التقدم العلمي**

a) post modern

**b) Victorian .**

c) Romantic

d) Modern

**45. The rhyme scheme in My last Duchess is : مخطط القافية في My last Duchess هي**

a) AAAB

**b) AABB .**

c) ABAB

d) ABBA

**46. The golden flowers in Daffodils were tossing their .....**

**الزهور الذهبية في أزهار النرجس البري والرمي بها**

a) Hands

**b) Heads رؤوسهم**

c) Legs

d) Shoulders

**\*(( these golden flowers were tossing their heads as if they were dancing in the breeze .))**

**(( هذه الزهور الذهبية ترمي برؤوسهم كما لو كانت ترقص في النسيم ))**

**47. The skylark is like ..... pouring forth her love into sweet songs.**

a) an alien

b) an old woman

**c) a maiden عذراء**

d) an ugly girl

**\*((The skylark is like a high- born maiden pouring forth her love into sweet songs which flow beyond her bower, though she herself is not visible.))**

**(( القبرة مثل فتاة شابة عذراء عالية النسب تسكب حبها في الغناء الذي ينسل إلى خارج كوخها برغم كونها غير مرئية ))**

**48. In "When We Two Parted" ..... Shares sadness with the poet.**

**في " عندما نفترق " ..... تشاركه الحزن مع الشاعر**

a) the wife

b) a friend

**c) nature الطبيعة**

d) the neighbor

**49. My Last Duchess was first published in ..... نشرت أول My Last Duchess كانت في**

a) Romantic lyrics

b) Dramatic romances

c) love lyrics

**d) Dramatic lyrics كلمات مسرحية**

**50. My Last Duchess was written by ..... بواسطة My Last Duchess was written كتبت**

- a) Keats
- b) Byron

**c) Browning .**

- d) Shelly

**51. Ode To Skylark was written by ..... بواسطة Skylark كتبت**

- a) Wordsworth

**b) Shelly .**

- c) Byron
- d) Keats

**52. In "When We Two Parted " the woman's name is .....to the poet's ea**

**في " When We Two Parted " أسم المرأة هي .....**

- a) Noise
- b) A ping

**c) A Knell .**

- d) A Kick

**53. The Victorian Age was the age of ..... كان العصر الفيكتوري عصر**

- a) Feminism
- b) Naturalism
- c) Romanticism

**d) Imperialism الإمبريالية**

**54. According to Blake , the body is ..... وفقا لبليك ، والجسد هو**

- a) A nightmare
- b) A passing car

**c) A colored cloud سحابة ملونة**

- d) A sweet dream

**55. The rhyme scheme in The Little Black Boy is ..... مخطط القافية في الطفل الأسود الصغير هو**

- a) ABBA
- b) AABB

**c) ABAB**

- d) AACC

**56. Alliteration is ..... الجناس هو**

**a) Close repetition of consonant sounds تكرر وثيق من أصوات الحروف الساكنة**

- b) An author's choice of words
- c) A comparison between two devices
- d) An extended narrative poem

**57. In stanza one in Break, Break, Break, the poet expresses**

**في المقطع الأول في Break, Break, Break, عبر الشاعر**

- a) His happiness with meeting new friends.
- b) His admiration of the sea
- c) His confusion towards the sea.

**d) his inability to describe his thought** عن عجزه وصف خواطره

**58. When singing, the skylark .....** متى تغنى , القبرة

- a) suffers greatly

**b) exerts no efforts** تبذل أي جهد

- c) feels pain
- d) exerts efforts

**59. According to Byron, the beauty of the soul is ..... important than physical beauty.**

وفقا لبايرون ، جمال الروح هو ..... أهمية من الجمال الجسدي

**a) More** أكثر

- b) The same
- c) Less
- d) Equal

**61. In "When We Two Parted " the..... verse of the poem is also the title of the poem.**

في "When We Two Parted" ..... القصيدة هو أيضا عنوان القصيدة

- a) Third
- b) Second
- c) Fourth

**d) First**

**62. The deeper meaning of the "The Tyger" is .....** المعنى الأعمق في " النمر "

- a) An image of the poet's himself.

**b) an embodiment of God's creative ability** تجسيدا لقدرة الله الخلاق

- c) An image of the wild life.
- d) An image of the tiger.

**63. According to Byron the beauty of the night is ..... that of the day.**

وفقا لبايرون ، جمال الليل هو ..... اليوم

- a) Equal to
- b) Less tender than

**c) More tender than** أكثر عطاء من

- d) Not compared to

64. Is She Walks in Beauty the rhyme scheme of the first stanza is.....

وتمشي في الجمال ، مخطط القافية في المقطع الاول هو .....

a) Abbabb

**b) Ababab .**

c) Aabbcc

d) Aabcbc

65. Is My Last Duchess , the Duke was ..... كان دوق

a) A democratic husband

**b) A domineering husband** زوج مستبد

c) A submissive husband

d) A weak husband

66. " She Walks in Beauty " is a ..... poem

a) dramatic

**b) lyric**

c) tragic

d) comic

((هي قصيدة غنائية " She Walks in Beauty "))

67. In She Walks in Beauty an example of ..... is comparing the movement of the beautiful woman to the movement of the skies.

في She Walks in Beauty مثالا ..... هو المقارنة بين حركة امرأة جميلة لحركة السماء

a) Metonymy

b) Metaphor

**c) Simile** التشبيه

d) Personification

68. The language of ..... is that of everyday conversation

لغة ..... هو من المحادثة اليومية

**a) Modern poetry** الشعر الحديث

b) Romantic poetry

c) Victorian poetry

d) Post Romantic poetry

69. " She Walks in Beauty " was written in ..... كتبت بواسطة

a) 1816

b) 1813

c) 1815

**d) 1814 .**

70. In My Last Duchess the Duke was negotiating his ..... marriage

في My Last Duchess تفاوض مع ..... الزواج

- a) Third
- b) Fourth
- c) First

**d) Second**

اسأل الله لكل من يقرأ هذا الكلام له التوفيق في اختبار الدنيا و الآخرة



هذه الاسئلة في اخر المحاضرات المسجلة

A- Wordsworth

**B- Byron**

C- Blake

D- Shelly

Blake believes that people are.....

**A- equal**

B- unequal

C-lazy

D- brave

المحاضر 3

1-The poem "The Tyger" consists of .....

A- two stanzas

B- three stanzas

C- four stanzas

**D- six stanzas**

2- The Tiger" presents a question that embodies the central theme:

A- who killed the tiger?

B- who bought the tiger?

**C- who created the tiger?**

D- who hunted the tiger?

المحاضر 4

The rhyme scheme of " Daffodils is .....

A- AABDD

B- AABCC

C- AABCBC

**D- ABABCC**

2- After leaving the scene and returning back to his ordinary life, Wordsworth ..... the beautiful sight of the flowers.

**A- recollected**

B- forgot

C- disregard

D- overlooked

المحاضر 5

For Wordsworth, Nature was his main source of ..... and escape from all the cares of this world.

A- spiritual comfort

B- sadness

C- disappointment

D- grief

المحاضر 6

1- The rhyme scheme of the first stanza in **She Walks in Beauty** by Byron is .....

A- abbaacc

B-ababbc

**C- ababab**

D-abbcc

The theme of **She Walks in Beauty** is the woman's exceptional .....

A- power

B- ugliness

C- patience

**D- beauty**

المحاضرة 7

1-The repetition of "silence and tears" in **WHEN WE TWO PARTED** at the beginning and end of the poem denotes the poet's .....

- 1- happiness
- 2- cheerfulness
- 3- gladness
- 4- painfulness

2-In **WHEN WE TWO PARTED** ..... shares sadness with the poet .

- A- the wife
- B- the neighbor
- C- nature
- D- a friend

المحاضرة 8

1- In the singing of the skylark, Shelly finds ..... which is unattainable by human beings.

- A- sadness
- B- depression
- C- ecstasy
- D- ugliness

2- The skylark is ..... of human suffering as also of the sad satiety of love.

- A- ignorant
- B- aware
- C- knowledgeable
- D- observant

المحاضرة 11

1- In the singing of the skylark, Shelly finds ..... which is unattainable by human beings.

- A- sadness
- B- depression
- C- ecstasy
- D- ugliness

المحاضرة 12

Tennyson was born in.....

- A-1807
- B-1808
- C- 1809
- D- 1810

المحاضرة 13

The last stanza of Next, Please points to .....

- a. The happiness of the poet.
- b. The beauty of nature.
- c. The inevitability of death.
- d. Pleasure of life.



- 1) The .....consider poetry as an expression of emotions
  - a- Post moderns
  - b- Romantics
  - c- Victorians
  - d- Moderns
- 2) A maiden is likened to the skylark flowing her.....into sweet song
  - a- Love
  - b- Money
  - c- Voice
  - d- Water
- 3) The duke, in My Last Duchess, shows .....the portrait of the Duchess
  - a- The King
  - b- The messenger
  - c- His friends
  - d- His mother
- 4) The title of " When We Two Parted" is the same as the.....verse of the poem
  - a- Third
  - b- First
  - c- Fourth
  - d- Second
- 5) A close repetition of consonant sounds is .....
  - a- Simile
  - b- Malapropism
  - c- Metaphor
  - d- Alliteration
- 6) The body in " the little black boy " is? A coloured cloud
- 7) In .....the heads of the flowers were tossing
  - a- The Rainbow
  - b- The Flowers
  - c- Daffodils
  - d- To Daffodils

- 8) Byron believes that the beauty of .....is more important than the physical beauty
- a- Soul
  - b- Words
  - c- Nature
  - d- Face
- 9) .....for Wordsworth, was his main source of spiritual comfort
- a- Travelling
  - b- Nature
  - c- Family
  - d- Marriage
- 10) Scientific progress was a dominating characteristic in the.....poetry
- a- Modern
  - b- Romantic
  - c- Victorian
  - d- Post modern
- 11) "Daffodils" belongs to the .....
- a- Post Victorian age
  - b- Victorian age
  - c- Modern age
  - d- Romantic age
- 12) To Byron the beauty of the night is more tender than
- a- Morning
  - b- The day
  - c- The Dawn
  - d- Evening
- 13) The poet's .....is expressed in the first stanza in Break, Bank, Break
- a- Admiration of the sea
  - b- Confusion towards the sea
  - c- Inability to describe his thoughts
  - d- Happiness with meeting new friend

- 14) The behaviour of his last Duchess made the Duke always.....
- a- Pleased
  - b- Critical
  - c- Delighted
  - d- Satisfied
- 15) The wife of My Last Duchess was.....
- a- A threatening wife
  - b- A domineering wife
  - c- A submissive wife
  - d- A democratic wife
- 16) The unspeakable joy of the bird, in Ode To a Skylark, is compared with .....of mankind
- a- Happiness
  - b- Pleasure
  - c- Sadness
  - d- Cheerfulness
- 17) The British society witnessed .....changes in the Victorian age
- a- Inappreciable
  - b- Drastic
  - c- Slight
  - d- No
- 18) The main characteristic of the early Victorian Age was.....
- a- Faith in the reality of progress
  - b- Faith in the falseness of progress
  - c- Rejection of Progress
  - d- Disbelief in progress
- 19) The.....of My Last Duchess is the palace of the Duke of Ferrara.
- a- Theme
  - b- Setting
  - c- Plot
  - d- Conflict

- 20) An embodiment of God's creative ability expresses the .....meaning of The Tyger???????
- a- Peripheral
  - b- External
  - c- Superficial
  - d- Deeper
- 21) Tennyson expressed his sadness about his friend's in his poem.....
- a- The Rainbow
  - b- Next, Please
  - c- The Death
  - d- Break, Break , Break
- 22) In Modern poetry man is represented as a.....
- a- Happy Person
  - b- Free Bird
  - c-
  - d- Lonely exile
- 23) ABABAB is the rhyme scheme of the .....in She Walks in Beauty
- a- Third Stanza
  - b- Fourth Stanza
  - c- First stanza
  - d- Second Stanza
- 24) Romantic poetry rejected .....as the only source of poetry
- a- Emotions
  - b- Negotiations
  - c- Speech
  - d- Rational intellect

- 25) In Ode To a Skylark, the .....of human beings is not affecting the happiness of the skylark
- a- Ecstasy
  - b- Merriness
  - c- Sorrow
  - d- Elation
- 26) An example of simile in She Walks in Beauty is comparing the movement of the beautiful .....to the movement of the skies
- a- Pictures
  - b- Woman
  - c- Land
  - d- Eyes
- 27) In Modern Poetry, the language is that of.....
- a- Everyday conversation
  - b- Kings
  - c- Queens
  - d- Elite
- 28) .....was the prevailing feature in the Victorian Poetry
- a- Imperialism
  - b- Romanticism
  - c- Naturalism
  - d- Feminism
- 29) The Duke in .....was negotiating his second marriage
- a- My Last Duchess
  - b- My Coming Duchess
  - c- My Second Wife
  - d- My Last Widow
- 30) The Poet considers the Skylark as
- a- A plane
  - b- A planet
  - c- A spirit
  - d- A mother

- 31) The first issue of My Last Duchess was in.....
- a- Dramatic Romances
  - b- Dramatic Lyrics
  - c- Love Lyrics
  - d- Romantic Lyrics
- 32) Poetic creation is an obvious demonstration of.....in “  
Daffodils”
- a- Byron’s theory
  - b- Wordsworth’s theory
  - c- Blake’s theory
  - d- Coleridge’s theory
- 33) Comparison of the tiger and his eyes to fire is an example  
of.....in “The Tyger”
- a- Simile
  - b- Alliteration
  - c- Metaphor
  - d- Personification
- 34) The idea of death prevailed in the poems of.....
- a- Tennyson
  - b- Browning
  - c- Larkin
  - d- Blake
- 35) .....is a poem made of questions. There are no less than  
thirteen question marks
- a- The Rainbow
  - b- Next Please
  - c- The Eagle
  - d- The Tyger
- 36) The skylark exerts no efforts when.....
- a- Flying
  - b- Running
  - c- Eating

- d- Singing
- 37) .....of Duchess were colored with a faint blush in the portrait
- a- Lips
  - b- Rose
  - c- Cheeks
  - d- Ears
- 38) The strong influence of .....on man is obviously clear in “Daffodils”
- a- Sickness
  - b- nature
  - c- ??????
  - d- ??????
- 39) Weak religious belief was a main characteristics in the.....
- a- Post Victorian
  - b- Romantic poetry
  - c- Modern poetry
  - d- Victorian poetry
- 40) Nature in “ When We Two Parted” shares.....his sadness
- a- The neighbour
  - b- The friend
  - c- No man
  - d- The poet
- 41) In the Romantic poetry nature.....
- a- Can share with the poet his joys only
  - b- Cannot share with the poet his joys and sorrows
  - c- Can share with the poet his sorrows only
  - d- Can share with the poet his joys and sorrows
- 42) The Romantic Movement’s impact.....
- a- Contradicts the Victorian Movement
  - b- Doesn’t exist anymore
  - c- Can be felt everywhere in literature

- d- Goes side by side with the Modern poetry
- 43) The boy in The Little Black Boy is striving to.....
- a- Know some aliens
  - b- Know his own identity
  - c- Know his neighbours
  - d- Know his country
- 44) .....is the central idea in "She Walks in Beauty"
- a- Internal and external beauty
  - b- Ugliness
  - c- External beauty only
  - d- Internal beauty only
- 45) In "When We Two Parted", the..... is a knell to the poets  
e????
- a- Woman's ear
  - b- Women's hair
  - c- Woman's name
  - d- Women's nose
- 46) wordsworth recalled the beautiful sight of .....after returning  
back to his ordinary life
- a- His family
  - b- The eagle
  - c- Flowers
  - d- His daughters
- 47) Human being have slight knowledge of death than .....
- a- The skylark
  - b- Wild animals



## First lecture

### 1- What gave spark to the Romantic Movement, is:

ما أعطى شرارة الحركة الرومانسية، هي:

a. Industrial revolution

ج. الثورة الفرنسية مع مثلها من

الحرية والمساواة والإخاء

c. The French Revolution with its ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity

### 2- Romantic poetry .....in man with all his feelings, senses and all the sides of his experiences.

2- الشعر الرومانسي ..... في رجل بكل ما أوتي من المشاعر والأحاسيس وجميع الاطراف من تجاربه.

a. reflected the old faith

b. shows a new faith ب. يظهر الإيمان الجديد

### 3- One of the main characteristics of Romantic Poetry is that it rejected rational intellect as the only source of.....

3- واحدة من الخصائص الرئيسية الشعر الرومانسي هو أنه رفض الفكر العقلاني كمصدر وحيد لل.....

a. arts

b. poetry ب. شعر

- كان الشاعر من الرومانسيون رجل

### 4- 3-The poet of the Romantics was a man speaking to men, but.....

a. he was endowed (gifted) with some special insight into the nature of things.

أ. كان هبت (الموهوبين) مع بعض البصيرة خاصة في طبيعة الأشياء.

b. he was meaning women.

### 5-Poetry to the Romantics is an expression of emotions inspired by:

5- الشعر إلى الرومانسيون هو تعبير عن العواطف مستوحاة من:

a. the feelings of other people who go through some experiences.

b. the feelings of the individual poet. ب. مشاعر الشاعر الفردية.

### 6- All Romantic literature is subjective. This means:

6- جميع الأدب الرومانسي هو ذاتي. هذا يعني:

a. It is an expression of the inner urges of the soul of the artist.

أ. وهو تعبير عن الدوافع الداخلية للروح الفنان.

b. It reflects the poet's own thoughts and feelings more than anything else

ب. وهو يعكس الأفكار والمشاعر الخاصة الشاعر أكثر من أي شيء آخر

c. A and B + ب الإجابة

### 7-Nature to the Romantics is regarded as:

ويعتبر الطبيعة إلى الرومانسيون على النحو التالي:

a. only a suitable mean to express feelings.

b. a divine ب. والإلهي

c. something really living and can even share with the poet his joys and sorrows.

ج. شيء تعيش حقا، ويمكن أن تشترك حتى مع الشاعر له أفراح وأتراح.

d. B and C

الإجابة b+c

8- وهناك موضوع مشترك والمتكررة في الشعر الرومانسي هو:

8- A common and recurrent theme in Romantic poetry is:

- a. man in solitude.
- b. man with nature.
- ج. كلا ممكن c. both possible

9- Romantic poets believed that the nature of man is best revealed when he is:

يعتقد الشعراء الرومانسيين أن طبيعة الرجل هو كشف أفضل عندما يكون:

- a. talking to his beloved.
- ب. في العزلة أو بالتواصل مع الطبيعة. b. in solitude or in communion with nature.

10- The Romantic poetry is anti- heroic in the sense that the subject of this poetry:

10- والشعر الرومانسي مكافحة البطولية بمعنى أن موضوع

هذا الشعر:

- a. against wars and fights.
- b. is common man, not heroes or men of high ranks.  
ب. هو الرجل العادي، وليس الأبطال أو من الرتب العالية.
- c. It uses the language of ordinary people.  
ج. ويستخدم لغة الناس العاديين
- d. B and C b+c الاجابه

11-Romantic poetry is individualistic. This means:

الشعر-الرومانسي الفردية. هذا يعني:

a. Every poet has his own individual personality which is rather different from the others.

- أ. كل شاعر له شخصيته الفردية الخاصة التي تختلف نوعا ما عن الآخرين.
- b. Romantic poets are selfish and cares only for themselves.

12- The (past) for Romantic poets is: و(الماضي) لشعراء الرومانسية هو:

- a. rarely mentioned.
- ب. سمة هامة في معنى الحنين لذلك. b. an important feature in the sense of nostalgia for it.

13-To a Romantic poet, the period of childhood was very important, because:

لشاعر الرومانسية، وكانت فترة الطفولة مهمة جدا، للأسباب التالية:

a. the child is nearer to nature than the grown- up man and he gains wisdom from nature.

الطفل هو أقرب إلى الطبيعة من الرجل grown- صعودا وربح الحكمة من الطبيعة.

- b. the child starts to establish experiences.

14- Romantic poetry was described as poetry of wonder, why?

وقد وصفت الشعر الرومانسي كما شعر عجب، لماذا

- a. it contains a lot of magic.
- b. the Romantic poet sees the world through the eyes of a child.

يرى الشاعر الرومانسي العالم من خلال عيني طفل

15- Romantic poets are sometimes described as escapists or dreamers because:

وتوصف أحيانا الشعراء الرومانسيين كما escapists أو الحالمين للأسباب التالية:

a. they were greatly affected by The Industrial Revolution which caused changes in society that the Romantic poet could not cope with. So, he turned to nature for escape.

- b. they used to escape from facing the reality.

أ. كانت تتأثر كثيرا الثورة الصناعية التي تسبب التغيرات في المجتمع أن الشاعر الرومانسي لا يمكن التعامل معها. لذلك، التفت إلى الطبيعة لهروب

يمكن النظر في العلاقة بين اللغة الإنجليزية الرومانسية وتقاليد القرن الـ18 والاتفاقيات على النحو التالي:

16- The relation between English Romanticism and the 18<sup>th</sup> century traditions and conventions could be considered as:

a. unfriendly غير ودي

b. friendly

17- Romantic poetry: شعر رومانسي:

a. revolted against old English masters of poetry.

c. is a revival of old English masters of poetry. هو إحياء سادة الإنجليزية القديمة من الشعر.

18- Giving inanimate objects or abstract ideas human qualities or actions; making non-human things appear as human. This is called: إعطاء الجماد أو أفكار مجردة الصفات الإنسانية أو الإجراءات؛ ويبدو

a. Metaphor

مما يجعل الأمور غير البشرية كبشر. وهذا ما يسمى:

b. Personification تجسيد

19- A comparison between two objects for the purpose of describing one of them; a metaphor states that the one object is the other. This is the definition of:

a. Metaphor

مقارنة بين كائنين لغرض وصف واحد منهم. كناية على أن الكائن هو واحد من جهة

b. Personification

استعارة

20- The close repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of words. This is the definition of: تكرار بالقرب من ساكن الأصوات في بداية الكلمات. هذا هو تعريف:

c. Alliteration

جناس

d. Epic

21- An author's choice and use of words; his vocabulary. This is called:

a. Diction أسلوب

مؤلف "اليالي اختيار واستخدام الكلمات؛ مفرداته. وهذا ما يسمى:

b. Personification

22- An extended narrative poem, with heroic subject matter and theme, and exalted tone. This is called: قصيدة السرد طويلة، مع النظر البطولية الموضوع والموضوع، ونيرة تعالي. وهذا ما يسمى:

c. Alliteration

d. Epic ملحمي

23-The use of words with similar sounds in poetry, usually but not always at the ends of lines is called: ويطلق على استخدام الكلمات مع أصوات مماثلة في الشعر، وعادة ولكن ليس دائماً في نهايات خطوط:

c. rhyme

قافية

d. all false.

قسمت مجموعة من الخطوط في قصيدة الخروج من الآخرين. كل واحد وعادة ما يكون نفس عدد الأسطر في الطول. وتسمى هذه المجموعة:

24- A group of lines in a poem divided off from the others. Each one is usually the same number of lines in length. This group is called:

a. rhyme

مقطع شعري

d. stanza

في قصيدته: الصبي الصغير الأسود، وليام بليك (1757-1827):

25- In his poem: The little black boy, William Blake (1757-1827):

a. was attempting to help in abolishing slave trade. كان يحاول مساعدة في إلغاء تجارة الرقيق.

b. was discriminating between black and white people.

c. believes that people are equal regardless of their color. ويعتقد أن الناس متساوون بغض النظر عن لونهم.

d. A and C

26- Due to this poem, the idea to be good is: بسبب هذه القصيدة، فإن فكرة أن تكون جيدة هي:

a. something inherited.

b. something gifted without any effort.

c. needs and effort. احتياجات والجهد.

d. all false

27- in this poem the term "We are put on earth," which was said by the mother of the black boy is: في هذه القصيدة مصطلح "نحن وضعت على الأرض"، الذي قيل من قبل والدة الصبي الأسود هو:

a. to learn to accept God's. لتتعلم قبول الله.

b. to learn to respect the life on earth.

28- The term about body "is but a cloud" means: على المدى حول الجسم "ما هو إلا سحابة" تعني:

a. body is as important as soul.

b. it will be dissipated when his soul meets God in heaven.

سيتم تبديد عندما يلتقي روحه الله في السماء.

## المحاضرة الثانية

في (ليتل بلاك بوي) قصيدة، وهو صبي أسود يقارن نفسه:

1. In (The little Black Boy) poem, a black boy compares himself:

- To a white French boy.
- To a girl of the same age.
- To a white English boy لصبي الانجليزية ابيض
- To none of the above mentioned.

مرتاح والدة الصبي يشكو ابنها عن اللون له من قبل:

2. The boy's mother relieved her son's complain about his color by:

- Saying that it is a sign of good luck.
- Saying that it is a result of constant exposure to the sun which is a God's gift to mankind. قائلًا أنه هو نتيجة التعرض المستمر للشمس وهو هدية من الله للبشرية
- Saying that this is his destiny and he has to accept it as it is.
- All false

تشرح الأم الشمس وهدية الله للبشرية، وتقاسم كل من صاحب الضوء والحرارة له، وكلاهما أشكال ...

3. The mother explains the sun as God's gift to mankind, sharing both His light and his heat, both of which are forms of .....

- His love حبه
- His generosity.
- His justice.
- All true.

4. The Little Black Boy" consists of ..... heroic stanzas. ليتل بلاك BOV "يتكون من ..... .. موشحات البطولية.

- Three
- Five
- Seven
- Nine

سبعة

مخطط قافية من الرباعيات للموشحات في هذه القصيدة هي التالية:

5. The rhyme scheme of the quatrains of the stanzas in this poem are following:

- The ABAB rhyme scheme. مخطط ABAB قافية.
- The ABBA rhyme scheme.
- The ABCD rhyme scheme.
- All false.

6. The first two stanzas describe the boy's mother and the influence she has had on his:

- Pain موشحات الأولين تصف والدة الصبي وتأثير وقالت انها كانت على
- Sorrow موقعه:
- Life. حياة
- All false

7. The third, fourth, and fifth stanzas: موشحات الثالثة والرابعة، والخامسة:

- Recall the mother's exact words in her lessons to her son. أذكر كلمات الأم بالضبط في الدروس إلى ابنها.
- Express the shift in his thinking.
- Describe the sorrow he feels.
- All false.

8. The final two stanzas: الأخيرين موشحات:

وصف كيفية الصبي الأسود يتصل درسه للصبي الانجليزية ابيض لمن لديه عاطفة كبيرة.

- Describe how the black boy communicates his lesson to the white English boy for whom he has a great affection.
- Recall the mother's exact words in her lessons to her son.
- Describe the sorrow he feels.

موشحات واحد واثنين وصف الماضي؛ موشحات ثلاثة، أربعة، وخمسة أذكر كلمات الأم كما كانت التي تحدث في الوقت الحاضر؛ تشمل موشحات السادسة والسابعة كلمات الصبي الأسود، والذي كان "سيقول" للصبي اللغة الإنجليزية في المستقبل. وهكذا، فإن القصيدة نفسها تقدم في الوقت المناسب من الماضي، وحتى الوقت الحاضر والمستقبل.

9. *Stanzas one and two describe the past; stanzas three, four, and five recall the mother's words as if they were being spoken in the present; the sixth and seventh stanzas include the black boy's words, which he "will say" to the English boy in the future. Thus, the poem itself progresses in time from a past, to the present and to the future.*

The past refers to: يشير الماضي إلى:

- Suffering
- Learning تعلم
- The lesson it self
- Practical outworking of the lesson

10. The present refers to: الحاضر يشير إلى:

- Suffering
- Learning
- The lesson it self الدرس الذي الذات
- Practical outworking of the lesson

11. The future refers to: يشير المستقبل إلى:

- Suffering
- Learning
- The lesson it self
- Practical outworking of the lesson الظاهرة العملية من الدرس

12. Anti-slavery in this poem: مكافحة العبودية في هذه القصيدة:

- Is greatly emphasized.
- Is completely ignored.
- Occurred but was not the main message. وقعت ولكن لم يكن الرسالة الرئيسية.
- Is the main message.

13. The equality of human beings in this poem: المساواة بين البشر في هذه القصيدة:

- Is emphasized. والتأكيد عليها.
- Is ignored.
- Is barely mentioned.
- All false.

14. Longer lines in this poem are: خطوط أطول في هذه القصيدة هي:

- Well suited to the pedagogical tone. مناسبة تماما لهجة التربوية.
- Not well suited to the pedagogical tone.
- Not beautiful.
- All false.

15. This poem centers on a spiritual awakening to: مراكز هذه القصيدة على اليقظة الروحية إلى:

- a. Anti-slavery.  
 b. Discrimination.  
 c. A divine love that transcends race. والحب الإلهي التي تسمو على العرق.  
 d. All false

16. Blake builds the poem on dear imagery of: بليك يبني القصيدة على الصور العزيزة من:

- a. Black and white.  
 b. African and English.  
 c. Mother and son.  
 d. Light and dark. الضوء والظلام.

17. The child's mother symbolizes ..... that becomes the poem's ideal.

- a. Black skin والدة الطفل ترمز .. أن يصبح مثاليا القصيدة.  
 b. A natural and selfless love. حب الطبيعي ونكران الذات  
 c. Whiteness  
 d. All false

18. She shows a tender concern for: انها تظهر قلق مناقصة ل:

- a. Her child's self-esteem.  
 b. A strong desire that he knows the comfort of God.  
 c. Her child's sorrow  
 d. Both A and B

19. Due to the child's mother opinion, their dark skin is: بسبب الرأي والدة الطفل، بشرتهم داكنة هو:

- a. A gift of God.  
 b. A temporary appearance. وهناك مظهر مؤقت.  
 c. A bad luck.  
 d. All false.

## المحاضرة الثالثة

## 1) الشهرة وليم بليك:

## 1) The fame of William Blake:

- (a) started during his life.  
 (b) He became well-known soon after writing his poem "The Tyger"  
 (c) He only became considered as an iconic figure nowadays.  
 (d) all false

## 2) In addition to his skill in poetry, William Blake was also:

- (a) A doctor.  
 (b) A print maker  
 (c) A painter  
 (d) B and C

## 3) William Blake, English poet, printmaker, and painter, is known now as one of the most prominent figures of the Romantic Age for his poetry and visual arts. Fairly unknown during his lifetime, Blake has now become an iconic figure.

The Tiger is one of Blake's best known and rich songs. This poem is included in:

- (a) Blake's "Songs of Experiences".  
 (b) Blake's "Songs of Adventures".  
 (c) Blake's "Songs of Nature".  
 (d) all false

## 4) "The Tiger" has two levels of understanding. On the surface level, it portrays an image of a tiger which is compared to:

- (a) Another tiger from the same family.  
 (b) A fire burning at night.  
 (c) A star twinkling at night.  
 (d) A lion chasing it.

## 5) "The Tiger" has two levels of understanding. On the deeper level, the tiger is an embodiment of:

- (a) God's creative ability.  
 (b) God's justice.  
 (c) Strength  
 (d) all false

## 6) The poem is more about:

- (a) The nature  
 (b) The creator of the tiger than it is about the tiger itself.  
 (c) The tiger more than the creator.  
 (d) all false

## 7) In contemplating the terrible ferocity and awesome symmetry of the tiger, the speaker is at a loss to explain:

- (a) How the same God who made the lamb could make the tiger.  
 (b) His fully understanding of God's wisdom.  
 (c) How power is a temporary state.  
 (d) All false

(أ) بدأت خلال حياته. (ب) وأصبح معروفا بعد وقت قصير من كتابة قصيدته "النمر" (ج) وإلا أصبحت تعتبر شخصية أيقونية في الوقت الحاضر. (د) جميع كاذبة

بالإضافة إلى مهارته في الشعر، كان وليم بليك أيضا: (أ) طبيب. (ب) صانع الطباعة (ج) رسام (د) C و B

3) وليام بليك، الشاعر الإنجليزي، برينتمكر، والرسام، ومن المعروف الآن باسم واحد من أبرز الشخصيات من العصر الرومانسي لشعره والفنون البصرية. غير معروف إلى حد ما خلال حياته، فقد أصبح بليك الآن شخصية مبدع. النمر هو واحد من بليك "ليالي الأغاني المعروفة والفنية. يتم تضمين هذه القصيدة في: (أ) "أغاني الجبرات" بليك. (ب) "أغاني من مغامرات" بليك. (ج) "أغاني من الطبيعة" بليك. (د) جميع كاذبة

"النمر" لديها مستويين من التفاهم. على مستوى السطح، فإنه يصور صورة لنمر التي تتم مقارنة إلى: (أ) نمر آخر من نفس العائلة. (ب) النار مشتعلة ليلا. (ج) نجوم المتألثة في الليل. (د) أسد ملاحقته.

النمر "لديها مستويين من فهم على مستوى أعمق، النمر هو تجسيد ل: ... (أ) قدرة الله الإبداعية (ب) عدل الله (ج) القوة (د) جميع كاذبة (6) القصيدة هي أكثر حول: (أ) طبيعة (ب) خالق النمر مما هو عليه عن النمر نفسه (ج) النمر أكثر من الخالق (د) جميع كاذبة.

( وفي تفكير ضراوة رهيبه والتمائل رهيبه من النمر، والمتكلم هو في حيرة لشرح: (أ) كيف نفس الله الذي جعل الحمل يمكن أن يجعل النمر. (ب) فهمه بالكامل من حكمة الله. (ج) كيف السلطة هي حالة مؤقتة. (د) جميع كاذبة



8) In Lines 3 and 4:  
" What immortal hand or eye  
Could frame thy fearful symmetry?"

The poet presents a question that embodies the central theme:

- (a) Who is God?
- (b) Who created the tiger?
- (c) How did God create the tiger?
- (d) All false

(8) في خطوط 3 و 4: "ما باليد أو العين الخالدة يمكن تأطير خاستك التماثل مخيف ويعرض الشاعر السؤال الذي يجسد الموضوع الرئيسي: (أ) من هو الله (ب) الذي خلق النمر (ج) كيف؟ لم خلق الله النمر؟ (د) جميع كاذبة

9) While knowing that Blake is asking this question, we can say about him:

- (a) Blake realizes, of course, that God made all the creatures on earth.
- (b) Blake is atheist.
- (c) Blake is searching for the truth of creatures.
- (d) all false

(9) في حين مع العلم أن بليك يسأل هذا السؤال، يمكننا أن نقول عنه: (أ) يدرك بليك، بطبيعة الحال، أن الله جعل جميع المخلوقات على الأرض. (ب) بليك هو ملحد. (ج) بليك هو البحث عن الحقيقة من المخلوقات. (د) جميع كاذبة

10) To express his bewilderment that the God who created the gentle lamb also created the terrifying tiger, Blake includes Satan:

- (a) As a possible creator.
- (b) As a reason to suffer this bewilderment.
- (c) As a reason for all evil on this earth.
- (d) all false.

(10) للتعبير عن الحيرة له أن الله الذي خلق الضأن لطيف أيضا خلق النمر مرعب، ويشمل بليك الشيطان: (أ) كمبدع ممكن. (ب) وسبب للعاناة هذه الحيرة. (ج) وسبب كل شر على هذه الأرض. (د) جميع كاذبة.

11) In Lines 5 and 6:

"In what distant deeps or skies  
Burnt the fire of thy eyes?"

Deeps appears to refer to:

- (a) The internal mind.
- (b) Hell
- (c) Evil
- (d) Devil

(11) في خطوط 5 و 6: "في ما احترقت النار من عينيك؟" أعماق يبدو أن الرجوع إلى: البعيد (أ) العقل الداخلي. (ب) الجحيم (ج) الشر (د) أعماق الشيطان أو السماء

12) The first and last stanzas are the same, except for one word change: "could" becomes:

- (a) Couldn't
- (b) Manage
- (c) Dare
- (d) Did

(12) وموشحات الأولى والأخيرة هي نفسها، باستثناء تغيير كلمة واحدة: "يمكن أن" يصبح: (أ) لا يمكن أن (ب) إدارة (ج) داري (د) هل

13) The central question: "What immortal hand or eye, / Could frame thy fearful symmetry?" was opened in:

- (a) The first stanza
- (b) The second stanza
- (c) The last stanza
- (d) All false

(13) وللسؤال المركزي: "ما باليد أو العين الخالدة، / هل يمكن تأطير خاستك التماثل المخيف؟" افتتح في: (أ) مقطع الأول (ب) مقطع الثاني (ج) مقطع الماضي (د) جميع كاذبة

14) The next two stanzas:

- (a) Open the central question.
- (b) Compares god to a blacksmith, who used a hammer, a chain and an anvil to furnish the brain of the tiger

تنسيق شعونة

(14) وموشحات المقبلين: (أ) افتح السؤال المركزي. (ب) يقارن الله لحداد، الذي استخدم مطرقة، سلسلة وسندان لتأطير الدماغ النمر

- (c) Describe the creation of the heart and then the brain of the tiger.  
(d) Are enough to summarize the entire central idea of the poem.

15) The fourth stanza:

- (a) Compares god to a blacksmith, who used a hammer, a chain and an anvil to furnish the brain of the tiger  
(b) Describe the creation of the heart and then the brain of the tiger.  
(c) Are enough to summarize the entire central idea of the poem.  
(d) Open the central question.

15) ومقطع الرابع: (أ) يقارن الله لحداد، الذي استخدم مطرقة، سلسلة وسندان لتأثيث الدماغ النمر (ب) وصف خلق من القلب ثم الدماغ النمر. (ج) ما يكفي لتلخيص الفكرة المركزية كامل من القصيدة. (د) فتح السؤال المركزي

16) When Blake ended the poem in the last stanza by replacing the word (could) by (dare), he wanted to:

- (a) Prove that God is the only creator.  
(b) Leave the reader in astonishment, wondering and speculating.  
(c) Give direct information.  
(d) Show that life is not fair.

16) عندما انتهت

بليك القصيدة في

مقطع آخر من

خلال استبدال

كلمة (يمكن) من

خلال (يجرؤ)،

أراد أن: (أ) أن

يثبت ان الله هو

الخالق الوحيد.

(ب) ترك القارئ

في دهشة،

ويتساءل

والمضاربة. (ج)

إعطاء معلومات

مباشرة. (د)

(17) عندما قال الشاعر: "اليد خالدة أو العين" كان يقصد الله أو الشيطان. وهذا ما يسمى:

17) When the poet said: "Immortal hand or eye" he meant God or Satan. This is called:

- a. Metaphor: استعارة  
b. Alliteration: إعادة نفس الصوت في بداية المقطع  
c. Anaphora: تكرار التعبير في بداية الجملة  
d. Allusion: إشارة

(18) عندما قال الشاعر: "أعماق بعيدة أو السماء"، وقال انه يعني الجحيم أو الجنة. وهذا ما يسمى:

18) When the poet said: "Distant deeps or skies", he meant hell or heaven. This is called:

- a. Metaphor: استعارة  
b. Alliteration: إعادة نفس الصوت في بداية المقطع  
c. Anaphora: تكرار التعبير في بداية الجملة  
d. Allusion: إشارة

(19) عندما قال الشاعر: "نمر، النمر، وحرقت مشرق (الخط 1): تأطير خاصتك التناظر المغيف (خط 4)", لكنه كان:

19) When the poet said: "tiger, tiger, burning bright (line 1); frame thy fearful symmetry? (line 4)", he used:

- a. Metaphor: استعارة  
b. Alliteration: إعادة نفس الصوت في بداية المقطع  
c. Anaphora: تكرار التعبير في بداية الجملة  
d. Allusion: إشارة

20) When the poet said: "What dread hand and what dread feet? / What the hammer? what the chain?", he used:

- a. Metaphor: استعارة  
b. Alliteration: إعادة نفس الصوت في بداية المقطع  
c. Anaphora: تكرار التعبير في بداية الجملة  
d. Allusion: إشارة

(20) عندما قال الشاعر: "ما

الرهبة قدم اليد وما الرهبة /

ما المطرقة ما السلسلة، التي

استخدمها؟

21) The comparison of the tiger and his eyes to fire is called in poetry:

- a. Metaphor: استعارة  
b. Alliteration: إعادة نفس الصوت في بداية المقطع  
c. Anaphora: تكرار التعبير في بداية الجملة  
d. Allusion: إشارة

(21) ويطلق على المقارنة بين النمر وعينه لاطلاق

النار في الشعر:

## المحاضرة الرابعة

1) William Wordsworth (1770 – 1850) was:

وليام وردزورث (1770 - 1850) كان:

- (a) A Renaissance age poet.  
 (b) A Romantic poet. شاعر الرومانسية.  
 (c) A famous historian.  
 (d) All false

2) An original poet for many different artistic qualities, his personality and emotional intelligence had made Wordsworth the perfect forefather for:

- (a) Poetry movement.  
 (b) The reform of Poetry.  
 (c) A literary movement. (ج) الحركة الأدبية.  
 (d) All false
- وكان شاعر الأصلي لكثير من الصفات الفنية المختلفة، شخصيته والذكاء العاطفي جعلت رذورث جد مثالية ل

3) William Wordsworth's "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud" is a perfect example of:

- (أ) الشعر الرومانسي (a) Romantic poetry.  
 (b) Weak poetry.  
 (c) Happiness in his poems.  
 (d) All false
- وليام وردزورث "ليالي" تجولت وحيدا مثل سحابة "هو مثال ممتاز على

4) The title, 'Daffodils' is a simple word that reminds us about the arrival of:

- (a) The Autumn  
 (b) The Spring  
 (B) The Spring (c) The Summer  
 (d) The Winter
- عنوان، "أزهار النرجس البري" هي كلمة بسيطة أن يذكرنا عن وصول:

5) A bunch of daffodils symbolize:

حفنة من أزهار النرجس البري ترمز:

- (a) The joys and happiness of life. (أ) أفراح والسعادة في الحياة  
 (b) Love  
 (c) Health and youth  
 (d) All false

6) The theme of the poem 'Daffodils' is a collection of human emotions inspired by:

- (a) Flowers.  
 (b) Love  
 (c) Nature  
 (d) Death
- موضوع القصيدة "أزهار النرجس البري" (أ) الزهور. (ب) الحب (ج) طبيعة (د) الموت هو مجموعة من المشاعر الإنسانية مستوحاة من:

7) The daffodils imply beginning or rebirth for:

- (a) Human beings  
 (b) Lovers  
 (c) Hopeless patients.  
 (d) All false
- النرجس تعني بداية أو ولادة جديدة ل:  
 البشر

8) The poem 'Daffodils' is also known by the title:

وكما هو معروف قصيدة "أزهار النرجس

- (a) " I gazed -- and gazed -- but little thought" البري من خلال عنوان:  
 (b) 'I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud'  
 (c) "Such A charm"

( "تجولت وحيدا مثل سحابة"

(d) All false

9) *Daffodils* was published in:

- (a) 1815 وقد نشرت النرجس في: (أ) 1815  
 (b) 1901  
 (c) 1701  
 (d) All false

10) *Daffodils* is: النرجس هي:

- (a) Seven stanzas poem  
 (b) Eight stanzas poem  
 (c) Four stanzas poem أربعة قصيدة موشحات  
 (d) All false

*I WANDER'D lonely as a cloud  
 That floats on high o'er vales and hills,  
 When all at once I saw a crowd,  
 A host, of golden daffodils;  
 Beside the lake, beneath the trees,  
 Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.*

حيدا مثل سحابة التي I WANDER'D الوديان والتلال، o'er تعوم على ارتفاع عندما في كل مرة رأيت الحشد، وهناك مجموعة كبيرة من أزهار النرجس البري الذهبية. بجانب البحيرة، تحت الأشجار، والتصفيق والرقص في النسيم.

11) In the first stanza which is quoted above, the poet tells us about:

- (a) His loneliness  
 (b) A beautiful experience that took place in his life. في مقطع الأول الذي اقتبست  
 (c) A Lake. أعلاه، الشاعر يخبرنا عن  
 (d) All false

12) By comparing himself to a cloud in the first line of the poem, the speaker:

- (a) Signifies his close identification with the nature that surrounds him.  
 (b) Demonstrates this connection by personifying the daffodils several times.  
 (c) Signifies his state of being alone.  
 (d) A and B

وبمقارنة نفسه إلى سحابة في السطر الأول من القصيدة، واللغة:

عندما دعا الشاعر النرجس ب "الحشد":  
 13) When the poet called the daffodils as "crowd":

- (a) He was personifying them as if they were a group of people.  
 (b) He wanted to show how dense were the daffodils.  
 (c) He was showing his admiration of the daffodils.  
 (d) All false

وكان شخصنة لهم كما لو كانوا مجموعة من الناس.

*Continuous as the stars that shine  
 And twinkle on the Milky Way,  
 They stretch'd in never-ending line  
 Along the margin of a bay:  
 Ten thousand saw I at a glance,  
 Tossing their heads in sprightly dance*

14) In the second stanza which is quoted above, the poet stresses the ..... of these golden daffodils.

- (a) Beauty  
(b) Great number  
كثرة

في مقطع الثاني الذي نقلت  
أعلاه، الشاعر يؤكد .....  
.. هذه النرجس الذهبية.

*The waves beside them danced; but they*

*Out-did the sparkling waves in glee:*

*A poet could not but be gay,*

*In such a jocund company:*

*I gazed -- and gazed -- but little thought*

*What wealth the show to me had brought:*

15) In the third stanza which is quoted above, the poet is comparing the daffodils with:

- (a) A poet  
(b) Wealth  
(c) The waves flowing in the lake/ bay beside them.  
(d) All false. الأمواج المتدفقة في البحيرة / خليج بجانبها.

في مقطع  
الثالث الذي  
نقلت أعلاه،  
الشاعر هو  
المقارنة بين  
النرجس مع

*For oft, when on my couch I lie*

*In vacant or in pensive mood,*

*They flash upon that inward eye*

*Which is the bliss of solitude;*

*And then my heart with pleasure fills,*

*And dances with the daffodils.*

16) In the fourth stanza which is quoted above, the poet stresses the theme of the poem which is the everlasting effect of Nature, represented here:

- (a) By the golden daffodils, on man.  
(b) By the bliss of solitude.  
(c) By dance  
(d) All false  
من أزهار النرجس البري  
الذهبية، على الإنسان

( في مقطع الرابع الذي نقلت أعلاه، الشاعر يشدد  
على موضوع القصيدة الذي هو تأثير الأبدى الطبيعة،  
المثلة هنا:

17) The rhyme scheme of " Daffodils is .....

- (a) ABBDD مخطط قافية من "أزهار النرجس البري هو  
(b) AABBCC  
(c) AABCBC  
(d) ABABCC

18) After leaving the scene and returning back to his ordinary life, Wordsworth ..... the beautiful sight of the flowers.

- (a) recollected  
(b) forgot  
(c) disregard  
(d) overlooked  
متذكر

وبعد أن ترك الساحة والعودة إلى حياته العادية،  
وردزورث ..... .. منظر جميل من الزهور.

### المحاضرة الخامسة

- (1) النرجس ويوضح أيضا وردزورث:
- 1) **The daffodils also illustrates Wordsworth's:**
- (a) Interest in weather situations.  
 (b) Theory of poetic creation. (ب) نظرية الخلق الشعري.  
 (c) وردزورث ..... يكتب الشعر عن العاطفة المحسوسة في وقت الكتابة.
- 2) **Wordsworth ..... write poetry about the emotion being felt at the time of writing.**
- (a) Did not (أ) لم  
 (b) Chose to
- (3) وفقا لوردزورث، القصيدة هي تعبير عن المشاعر "متذكره في هدوء". "متذكره في هدوء" تعني:
- 3) **According to Wordsworth, a poem is the expression of an emotion 'recollected in tranquility'. 'recollected in tranquility' means:**
- (a) Remembered in a sad moment. (ب) في الذاكرة في لحظة من السلام والهدوء.  
 (b) Remembered in a moment of peace and quietness.

- (4) كتبت أزهار النرجس البري:
- 4) **The Daffodils was written:**
- (a) At the time the poet saw the daffodils. (ب) ذلك بعد أن رأى النرجس بعاميين .  
 (b) Two years later after he saw the daffodils.

(5) شعر وردزورث أن مرور فترة معينة من الزمن كان ضروريا لعن المشاعر للحصول على ..... of.. الترويض غير مرغوب فيها وزخارف ويكون لائقا للإبداع الشعري.

- 5) **Wordsworth felt that the elapse of a certain span of time was necessary for an emotion to get .....of undesirable frills and trappings and be fit for poetic creation.**
- (a) Certain (ب) تطهير  
 (b) purged
- 6) *I wander'd lonely as a cloud* - The first line makes nice use of:
- (a) Personification and simile. (أ) تجسيد والتشبيه.  
 (b) Wonder of feeling lonely. (ب) I wander'd lonely as a cloud - السطر الأول هو استخدام لطيف ل

(7) التجسيد في (شاعر مثل سحابة) هو:

- 7) **The personification in (poet as a cloud) is:**
- i) Where an inanimate object (cloud) possesses the quality of a human enabling it to see the daffodils. حيث كأن جماد (سحابة) يمتلك نوعية الإنسان مما مكنها من رؤية النرجس.  
 ii) Where a cloud is very high in the sky.

(8) عندما يقول الشاعر في خط "عشرة آلاف رأى أنا في لمحة". وهذا ما يسمى في الشعر:

- 8) **When the poet says in the line "Ten thousand saw I at a glance", this is called in poetry:**

- (a) An exaggeration (أ) مبالغة  
 (b) A hyperbole (ب) الغلو  
 (c) A metaphor  
 (d) A and B (9) ويسمى تكرار الحرف (h) في كلمة (العالية والتلال) في الشعر:

- 9) **Repetition of the letter (h) in the words (high and hills) is called in poetry:**

- (a) Metaphor  
 (b) Alliteration (ب) الجناس

(10) ونسيم مما يجعل الرقص النرجس ورفرفة رمزي من الشاعر:

- 10) **The breeze which makes the daffodils dance and flutter is symbolic of the poet's:**

- (a) Instable mode  
 (b) Creative activity. (ب) النشاط الإبداعي.

(11) قلب الشاعر يرقص مع النرجس. هذا يدل على ..... وبطبيعة الفرح التي تقدمها الطبيعة والمشاركة للإنسان في هذا الفرح

- 11) **The poet's heart dancing with the daffodils signifies the .....of joy offered by Nature and the participation of human being in that joy.**

- (a) Temporariness  
 (b) Permanence (ب) الدوام  
 (c) Taste  
 (d) All false

Wordsworth- THE RAINBOW  
 MY heart leaps up when I behold  
 A rainbow in the sky:  
 So was it when my life began;  
 So is it now I am a man;  
 So be it when I shall grow old,  
 Or let me die!  
 The Child is father of the Man;  
 I could wish my days to be  
 Bound each to each by natural piety.

(12) قفزات قلبي ، معرفه أيضا باسم ..... هي قصيدة كتبها الشاعر الرومانسي البريطاني وليام وردزورث.

12) My Heart Leaps Up, also known as ....., is a poem by the British Romantic Poet William Wordsworth.

- (أ) قوس قزح  
 (a) The Rainbow  
 (b) The Child Is Father of The Man.

(13) لاحظت لبساطته من هيكل واللغة، "قوس قزح" يصف الفرح الذي يشعر عندما يرى:

13) Noted for its simplicity of structure and language, "The Rainbow" describes the joy that he feels when he sees:

- (أ) قوس قزح  
 (a) A rainbow  
 (b) All false

(14) الشاعر في "قوس قزح" ويختتم القصيدة بملاحظة كيف طفولته لها:

14) The poet in "The Rainbow" concludes the poem by noting how his childhood has:

- (ب) على شكل آرائه الحالية.  
 (a) Spoiled his manhood..  
 (b) Shaped his current views.

(15) في هذه القصيدة القصيرة جدا تتكون من 9 أسطر فقط يبدأ رئيس البرلمان معلنا انه تم نقل بواسطة:

15) In this very short poem consisting of only 9 lines, the speaker begins by declaring that he is moved by:

- (ب) طبيعة الجمال  
 (a) Memories.  
 (b) Nature beauty

(16) في "وهكذا كان عليه عندما بدأت حياتي؛ / هكذا هي عليه الآن أنا رجل."، وقال انه غني عن القول أنه قد شعرت دائما تأثير الطبيعة. حتى عندما كان

16) In "So was it when my life began; / So is it now I am a man.", he goes on to say that he has always felt the impact of nature, even when he was

- (أ) الرضع  
 (a) An infant  
 (b) Not born yet.

(17) في السطر: "فليكن عندما يكون نسيخ، / أو اسمحو لي أن يموت"، والشاعر يريد أن يظهر:

17) In the line: "So be it when I shall grow old, / Or let me die!", the poet wants to show:

- (أ) وهو معين من علاقته مع الطبيعة.  
 (a) He is certain of his connection to nature.  
 (b) He is eager to die soon.

(18) المتحدث في "قوس قزح" هو ذلك معين من علاقته مع الطبيعة التي يقول فيه:

18) The speaker in "The Rainbow" is so certain of his connection with nature that he says it:

- (ب) سوف يكون ثابتا حتى يصبح رجل عجوز، وإلا أنه يفضل الموت.  
 (a) Is his only interest.  
 (b) Will be constant until he becomes an old man, or else he would rather die.

(19) في السطر "الطفل هو والد الرجل"، يعلن أن الأطفال هم أفضل من الرجال للأسباب التالية:

19) In the line "The Child is father of the Man.", he declares that children are superior to men because:

- (ب) من قريبا من الطبيعة.  
 (a) Of their innocence.  
 (b) Of their proximity to nature.

(20) والسطر السابع من القصيدة "الطفل هو والد الرجل". هو:

20) The seventh line of the poem "The Child is father of the Man." is:

- (أ) خط رئيسي.  
 (a) The key line.  
 (b) A proverb.

(21) "الطفل هو والد الرجل". غالبا ما نقل هذا السطر بسبب قدرته على:

21) "The Child is father of the Man." This line is often quoted because of its ability to:

- (a) Fix the mistakes in one's life.  
 (b) Show the importance of respect towards fathers.  
 (c) Express a complicated idea in so few words. (ج) التعبير عن فكرة معقدة في عدد قليل جدا من الكلمات.  
 (d) All false

22) The speaker believes that children are closer to heaven and God, and through God, nature, because:

- (22) يعتقد المتحدث أن الأطفال هم أقرب إلى السماء والله، والله من خلال. والطبيعة، للأسباب التالية:  
 (a) They have recently come from the arms of God. (أ) لقد جاءوا مؤخرا من أحضان الله  
 (b) They learn faster than old people

(23) وفي "ويمكنني أن أتمنى يوما أن يكون / ملزمة لكل من كل من التقوى الطبيعي". المتحدث يفهم:

23) In "I could wish my days to be / Bound each to each by natural piety.", the speaker understands:

- (a) That the past never return. (ب) أهمية البقاء على اتصال لمرحلة الطفولة المرء.  
 (b) The importance of staying connected to one's own childhood.

(24) في هذه غنائي القصير، "قوس قزح" يرمز إلى استمرار الحياة والحياة تغذية الخير من:

24) In this short lyric, the 'rainbow' symbolizes the life sustaining and life nourishing goodness of:

- (a) Childhood. (ب) الطبيعة  
 (b) Nature.

(25) على مرأى من ..... التي رأها عندما كان هو سوى طفل محفورا عميقا في ذاكرته ونفس الفرحة التي عاشها عندما رآه استمرار الطفل في البقاء معه خلال مرحلة البلوغ.

25) The sight of the .....bow which he saw when he was only a child is deeply etched in his memory and the same joy that he experienced when he saw it as a child continues to remain with him through his adulthood.

- (a) Rainbow (أ) قوس قزح  
 (b) Child

(26) قصيدة "قوس قزح" هي:

26) The poem "The Rainbow" is:

- (a) Simple but details complex ideas. (أ) بسيطة ولكن تفاصيل الأفكار المعقدة.  
 (b) Simple and all the ideas are simple too.

(27) الموضوع المشترك في جميع أعمال وردزورث هو:

27) The common theme in all of Wordsworth's work is:

- (a) Childhood.  
 (b) Nature. (ب) الطبيعة

(28) الأسطر الثلاثة الماضية "الطفل هو والد الرجل؛ / ويمكنني أن أتمنى يوما لتكون / ملزمة لكل من كل من التقوى الطبيعي" (7-10) تحتوي على واحد من وردزورث:

28) The last three lines "The Child is father of the Man; / And I could wish my days to be / Bound each to each by natural piety" (7-10) contain one of Wordsworth's:

- (a) Beautiful imaginations.  
 (b) Most famous phrases. (ب) معظم عباراته الشهيرة



## المحاضرة السادسة

*She Walks in Beauty-Byron (1788-1824)*

<p><i>She walks in beauty, like the night Of cloudless climes and starry skies; And all that's best of dark and bright Meet in her aspect and her eyes: Thus mellowed to that tender light Which heaven to gaudy day denies.</i></p>	<p><i>And on that cheek, and o'er that brow, So soft, so calm, yet eloquent, The smiles that win, the tints that glow, But tell of days in goodness spent, A mind at peace with all below, A heart whose love is innocent!</i></p>
<p><i>One shade the more, one ray the less, Had half impaired the nameless grace Which waves in every raven tress, Or softly lightens o'er her face; Where thoughts serenely sweet express How pure, how dear their dwelling place.</i></p>	

- “She Walks in Beauty” is:** تمشى في الجمال "هو"

  - A lyric poem قصيدة غنائية
  - An epic poem
- George Gordon Byron (commonly known as Lord Byron) wrote the poem in:** جورج غوردون بايرون (المعروف باسم لورد بايرون) كتب قصيدة في:

  - 1765
  - 1814
- This poem is centering on the extraordinary beauty of:** هذه القصيدة وتتمحور حول الجمال الاستثنائي لل:

  - Nature
  - A young lady ب. سيدة شابة
- The theme of the poem is the woman's exceptional beauty:** موضوع القصيدة هو الجمال الاستثنائي للمرأة وهي الداخلية والخارجية على حد سواء

  - Which is the internal only.
  - Which is the external only.
  - Which is both internal and external.
- The first stanza praises her:** المقطع الشعري الأول يشيد بأنه:

  - Soul
  - Physical beauty ب. الجمال الجسدي
- The second and third stanzas praise:** موشحات الثانية والثالثة الثناء: .

  - Both her physical and spiritual, or intellectual, beauty. سواء الجسدية أو الروحية أو الفكرية .
  - Only her spiritual beauty.
  -
- The poet is describing a woman. He says: her beauty is like the beauty of a clear, starlit night. It is a beauty that combines the most attractive elements of:** الشاعر ويصف امرأة. ويقول: جمالها هو مثل جمال واضحة، ليلة مرصع بالنجوم. ذلك هو الجمال الذي يجمع بين العناصر الأكثر جاذبية في:

  - Darkness
  - Brightness.
  - Both حد سواء
  - All false
- A strange balance is struck between night and day, darkness and brightness, shades and rays, mind and body, etc. All these outline:** هو ضرب توازن غريب بين الليل والنهار، والظلام والسطوع، وظلال وأشعة والعقل والجسم، الخ كل هذه الخطوط العريضة:

  - The image of perfect beauty
  - All false صورة الجمال المثالي

9. In the first line: " She walks in beauty, like the night", there is: في السطر الأول: "تمشي في الجمال مثل الليل"، هو:  
 a. A metaphor  
 b. A simile واستعار  
 c. A contradiction  
 d. All false
10. In line 2( cloudless climes and starry skies), we can see: في السطر 2 (المناخات صافية والسماء المرصعة بالنجوم)، يمكننا أن نرى:  
 a. One alliteration  
 b. Triple alliteration  
 c. Double alliteration الجنس المزدوج  
 d. Four alliterations
11. In line 3 ( dark and bright), we can see: السطر 3 (مظلم ومشرق)، يمكننا أن نرى:  
 a. Alliteration  
 b. Antithesis نقيض  
 c. Metaphor  
 d. All false
12. In the word (meet), there is: في كلمة (الوفاء)، هناك  
 a. Alliteration  
 b. Antithesis  
 c. Metaphor استعارة  
 d. All false
13. Romanticism is clear in this poem because: الرومانسية واضحة في هذه القصيدة للأسباب التالية:  
 a. The beauty he describes is real.  
 b. The beauty he describes only exists in dreams. جمال وصفه موجود فقط في الأحلام.  
 c. He describes the beauty of her body.  
 d. All false
14. All the end rhymes in this poem are: كل القوافي نهاية في هذه القصيدة هي:  
 a. Masculine. مذكر  
 b. Feminine  
 c. Both  
 d. All false
15. .... occurs frequently to enhance the appeal of the poem to the ear. يحدث كثيرا في تعزيز هذا النداء من القصيدة إلى الأذن  
 a. Rhyme  
 b. Alliteration جناس  
 c. Illustration  
 d. All false
16. Comparing the movement of the beautiful woman to the movement of the skies. This is: وبمقارنة حركة امرأة جميلة لحركة السماء. هذا هو  
 a. Rhyme  
 b. Alliteration  
 c. Metaphor  
 d. Simile التشبيه
17. When heaven is substituted for God or for the upper atmosphere is called: عندما يتم استبدال السماء في سبيل الله أو الغلاف الجوي العلوي ويسمى:  
 a. Metonymy (كناية)  
 b. Metaphor

- c. Simile
- d. All false

18. In lines 8-10, comparing grace, a quality, to a perceivable phenomenon is called:

خطوط 8-10، مقارنة نعمة، والجودة، إلى ظاهرة إدراكه وفهمه ويسمى:

- a. Metonymy (كناية)
- b. Metaphor استعارة
- c. Simile
- d. All false

19. Lines 13-16, comparing the woman's cheek and brow to persons who tell of days in goodness spent, is called:

خطوط 13-16، مقارنة الخد المرأة والحاجب للأشخاص الذين يقولون أيام في الخير قضي، ويسمى:

- a. Metaphor
- b. Personification
- c. Both سوياً
- d. Neither

20. The rhyme scheme of the first stanza in **She Walks in Beauty** by Byron is

مخطط قافية من مقطع الأول في تمشى في الجمال من قبل بايرون هو

- a. abbaacc
- b. ababbc
- c. ababab
- d. abbbcc

21. The theme of **She Walks in Beauty** is the woman's exceptional .....

موضوع تمشى في الجمال هو المرأة استثنائية ...

- a. power
- b. ugliness
- c. patience
- d. beauty الجمال

## المحاضرة السابعة

## Byron- WHEN WE TWO PARTED

<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
--	---

## المفردات في هذه القصيدة

## 1. The vocabulary in this poem:

- من السهل أن تفهم من قبل أي دارس للإنجليزية.
- Is easy to understand only by native English speakers.
  - Is easy to understand by everybody studies English.
  - Difficult to understand by a person his mother tongue is not English.
  - All false

## البيت الأول من الشعر وهو أيضا موضوع القصيدة الذي يعني

## 2. The first verse of the poem is also the title of the poem, which means that:

- The writer could not find a title for the poem.
- The writer or did not want to find to find a title
- A or B
- All false

## في long long -----يمكن أن نلاحظ

## 3. In (Long, long shall I rue thee/ Too deeply to tell), we can notice:

- How much pain he felt.
- How much he long for his beloved. مدى شعوره بالألم
- How happy he is.
- All false

السمة الرئيسية لقصيدة بايرون هي القوة والرجولة جنباً إلى جنب في الكثير من الحالات مع

## 4. The main characteristic of Byron's poems is its strenght and masculinity, combined in a lot of cases with:

- Irony. السخرية
- Weakness
- Tears.
- All false

## وتقسم القصيدة الى-----موشحات وكل واحد في ثماني ابيات

## 5. The poem is divided in ..... stanzas and each one in eight verses.

- Four
- Three

من خلال قراءة الشعر ممكن ان تقول

6. Through reading the poem, we can tell:

- The separation is because of death.
- The separation because "she" split up with him.
- We cannot tell whether A or B.
- All false لا يمكننا معرفة ما إذا كان أ أو ب

في المقطع الأول يبدأ الشاعر ب-----متذكرا افتراق اثنين من العشاق كيف شعروا مظهرها المه

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 الموضوع الرئيسي
- Details
- Contradiction
- All false

الشاعر يصف

في

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 فكرة ما كنا نعتقد أن يعود هذا الانفصال إلى وفاة حبيبته

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 هو يصف كل ما يحيط بها هو بارد، وهذه البرودة تكون شكل مثالي للتعبير عن الوفاة
- Metaphor استعارة في المقابل من الدفء الذي تنطوي عليه الحياة. هنا يمكن أن نلاحظ

الكلمات مثل دموع قلب شاحب برودة حزن تستخدم ل

10. Words like tears, broken – hearted, pale, colder and sorrow are used to:

- Convey the sadness of the two lovers. ينقل الحزن بين حبيبين
- Convey the coldness between the two lovers.

في المقطع الثاني أنه يمكن العثور على علاقة الصباح أكثر برودة مع

11. In the second stanza it can be found the relation of colder morning with:

- Dew
- The poet's pain. الام الشاعر

12. "thy vows are all broken". Here, is: هذا يكون

- Another sign tells us his lover is dead. علامة أخرى يخبرنا بموت حبيبته
- Another sign tells us his lover split up with him.

(ندى الصباح غرقت البرد على جبين بلدي) في

يمكن أن نلاحظ

13. In ( the dew of the morning sunk chill on my brow), we can notice:

- His belief that he will overcome his sorrow with the arrival of a new morning.
- Nature shares his sadness. الطبيعة تشارك حزنه.
- All false

يحتوي المقطع الثالث على مفردات قوية تظهر مرة أخرى أنها

14. The third stanza contains strong vocabulary showing again that "she":

- Is dead ميتة
- Split up with him
- Is unfaithful
- All false

هذين البيتين يشيرون الى صوت

15. "A knell to mine ear; A shudder comes o'er me". These two verses remain to the sounds of:

- Laughters.
- The postman.
- The bells of a funeral أجراس جنازة
- All false

في اخر مقطع الشاعر يكون

16. At the last stanza the poet is: متذكرا عندما التقيا

- Remembering when they met.
- Transmitting us a feeling of hope. ناقلا لنا الشعور بالأمل
- Not satisfied with the secrecy of their relation.
- A and B

تكرار (الصمت والدموع) في بداية ونهاية القصيدة يدل على الشاعر

17. The repetition of "silence and tears" at the beginning and end of the poem denotes the poet's:

- Ability to leave his moment of pain behind.
- Inability to leave his moment of pain behind. عدم القدرة على ترك لحظة لمن الألم وراءه

طل

قشعريرة

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:

- Hatred. الكلمات التي تحتها خط ترمز الى.
- Cold البارد

العنصر المجازي مهم جدا في بداية المقطع الثاني والثالث

19. The very important metaphorical element at the beginning of the second and the third stanzas is:

- Hatred.
- Cold بارد
- Separation
- All false

من خلال القصيدة لا احد يستطيع مساعدة الشاعر للرجوع للإبتسامه بسبب

20. Due to the poem, nobody can help the poet to come back to smile because:

- She split up with him
- Their relation was secret علاقتهم كانت سرية

واحدة من التالية ليست من خصائص الرومانسية وجدت في هذه القصيدة

21. One of the following is NOT from the Romantic characteristics found in this poem:

- There is a sense of sadness and loneliness permeating the whole poem.
- The link between man and nature is evident in the second stanza.
- The lack of imagination. البحيرة من الخيال

22. The repetition of "silence and tears" in WHEN WE TWO PARTED at the beginning and end of the poem denotes the poet's .....

- gladness
- painfulness الألم

تكرار (صمت ودموع) في حين نحن اثنان افترقنا في بداية ونهاية القصيدة يدل على الشاعر

23. In WHEN WE TWO PARTED ..... shares sadness with the poet .

- the wife في حين نحن اثنان افترقنا ---- سهم الحزن مع الشاعر
- the neighbor
- nature طبيعة
- a friend

المحاضرة الثامنةOde to a Skylark- by ; Percy Shelley

<p><i>Hail to thee, blithe Spirit! Bird thou never wert - That from Heaven or near it Pourest thy full heart In profuse strains of unpremeditated art. Higher still and higher From the earth thou springest, Like a cloud of fire; The blue deep thou wingest, And singing still dost soar, and soaring ever singest. 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 - 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. 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</i></p>	<p><i>it heeded not: 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 unbeholden Its aërial hue Among the flowers and grass which screen it from the view: 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. 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. 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</i></p>	<p><i>Languor cannot be: Shadow of annoyance Never came near thee: Thou lovest, but ne'er knew love's sad satiety. 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. 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.</i></p>
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1. قصيدة، والتي هي من اللغة اليونانية القديمة، هو:

1. Ode, which is from ancient Greek, is:

- A long song
- A lyrical verse ب. والية غنائية
- A poem intended to be a song. ج. قصيدة تهدف إلى أن تكون أغنية.
- B and C د.

2. في الغناء من القبرة، شيلي يجد نشوة ونشوة وهي:

2. In the singing of the skylark, Shelly finds an ecstasy and rapture which are:

- Unattainable by human beings. أ. غير قابلة للتحقيق من قبل البشر.
- Available by human beings. ب.
- As attainable as by human beings. ج.
- All false د.

3. الشاعر ..... the.. الحزن من حياة الإنسان مع فرحة

3. The poet .....the sorrow of human life with the joy of the skylark. القبرة.

- Compares
- Makes a conjunction between
- Contrasts ج. التناقضات
- All false د.

4. نظرا لهذه القصيدة، وإذا كان من الممكن للشاعر لتجربة الفرح من القبرة،

وقال انه:

4. Due to this poem, If it were possible for the poet to experience the gladness of the skylark , he:

- Would be able to sing sweet songs like the lark. أ. سوف تكون قادرة على الغناء الأغاني الحلوة مثل القبرة.
- Wouldn't be able to sing sweet songs like the lark. ب.
- Would try to make it fly away to enjoy quietness. ج.
- All false د.

5. روح مرح يعني:

5. Blithe spirit means:

- Sad spirit
- Tortured spirit
- Excited spirit ج. روح متحمس
- All false د.

6. المتكلم، معالجة القبرة، ويقول أن الأغاني الجميلة هي لأنه يحتوي على "الروح مبتهج" بدلا من:

6. The speaker, addressing a skylark, says that its beautiful songs are because it has a "blithe Spirit" rather than:

- A bird أ. طائر
- A human
- A body
- All false د.

7. ويقول الشاعر هذا عن الأغاني القبرة بسبب:

7. The poet says this about the skylark's songs because:

- It is a bird who can sing. ب. أغنية لها يأتي من السماء ج. وتأتي أغنية
- Its song comes from Heaven لها من قلبها الكامل يصب. ج.
- Its song comes from its full heart pours. د.
- B and C د.

8. كما الذباب القبرة أعلى وأعلى، يفقد رئيس مرأى من ذلك، ولكن لا يزال قادرا على:

8. As the skylark flies higher and higher, the speaker loses sight of it, but is still able to:

- See it as a dot. ب. نسمع عن "سروره الحادة".
- Hear its "shrill delight." ج.
- Sing just like it. د.
- All false د.

9. "فرحة الحادة" تأتي على النحو تماما كما moonbeams في: أ. "الظلام" ب. "الفجر الأبيض"

9. The "shrill delight" comes down as keenly as moonbeams in the:

- "Darkness"
- "white dawn." ب. "الفجر الأبيض"
- Cloudy night
- All false د.



10. يقول المتحدث أن أحدا لا يعرف ما هي القبرة، لأنها:

10. The speaker says that no one knows what the skylark is, for it is:

- Mysterious
- Unique ب. فريدة من نوعها
- Invisible
- All false

11. مخطط قافية من كل مقطع بسيط للغاية:

11. The rhyme scheme of each stanza is extremely simple:

- ABABB.
- ABAB
- ABCD
- All false

12. في "" التعاطف مع آمال ومخاوف من آذانا صاغية لا. "، هو  
مثل عذراء وحيدا عذراء في ....

12. In " "sympathy with hopes and fears it heeded not.", It is like a lonely maiden in a  
....

- A palace tower. ج//أ. برج القصر.
- A hotel.
- A royal palace
- Wedding

13. نظرا للكاتب، وهذا قبل الزواج يستخدم أغنيتهما إلى:

13. Due to the writer, this maiden uses her song to:

- Call her lover to save her.
- Be released.
- Soothe her lovelorn soul. ج. تهدئته متيم الروح روحها متيمه روحها المتيمة.
- All false

14. دعوة القبرة "العفريت أو الطيور"، المتحدث يطلب ذلك ليقول له فيها:

14. Calling the skylark "Sprite or Bird," the speaker asks it to tell him its:

- Sorrows
- Sweet thoughts ب. أفكار حلوة
- Own problem
- All false

15. نظرا للمتكم، والألم وكسل:

15. Due to the speaker, pain and languor:

- Always come near the skylark.
- Really surround the skylark.
- Never came near the skylark. ج. أبدا اقترب القبرة.
- All false

### 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 -*

التعبير "unbodied" يعني:

1. The expression "unbodied joy" means:

- A happy soul that has shaken off its mortal body. والروح سعيد التي هزت عن جسمها بشري.
- 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 كما الذباب القبرة التصاعدي، والشفق شاحب والأرجواني من الصباح يبدو إلى:
- Melt away يتوارى عن الانظار
- 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 القبرة يشبه النجم الذي يضيء في السماء بخفاء
- It becomes invisible as it flies higher خلال النهار للأسباب التالية:
- 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: الشاعر هنا يقارن القبرة إلى:

- Moon قمر
- Sky

5. The similarity between skylark and moon is that: التشابه بين القبرة والقمر هو أن:

- Both appears at night.
- 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.

وغمرت المياه الأرض والسماء مع الموسيقى من القبرة بنفس الطريقة كما هي غمرت أنها مع الضوء الساطع من القمر حتى لو كان يتلاشى بعيدا خلال النهار. ةنونعش قيسنت

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: هنا تتم مقارنة القبرة إلى:

- Moon
- Dawn
- A hidden poet شاعر مخفي
- 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 unbeholden  
 Its aërial hue  
 Among the flowers and grass which screen it from the view:

7. The skylark is here compared to: القبرة وهنا مقارنة:

- A young damsel والفتاة الشابة
- A soul

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

- Both are very unique التشابه بين القبرة والاولى مخبأة في برج القصر هو أن:
- Both are very beautiful
- Both the glow-worm and the skylark are invisible but we are conscious of their presence. كل من توهج دودة عملاقة والقبرة غير مرئية ولكننا ندرك وجودها.

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: هنا يقول الشاعر أن الموسيقى من القبرة هو أكثر بهيجة من:

- The rose
- The sound of rain falling on the bright grass صوت المطر التي سقطت على العشب مشرق

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.

موسيقى القبرة مليء الفرح حماسي التي يبدو أن لديها:

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

- A divine quality. وهناك نوعية الإلهية
- A sign of victory
- A humanitarian touch
- All false

بالمقارنة مع القبرة "اليالي الغناء، فإن أغنية زفاف أو أغنية النصر يبدو أن

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

- The same
- Meaningful
- Enjoyable
- Meaningless. حبر على ورق

، يبدو أن أغنيات أخرى من خلال المقارنة مع القبرة "اليالي أغنية تعاني من بعض القصور الذي:

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

- We cannot define ونحن لا يمكن تعريف
- Is very clear.
- Easily defined
- 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.

بسبب الاقتباس أعلاه، الشاعر يجد أن السعادة هي القبرة للأسباب التالية:

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

- The skylark has a beautiful sound which human beings cannot have.
- The skylark does not experience the disillusionment or disgust which human beings experience. القبرة لا تجربة خيبة الأمل أو الاشمئزاز الذي البشر التجربة.
- The skylark flies and see the reality of the world but human beings cannot.
- 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

في حين أغاني القبرة مليئة بالسعادة، أحلى الأغاني البشر مليئة  
 الحزن والأسى

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.

c.

d.

15. The skylark is scornful of the earth. That is why it: القبرة هي المحتقرة الأرض. هذا هو السبب في ذلك:

- a. Sings  
 b. Flies above يطير فوق

16. Only by acquiring ..... can any poet equal the joyful singing of the skylark. فقط من خلال الحصول على ..... can.. أي شاعر يساوي الغناء بهيجة من القبرة.

- a. The skylark's musical skill المهارات الموسيقية القبرة ل  
 b. The skylark's ability to fly

17. In the singing of the skylark, Shelly finds ..... which is unattainable by human beings.

- a. Ecstasy في غناء القبرة، يجد شيلي ..... وهي غير قابلة للتحقيق من قبل البشر.  
 b. Ugliness نشوة

18. The skylark is ..... of human suffering as also of the sad satiety of love.

- a. Ignorant القبرة هي ..... المعاناة الإنسانية كما أيضا من الشبع حزينة من الحب.  
 b. Aware جاهل

خلال العصر  
الفكتوري، كانت  
ملاك الأراضي  
الغنية تتحول إلى  
رجال الأعمال

### المحاضرة العاشرة

1. **During the Victorian Age, rich landowners were turning into businessmen because:**
  - a. Agriculture suffered a lot of problems at that time.
  - b. It was the age of industrialization. كان سن التصنيع.
  - c. The weather was not suitable for planting.
  - d. All false

واحدة من لا تنطبق  
باعتبارها سمة من
2. **One of the following does NOT apply as a characteristic of Victorian age:**
  - a. People became less adventurous and had no individual initiative. سمات العصر
  - b. It was age of imperialism. الفكتوري ما يلي.
  - c. It was an age of scientific progress in which great scientists and thinkers lived.
  - d. Faith in the reality of progress. أصبح الناس أقل ميلا إلى المغامرة وليس لديه المبادرة الفردية.
3. **The reasons for imperialism were fundamentally.....**
  - a. Religious.
  - b. Political.
  - c. Vindictive اقتصادي
  - d. Economic.

وكانت الأسباب للإمبريالية في الأساس  
دزرائيلي وجلاستون أمثلة:
4. **Disraeli and Gladstone are examples of:** الامبرياليين والسياسيين كبيرا خلال
  - a. Great historians during the Victorian Age. العصر الفكتوري
  - b. Great imperialists and politicians during the Victorian Age.
  - c. Great anti-imperialism writers during the Victorian Age.
  - d. Great scientists and thinkers during the Victorian Age.
5. **Darwin, Huxley, Karl Marx** داروين، هكسلي، كارل ماركس
  - a. Great historians during the Victorian Age.
  - b. Great imperialists and politicians during the Victorian Age.
  - c. Great anti-imperialism writers during the Victorian Age.
  - d. Great scientists and thinkers during the Victorian Age.

العلماء والمفكرين كبيرا خلال العصر  
الفكتوري  
كان العصر الفكتوري  
عصر اللادرية.  
اللاأدرية يعني:
6. **The Victorian Age was an age of agnosticism. Agnosticism means:**
  - a. The state of holding the view that any ultimate reality (as God) is unknown and probably unknowable الدولة عقد الرأي القائل بأن أي واقع
  - b. The state of completely belief in any ultimate reality. في نهاية المطاف (والله) غير معروف
  - c. The state of accepting religion as a base for anything. وربما مجهول
  - d. All false
7. **The aspects of Victorian Age were more or less reflected in the poetry of :**
  - a. Tennyson
  - b. Browning
  - c. Matthew Arnold.
  - d. All true . كنه صحيح .

وكانت جوانب الفكتوري العمر أكثر أو  
أقل عكست في شعر:

"My Last Duchess—Robert Browning  
That's my last Duchess painted on the wall,  
Looking as if she were alive. I call  
That piece a wonder, now: Fra Pandolf's hands  
Worked busily a day, and there she stands.  
Will't please you sit and  
look at her? I said  
"Fra Pandolf" by design, for never read  
Strangers like you that pictured countenance,  
The depth and passion of its earnest glance,  
But to myself they turned (since none puts by  
The curtain I have drawn for you, but I)  
And seemed as they would ask me, if they durst,  
How such a glance came there; so, not the first  
Are you to turn and ask thus. Sir, 'twas not  
Her husband's presence only, called that spot  
Of joy into the Duchess' cheek: perhaps  
Fra Pandolf chanced to say "Her mantle laps  
Over my lady's wrist too much," or "Paint  
Must never hope to reproduce the faint  
Half-flush that dies along her throat": such stuff  
Was courtesy, she thought, and cause enough  
For calling up  
that spot of joy. She had  
A heart—how shall I say?—too soon made glad,  
Too easily impressed; she liked whate'er  
She looked on, and her looks went everywhere.  
Sir, 'twas all one! My favour at her breast,  
The dropping of the daylight in the West,  
The bough of cherries some officious fool  
Broke in the orchard for her, the white mule  
She rode with round the terrace—all and each  
Would draw from her alike the approving speech,  
Or blush, at least. She thanked men,—good! but  
thanked

Somehow—I know not how—as if she ranked  
My gift of a nine-hundred-years-old name  
With anybody's gift. Who'd stoop to blame  
This sort of trifling? Even had you skill  
In speech—(which I have not)—to make your will  
Quite clear to such an one, and say, "Just this  
Or that in you disgusts me; here you miss,  
Or there exceed the mark"—and if she let  
Herself be lessoned so, nor plainly set  
Her wits to yours, forsooth, and made excuse,  
—E'en then would be some stooping; and  
I choose  
Never to stoop. Oh sir, she smiled, no doubt,  
Whene'er I passed her; but who passed without  
Much the same smile? This grew; I gave commands;  
Then all smiles stopped together. There she stands  
As if alive. Will't please you rise? We'll meet  
The company below, then. I  
I repeat,  
The Count your master's known munificence  
Is ample warrant that no just pretence  
Of mine for dowry will be disallowed;  
Though his fair daughter's self, as I avowed  
At starting, is my object. Nay, we'll go  
Together down, sir. Notice Neptune, though,  
Taming a sea-horse, thought a rarity,  
Which Claus of Innsbruck cast in bronze for me!

8. Robert Browning was born in: ولد روبرت براوننج في:

- 1712
- 1812
- 

الآباء براوننج

لم تكن غنية ولكنها كانت ميسورة الحال بما

9. Browning's parents:

- Didn't support him to dedicate himself to literature.
- Were not rich but were well off enough to enable him to dedicate himself to literature.

يكفي لتمكينه من تكريس نفسه للأدب

10. In "My Last Duchess", the Duke of Ferrara—a city in northeast Italy—on a branch of the Po River—shows a portrait of his late wife, who died in 1561, to:

- A representative of the Count of Tyrol.
- The Count of tyrol.
- The Count's daughter.
- All false

ممثّل عن عدد من

تيرويل.

في "بلادي دوقة آخر"، دوق فيرارا، مدينة في شمال إيطاليا على فرع من نهر بو-يظهر صورة لزوجته الراحلة، الذي توفي عام 1561، إلى:

## الكونت تيرول هو

11. The Count of tyrol is:

- An Italian nobleman.
- A British nobleman.
- A French nobleman. والنبييل النمساوي
- An Austrian nobleman.

12. The duke plans to: تخطط دوق ل:

- Sell the portrait.
- Marry the count's daughter. الزواج ابنة العد
- Divorce the count's daughter.
- All false

في حين مناقشة صورة، دوق كما يناقش:

13. While discussing the portrait, the duke also discusses:

- His relationship with the late countess. علاقته مع الكونتيسة أواخر
- The price of the portrait.
- The reason why he wants to marry the count's daughter.
- All false

الدوق أثناء حديثه عن زوجته الراحلة يبدو على النحو التالي:

14. The duke during his talk about his late wife seemed as:

- A husband who was respecting his wife a lot. الزوج الاستبداد الذي عالج زوجته ميراثا
- A domineering husband who treated his wife as a possession.
- A weak husband who was controlled by his wife.
- All false

وقد غضب الدوق مع زوجته بينما كانت على قيد الحياة للأسباب التالية:

15. The duke was exasperated with his wife while she was alive because:

- She betrayed him.
- She didn't have a baby. كرس الكثير من الاهتمام لالتفاهات كما فعلت له
- She devoted as much attention to trivialities as she did to him.
- She was mentally sick.

هذه القصيدة هي مبني على أساس .....events.

16. This poem is loosely based on .....events.

- Political
- Social
- Historical تاريخي
- Religious

17. The speaker of the poem is: المتكلم من القصيدة هو

- The Count
- The Count's daughter.
- The poet. دوق
- The Duke.

في صورة لدوقة ترمز الدوق

18. The Portrait of the Duchess symbolizes the duke's:

- Generous nature. طبيعة غيور ومسيطرة
- Possessive and controlling nature.

يمكننا أن نستنتج أن دوق لديه طبيعة غيور للأسباب التالية:

19. We can conclude that the Duke has a possessive nature because:

- He treated his wife as a possession.
- The Duchess has become an art object which he owns and controls.

أصبحت دوقة كائن الفن الذي يملك والضوابط.



### المحاضرة الحادية عشرة

"My Last Duchess-Robert Browning

*That's my last Duchess painted on the wall,  
Looking as if she were alive. I call  
That piece a wonder, now: Fra Pandolf's hands  
Worked busily a day, and there she stands.  
Will't please you sit and  
look at her?*

1. The picture could be described as: الصورة يمكن أن يوصف بأنه:
  - a. Poorly done and doesn't look realistic.
  - b. Well done that it appears life-like and realistic. أحسنت أنها تبدو وكأنها واقعية.
  - c. Piece of art. قطعة من الفن.
  - d. B and C
2. The Duke proudly tells the messenger that the picture is the work of the famous painter: دوق بفخر يخبر الرسول أن الصورة هي أعمال الرسام الشهير:
  - a. Becasso
  - b. Fra Pandolf.
  - c. Leonardo Da Vinci
  - d. All false

*I said  
"Fra Pandolf" by design, for never read  
Strangers like you that pictured countenance,  
The depth and passion of its earnest glance,  
But to myself they turned (since none puts by  
The curtain I have drawn for you, but I)  
And seemed as they would ask me, if they durst,  
How such a glance came there; so, not the first  
Are you to turn and ask thus.*

قلت "فرا Pandolf" حسب التصميم،  
للم أقرأ الغرباء مثلك أن ملامح  
الصورة، وعمق وشغف محبة لها جادة،  
ولكن لنفسي أنها تحولت (لأن أيا من  
يضع الستار ولقد وجهت لك، ولكن أ)  
و بدأ وكانوا يسألونني، إذا كانت  
دورست، كيف جاءت مثل لمحة هناك

3. The Duke shows the portrait of his last Duchess to the messenger who has come with an offer of .....on behalf of the daughter of a neighboring Count.
  - a. Marriage الزواج
  - b. Purchase
  - c. Sale
  - d. Divorce

الدوق يظهر صورة لبلده دوقة الأخير للرسول الذي جاء مع عرضاً ل... on... نيابة عن ابنة العد المجاورة.
4. He would expect the daughter of his master, the Count, if she becomes his wife, to:
  - a. Be faithful
  - b. Help him in managing all this fortune.
  - c. Concentrate all his attention on himself.
  - d. All false

وقال انه يتوقع ابنة سيده، الكونت، إذا فإنها تصبح زوجة له، إلى:  
يركز كل اهتمامه على نفسه.
5. The messenger was the first person to turn to him: كان رسول الشخص الأول لتشغيل له:
  - a. With rejection
  - b. Inquiringly. مستفسر

*Sir, 'twas not  
Her husband's presence only, called that spot  
Of joy into the Duchess' cheek: perhaps  
Fra Pandolf chanced to say "Her mantle laps  
Over my lady's wrist too much," or "Paint  
Must never hope to reproduce the faint  
Half-flush that dies along her throat": such stuff  
Was courtesy, she thought, and cause enough  
For calling up that spot of joy*

سيدي الرئيس، التوا لا وجود لزوجها فقط،  
ودعا تلك البقعة من الفرح إلى الدوقة الخد:  
ربما مصادفة "باندولف فرا" القول "لها  
عباءة لفة على المعصم سيده بلدي كثيرا"،  
أو "الطلاء يجب أن الأمل ابدأ استخراج  
تدفق النصف خافت أن يموت على طول  
حلقها": مثل هذه الأشياء كانت مجاملة،  
ظننت، ويسبب ما يكفي لاستدعاء تلك البقعة  
من الفرح

6. In the portrait, the Duchess is shown to have: ويرد الدوقة في الصورة، أن يكون:
- Seriousness signs on her face.
  - Sadness signs on her face.
  - A faint blush on her cheeks. الحمرة باهتة على خديها.
  - All false
7. According to the Duke, this blush was because: ووفقا للديوك، وكان هذا استحي للأسباب التالية:
- She was very young.
  - Of pleasure she derived from his presence. من دواعي سروري انها مستمدة من وجوده.
  - She was sick
  - All false
8. According to the Duke, the Duchess was: وفقا لدوق ودوقة كان:
- Tough
  - Hard to be pleased.
  - Easily moved even by little acts of courtesy. انتقل بسهولة حتى من قبل الأفعال قليلا من المجاملة.
  - Very silly
9. The innocence of The Duchess: براءة دوقة:
- Was not accepted by the Duke. لم يقبل من قبل دوق.
  - Was considered as childishness. اعتبرت صبيانية.
  - A and B
  - Neither A nor B
10. The Duke by criticizing the Duchess was: دوق بانتقاده دوقة كان:
- Trying to justify his intention to marry again.
  - Delivering a message that he would expect a more proper behavior from his second wife. تقديم رسالة انه يتوقع المزيد من السلوك السليم من زوجته الثانية.
  - Explaining why he was happy with his wife.
  - All false.

*She had  
A heart—how shall I say?—too soon made glad,  
Too easily impressed; she liked whate'er  
She looked on, and her looks went everywhere.  
Sir, 'twas all one! My favour at her breast,  
The dropping of the daylight in the West,  
The bough of cherries some officious fool  
Broke in the orchard for her, the white mule  
She rode with round the terrace—all and each  
Would draw from her alike the approving speech, Or blush, at least.*

11. The duke further tells the messenger that the last Duchess had: يقول ديوك كذلك الرسول أن دوقة الأخير كان:
- A very complicated nature.
  - A very simple, childish nature. بسيطة جدا، والطبيعة صبيانية.

12. According to the Duke, his wife: ووفقا للديوك، وزوجته:

- Was not distinguish between the valuable gifts he used to give her and the pretty trifles given to her by others. لم يكن التمييز بين الهدايا القيمة التي تستخدم لإعطاء لها وتفاهاات جميلة التي قدمت لها من قبل الآخرين
- Was always appreciating his gifts and aware of their high value.

*She thanked men,—good! but thanked  
Somehow—I know not how—as if she ranked  
My gift of a nine-hundred-years-old name*

13. Because she was innocent and pleased by trifles given to her from some men, he considered this as: لأنها كانت بريئة ويسر عن طريق تفاهات التي قدمت لها من بعض الرجال، وقال انه يعتبر هذا على النحو التالي:
- Betrayal.
  - Lack in dignity. نقص في الكرامة.

*Who'd stoop to blame  
This sort of trifling? Even had you skill  
In speech—(which I have not)—to make your will  
Quite clear to such an one, and say, "Just this  
Or that in you disgusts me; here you miss,  
Or there exceed the mark"—and if she let  
Herself be lessoned so, nor plainly set  
Her wits to yours, forsooth, and made excuse,  
—E'en then would be some stooping; and I choose  
Never to stoop.*

14. The duke further says that he did not try to correct her and put an end to her foolishness in thanking everybody, because: يقول دوق أيضا أنه لم يحاول تصحيح لها، ووضع حد لحماقة لها في شكر الجميع، للأسباب التالية:
- He understand her nature.
  - He thought it hurts him to take note of her childish conduct. انه يعتقد انه لامر مؤلم له أن يأخذ علما سلوكه الطفولي.

15. The speech clearly reveals that the Duke: ويكشف الخطاب بوضوح أن دوق:

- Is a proud and conceited person.
  - has right notions of dignity and decorum.
  - Has killed his wife.
  - Has loved his wife so much.
- أ. هو الشخص بالفخر والغرور.  
ب. لديها مفاهيم الصحيحة من الكرامة واللياقة. ج. وقد قتل زوجته. د. وقد أحب زوجته كثيرا.

*Oh sir, she smiled, no doubt,  
Whene'er I passed her; but who passed without  
Much the same smile? This grew; I gave commands;  
Then all smiles stopped together.*

**16. The Duke tells the messenger that the last Duchess did not know how to conduct herself with:**

دوق يقول الرسول أن دوقة الماضية لم أكن أعرف كيفية إجراء نفسها مع:

- Simplicity
- Morality
- patience
- Dignity كرامة

**17. She had the habit of:** وقالت إنها العادة من:

- Crying
- Smiling يبتسم
- Tearing
- drinking.

**18. He gave orders that her smiling should stop,** أعطى الأوامر التي لها مبتسما يجب أن تتوقف،

- But all smiling didn't stop.
- And all smiling was stopped. وكل ابتسامه قد توقفت.
- And she became moderate in smiling.
- All false

**19. How did the smiles stop? What were the orders he gave? The poet:**

- Has left the meaning obscure. وقد ترك معنى غامضا. كيفية إيقاف الابتسامات؟ ما هي الأوامر وألقى؟ الشاعر:
- Answered these questions later.
- Already answered these question at the beginning of the poem.
- All false

*I repeat,  
The Count your master's known munificence  
Is ample warrant that no just pretence  
Of mine for dowry will be disallowed;  
Though his fair daughter's self, as I avowed  
At starting, is my object. Nay, we'll go  
Together down, sir. Notice Neptune, though,  
Taming a sea-horse, thought a rarity,  
Which Claus of Innsbruck cast in bronze for me!*

**20. The Duke now:** دوق الآن:

- Continues talking about his wife. يغير الموضوع ويتحدث عن زواجه المقصود.
- Changes the subject and talks about his intended marriage.

**21. He tells the messenger that the .....of his master is sufficient guarantee that his legitimate expectations for a dowry would be fully satisfied.**

- Big wealth يقول الرسول أن ..... Of.. سيده هو ضمانه
- natural generosity الكرم الطبيعي كافية أن توقعاته المشروعة للمهر ستكون راضية تماما.

22. He says that a suitable dowry will not be denied to him. Then very cunningly he adds that, of course, his primary interest is:
- a. The Count's political support.  
b. The fair daughter of the Count. عادل ابنه الكونت.
- ويقول أنه لن يتم رفض المهر مناسبة له، ثم بمكر جدا ويضيف أنه، بطبيعة الحال، والفائدة الرئيسية له هي:
23. This poem was written in 1842 وقد كتب هذه القصيدة في
- a. 1842  
b. 1890
24. "My Last Duchess" is the dramatic .....of the duke of Ferrara.
- a. Confession  
b. Monologue , مشهد مسرحي
- آخر دوقة" الهائل ... .. دوق فيرارا.
25. Executing the elements of a dramatic monologue, the duke reveals his situation and much more than he intends to the:
- a. Reader  
b. Agent  
c. Both the agent and the reader. كل من وكيل والقارئ.
- تنفيذ عناصر مونولوج درامي، دوق يكشف عن وضعه وأكثر من ذلك بكثير مما كان ينوي على:
26. Using iambic pentameter AABB couplets Robert Browning reveals:
- a. The horrifying story of the murder of the duke's previous wife.  
b. The innocence of a wife which damaged her marriage.
- باستخدام الخماسي التفاعيل مقاطع AABB روبرت براوننج يكشف:  
القصة المروعة بقتل زوجة السابقة الدوق.
27. "My Last Duchess" is a dramatic monologue, a poem with a character who presents an account centering on:
- a. Two to three topics  
b. A particular topic. موضوع معين.
- آخر دوقة" وهو بمثابة مونولوج قصيدة مع الحرف الذي يقدم سردا تركز على:
28. The word monologue is derived from a Greek word meaning to:
- a. Speak alone. الكلام وحده.  
b. Think loudly
- مشتق من كلمة مونولوج من كلمة يونانية تعني ما يلي:
29. Browning first published poem under the title:
- a. "My Last Duchess"  
b. " She. Italy"  
c. "I. Italy" إيطاليا  
d. All false
- إنضاج أول القصيدة المنشورة تحت العنوان:
30. The setting of "My Last Duchess," a highly acclaimed 1842 poem by Robert Browning, is:
- a. The palace of the Duke of Ferrara قصر دوق فيرارا  
b. The castle of the Duke of Ferrara
- تحديد "تقريرى الاخير دوقة". 1842 قصيدة المشهود من روبرت براوننج، هي:
31. Browning appears to have modeled the Duke of Ferrara after:
- a. King Henry  
b. King Arthur  
c. Alfonso II ألفونسو الثاني  
d. Himsel
- ويبدو أن يكون على غرار "دوق فيرارا" بعد براوننج:

المحاضرة الثانية عشرة

<p><i>Break, Break, Break</i> By Alfred, Lord Tennyson (1809-1892)</p> <p>1 <i>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></i></p> <p>2 <i>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></i></p> <p>3 <i>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!</i></p> <p>4 <i>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.</i></p>	
--	--

1. The members of Tennyson's family were: وكان أعضاء الأسرة تينيسون:

- Eleven
- Twelve اثنا عشر
- Ten
- Five

2. The place where he was brought up was a very retired one. This means: كان المكان الذي ترعرع واحد متقاعد جدا. هذا

عاش في مكان منعزل قريبة من الطبيعة.

- 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 وقال انه نشر قصائده في

- 1840
- 1850
- 1860
- 1870

4. Break, Break, Break is: استراحة، استراحة، استراحة هو:

- A happy poem
- A poem of realism
- A love poem
- A sad poem قصيدة حزينة

وقد استلهمت هذه القصيدة التي كتبها وفاة تينيسون "ليالي .. آرثر هالام.

5. This poem was inspired by the death of Tennyson's ..... Arthur Hallam.
- Colleague
  - Student
  - Friend صديق
  - Relative

6. In stanza 1, the poet expresses his: وفي مقطع 1، والشاعر يعبر له:

- Ability to describe the thoughts that arise in him.
- Inability to describe the thoughts that arise in him. عدم القدرة على وصف الأفكار التي تنشأ
- Willing to describe the thoughts that arise to him.
- All false

وفي مقطع 2، وقال انه the.. .. سعادة الصياد "ليالي الصبي الذي

يلعب مع أخته وبحار الذي يغني بسعادة في قاربه.

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.

- Enjoys
- describes
- envies الحسد
- praise

8. In stanza 3, he misses: وفي مقطع 3، فاتته:

- The kind of touch and the voice of a friend who is dead. هذا النوع من لمسة وصوت صديق الذي
- The sadness he went through when he lost his friend. هو ميت
- The ability to forget his sadness.
- All false

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

- Sad لا تزال أمواج البحر، مثل الشاعر نفسه، .. في نقل حزنهم إلى
- Helpful الشاطئ.
- Helpless عاجز
- 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:

- Ships are affected by the waves. حياة الإنسان
- Human's hands makes ships. تطول كالمعتاد
- Voices don't die.
- 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.

التعاطف مع

- Sympathy with
- withholding
- Challenge to
- All false

في مقطع واحد، وأمواج البحر ترتفع وتنخفض واقتحام قطرات الماء. ويبدو أن الشاعر أنهم ضرب رؤوسهم ضد الشاطئ سطح البحر، كما لو كان في .. his الحزن. مثله أنها، أيضا، تفشل في التعبير عن حزنهم.

12. In stanza 2, the poet says that Life is happy and pleasant: وفي مقطع 2، يقول الشاعر أن الحياة سعيدة وممتعة:

لصبي الصياد،  
وليس للشاعر.

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

13. In stanza 3, the poet wants to say that: وفي مقطع 3، والشاعر يريد أن يقول ما يلي:

- Life could be continued even with the loss of dear people.
- Life will never again be the same for him.

استراحة، استراحة،

بالنسبة له.

14. "Break, Break, Break" is a .....poem. بريك "هو" .....

- An epic
- Lyric قصيدة غنائية

15. Arthur Hallam, was: آرثر هالام، كان:

زميل الشاعر.

- A fellow poet.
- A novelist

16. One of the following does NOT apply to lyrical poetry: أحد لا ينطبق على الشعر الغنائي ما يلي:

- It must contain some comic scenes.
- Its name was derived from an old musical instrument (lyre).

عندما يتناول

يجب أن تحتوي على بعض المشاهد الكوميديّة

17. When the narrator addresses the sea, this is called:

الراوي البحر،

- Alliteration
- Apostrophe الفاصلة العليا

وهذا ما يسمى:

18. When the poet regards the sea as a human being, it is called: عندما يتعلق الشاعر البحر كإنسان، ويسمى:

تجسيد

- Alliteration
- Personification

19. When the poet says: " day that is dead", we can find: عندما يقول الشاعر: "اليوم الذي مات"، ونحن يمكن أن نجد:

جناس

- Alliteration
- Personification

20. The main theme is: الموضوع الرئيسي هو:

كله صحيح

- Bereavement
- Heartache
- Emptiness.
- 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:

فرحة الشباب من

الاطفال الصياد.

- Waves how they rise and fall.
- The youthful joy of the fisherman's kids.

وكان آرثر هالام 22 فقط عندما توفي. صدمة

وفاة هالام لأعجب كيف لا تقدر بثمن على

تينيسون الشباب. للتأكيد على هذه الفكرة،

وللتعبير عن جهاد كان يعاني في فقدان الشاب

هالام، تينيسون يعرض صوراً ل: أ. موجات كيف

ترتفع وتنخفض. ب. فرحة الشباب من الاطفال

الصياد.

22. Tennyson was born in.....

ولد تينيسون

في ...

- 1809



### المحاضرة الثالثة عشرة

1. **One of the following does NOT apply to Modern poetry:**
  - a. It is free from traditional restrictions of rhyme and rhythm.
  - b. It is greatly affected by modern science and technology.
  - c. The modern poet is optimistic about the future of modern man and his world.
  - d. Modern poetry is affected by modern political , social and economic theories.
2. **In modern poetry, words are used:**
  - a. Less symbolically than literally
  - b. More symbolically than literally
  - c. As symbolically as literally
  - d. Only literally
3. **In modern poetry, man is represented as .....who is seeking his home.**
  - a. A lonely exile
  - b. A bird
  - c. A lost person
  - d. A tired person

1. واحدة من التالية لا تنطبق على الشعر الحديث:  
 أ. من خلوه من القيود التقليدية للقافية وإيقاع. ب.  
 يتأثر بشكل كبير من قبل العلوم والتكنولوجيا  
 الحديثة. ج. الشاعر الحديث هو متفائل بشأن  
 مستقبل الإنسان الحديث وعالمه. د. يتأثر الشعر  
 الحديث من خلال النظريات السياسية والاجتماعية  
 والاقتصادية الحديثة

2. في الشعر الحديث، وتستخدم كلمات: أ. أقل رمزيا  
 من لب حرفيا. أكثر رمزية من حرفيا ج. كما رمزيا د  
 كما حرفيا. حرفيا فقط

في الشعر الحديث، ويمثل الرجل هو ..... who. تسعى منزله.  
 أ. والمنفى وحيدا ب. وج الطيور. والشخص المفقود د. والشخص متعب

Next, Please by Philip Larkin-(1922-1985)

Always too eager for the future, we

Pick up bad habits of expectancy.

Something is always approaching; every day

Till then we say,

Watching from a bluff the tiny, clear

Sparkling armada of promises draw near.

How slow they are! And how much time they waste,

Refusing to make haste!

Yet still they leave us holding wretched stalks

Of disappointment, for, though nothing balks

Each big approach, leaning with brasswork prinked,

Each rope distinct,

Flagged, and the figurehead wit golden tits

Arching our way, it never anchors; it's

No sooner present than it turns to past.

Right to the last

We think each one will heave to and unload

All good into our lives, all we are owed

For waiting so devoutly and so long.

But we are wrong:

Only one ship is seeking us, a black-

Sailed unfamiliar, towing at her back

A huge and birdless silence. In her wake

No waters breed or break.

وبعد ذلك، يرجى من قبل فيليب لاركن  
 (1922-1985) دائما حريصة جدا للمستقبل،  
 نحن التقاط العادات السيئة من المتوقع.  
 شيء هو دائما approachin غرام؛ كل  
 يوم حتى ذلك الحين ونحن نقول، يراقب من  
 مجرد خدعة والصغير، أسطول المتلألئة واضح  
 من الوعود يقترب. كيف بطيئة هم! ومقدار  
 الوقت الذي النفايات، رفض جعل التسرع!  
 حتى الآن لا يزال فإنها تترك لنا عقد سيقان  
 البائسة من خيبة الأمل، ال، ال شيء  
 يحجم كل نهج كبير، يميل مع  
 على النحاس، كل حبل متميزة، مأسر، وصوريا  
 الطرافة الثدي الذهبية الظليل طريقنا، فإنه  
 يرسخ أبدا. انها لا عاجلا الحالي من تحويله  
 إلى الماضي. الحق في النهاية واعتقد كل  
 واحد سوف يتنفس لتوفير كل شيء جيد في  
 حياتنا، كل المستحقة نحن لانتظار ذلك أبقاء  
 وقتا طويلا. ولكن كنا مخطئين: سفينة واحدة  
 فقط تسعى لنا، blackSailed غير  
 مألوف، والقطر في ظهرها صمت ضخم  
 birdless. في أعقاب لها لا تولد المياه أو  
 استراحة

4. **According to this poem, people develop the bad habit of expecting good things to happen because:**
  - a. They are not concerned about future
  - b. They are excessively eager to know about their future.
  - c. They were created as optimistic creatures.
  - d. All false
5. **According to this poem, we are like persons who stand upon the top of a cliff and observe a multitude of ships coming towards us. However, we see not the ships but:**
  - a. The passengers
  - b. The promises of bright and nice things happening to us.

4. ووفقا لهذه القصيدة، والناس تتطور هذه العادة السيئة من توقع الأشياء الجيدة أن يحدث للأسباب التالية: أ. أنها ليست قلقة بشأن ب المستقبل. إنهم حريصون بشكل مفرط لمعرفة مستقبلهم. ج. تم إنشاؤها على أنها مخلوقات تفاعلا. د. جميع كاذبة 5. ووفقا لهذه القصيدة، ونحن مثل الأشخاص الذين يقفون على قمة جرف ومراقبة العديد من السفن القادمة نحونا. ومع ذلك، لا نرى السفن ولكن: أ. الركاب ب. وعود من الأشياء مشرقة وجميلة يحدث لنا

6. وفقا لهذه القصيدة، ونهج من هذه الوعود، مثلها في ذلك مثل السفن، هو: أ. سريعة جدا ب. بطيء جدا

6. According to this poem, the approach of these promises , like that of ships, is:

- a. Very fast  
b. Very slow

7. وفقا لهذه القصيدة، نحصل على بخيبة أمل وبإسفة ل، أ. هذه الوعود لا تتحقق بسرعة، وأنها في نهاية المطاف لا تتحقق على الإطلاق. ب. مخفيا وهناك الكثير من الحزن داخل هذه الوعود.

7. According to this poem, we get disappointed and miserable because,

- a. These promises do not materialize quickly, and eventually they do not materialize at all.  
b. A lot of sadness is hidden inside these promises.

8. According to this poem, the only promise and the only expectation that never fail to materialize is:

- a. Love  
b. Death

8. ووفقا لهذه القصيدة، والأمل الوحيد وتوقع الوحيد الذي تفشل أبدا أن تتحقق هي: أ. أحب ب. حاله وفاه

9. The theme of this poem is the disillusionment that we experience as a result of:

- a. Death  
b. The disappointment of all our hopes and expectations.

9. إن موضوع هذه القصيدة هو خيبة الأمل الذي نعيشه نتيجة ل: أ. الموت ب. خيبة الأمل من كل آمالنا وتطلعاتنا. 10. عنوان القصيدة، وبعد ذلك، الرجاء يشير إلى: أ. واحد الذي هو التالي على القائمة الموت. ب. واحد وعد يجري اتباعها من جانب آخر 11. مقطع الأخير من نقاط قصيدة لحنمية: أ. حاله وفاه. ب. أمواج

10. The title of the poem, Next, Please refers to:

- a. The one who is next on the death list.  
b. One promise being followed by another

11. The last stanza of the poem points to the inevitability of:

- a. Death.  
b. Waves

12. Many of Larkin's poems deal with the theme of death briefly or at length, directly or indirectly. This leads us to believe that:

- a. He feels the urge to die.  
b. He is obsessed with the idea of death

12. العديد من القصائد لاركن في التعامل مع موضوع الموت لفترة وجيزة أو على طول، بشكل مباشر أو غير مباشر. وهذا يقودنا إلى الاعتقاد بأن: أ. وقال انه يشعر الرغبة في الموت. ب. هو هاجس انه مع فكرة الموت 13. للتعبير عن هذه الفكرة، يستخدم لاركن .....metaphor. أ. ممتد ب. لا نهاية له 14. مقطع الأخير من التالي، الرجاء يشير إلى ..... أ. السعادة للشاعر. ب. جمال الطبيعة. ج. حتمية الموت. د. متعة الحياة.

13. To express the idea, Larkin uses .....metaphor.

- a. An extended  
b. An endless

14. The last stanza of Next, Please points to .....

- a. The happiness of the poet.  
b. The beauty of nature.  
c. The inevitability of death.  
d. Pleasure of life.