

عاده تاريخاً

عصر النهضة مثل

Lecture 1

Q1- Renaissance usually seen as:

- a- the beginning of middle ages and the end of modern ages
- b- The end of middle ages and the beginning of Modern ages ← الحديث ← نهاية العصر لوسط و بداية العصر الحديث ←
- c- the beginning of the nineteenth century and the end of the twentieth century
- d- All False

Q2- Renaissance began in: → عصر النهضة بدأ في

- a- Italy in late 14th century → في إيطاليا أواخر القرن 14
- b- England in the early 16th century
- c- Italy in the early 16th century
- d- England in the early 14th century

Q3- The Renaissance saw an awakening in almost every sphere of human activity, especially

- a- Politics, military and war
- b- science and philosophy and the arts → العلم و الفلسفة و الفنون
- c- agriculture, pastorate and horse riding
- d- All true

Q4- Renaissance literary culture only became firmly established in England in

- a- The first half of the 16th century
- b- The second half of the 15th century
- c- The second half of the 17th century
- d- the second half of the 16th century → في النصف الثاني من القرن ال 16

Q5- Renaissance is best defined by the emergence of a general philosophy that:

- a- emphasized the importance of the intellect, the individual and world affairs ← أفضل تعريف للنهضة قبل ظهور الفلسفة العامة ←
- b- characterized by the dominant concerns of faith, the social, collective and spiritual salvation
- c- Both true
- d- Both false ← و شدد على أهمية الفكر دون الفرد و العالم ←

Q6- The term "Renaissance" means: → مصطلح النهضة يعني

- a- Literature
- b- Liberty
- c- Rebirth ← ولادة جديدة ←
- d- Monarchy

Q7- The term "Renaissance" first used by: → مصطلح النهضة يستخدم لأول مرة

- a- Niccolo Machiavelli
- b- Sir Philip Sidney
- c- Giorgio Vasari → جورجيو فاساري → مصطلح النهضة عاد ليكون حلاله في عهد
- d- Christopher Marlow

Q8- The term "Renaissance" came to be a standard label for the era of (1500-1700) in:

- a- 15th century
- b- 18th century
- c- 19th century
- d- 20th century ← القرن العشرين ←

بعض العلماء الكلدانيين لا يحب اسم النهضة ويسمونها

Q9-Some modern scholars does not like the name "Renaissance", and thy like to name it:

- a- Modern
- b- Early modern → الوقت المبكر
- c- Medieval
- d- Meddle age

Q10-Religion in Renaissance England → الدين في نهضة انكلترا

- a- Officially, everybody was Christian → بشكل رسمي الكل كان مسيحي
- b- Religion was simply an ideology
- c- Both true
- d- Both false

Q11-The movement of the Protestant reformation started because of: → بدأت حركة الإصلاح البروتستانتي بسبب

- a- Martin Luther → مارتن لوتر
- b- Clerical corruption in the Catholic churches → فساد ديني في الكنائس الكاثوليكية
- c- Clerical corruption in the Protestant churches
- d- A & B

Q12-Henry VIII declared himself supreme Head of the church of England. His reasons for challenging the authority of the Pope and the Catholic Church were: → أعلن هنري السابع نفسه رئيساً أعلى لكنيسة في إنجلترا وذلك بسبب

- a- Political → سياسية
- b- Personal → شخصية
- c- Doctrinal → عقائدية
- d- All True → كلاهما صحيح

Q13-Who has encouraged the preparation of a new English translation of the Bible → من شجع للتقريب لترجمته انكليزية جديدة للإنجيل

- a- King Henry VIII
- b- King James → كينغ جيمس
- c- Queen Elizabeth
- d- All false

Q14-Western Europeans stigmatized Jews because they were associated with: → سئوه الأوروبيون الغربيون سعة اليهود لأنهم كانت مرتبطة في

- a- lying and dishonesty
- b- serial killing
- c- barbarism
- d- avarice and usury → البخل والربا

Q15-Western Europeans stigmatized Muslims because the Islamic figures are stereotyped as → سئوه الأوروبيون الغربيون المسلمين لأن الشخصيات الإسلامية هي صور كالتالي

- a- untrustworthy → لا يمكن الوثوق بها
- b- barbaric → وحشية
- c- lustful pagans → وثنيون شهوانيين
- d- all true → كلاهما صحيح

سئوه الأوروبيون الغربيون المسلمين لأن الشخصيات الإسلامية هي صور كالتالي ... ؟

← استعلت المعارضة ضد الإسلام في القرن 16 بسبب تنامي قوة

Q16-The opposition to Islam was fueled in the sixteenth century by the growing power of

- a- England
- b- the Ottoman
- c- the Jews
- d- Italians

→ العثمانيين

في أوروبا اليهود كانوا أقلية طالوفه أكثر من المسلمين

Q17-In Europe Jews were a more familiar religious minority than Muslims →

- a- True
- b- False

→ صح

Q18-Shakespeare's Play "The Merchant of Venice" is a reflection of the curiosity and anxiety of

- a- the Jews → اليهود
- b- the Muslims
- c- the Christians
- d- the pagans

← حسرة حمة تكبير تاجر البندقية كانت انعكاس لفضول وقلق ... ؟

← استشارت المشعوذ المعاصر جون دي ليعطيها نصيحة عن أكثر تاريخ حيسر بالنباح

Q19-_____ consulted contemporary magus John Dee for advice about the most auspicious date for their coronation →

- a- King James
- b- King Henry VIII
- c- Queen Elizabeth
- d- The Pope

→ الملكة إليزابيث

للتوثيق

Q20-_____ participated in a series of witchcraft trials and published his own study of the subject, Demonology (1597)

- a- Queen Elizabeth
- b- Queen Mary
- c- King Henry VIII
- d- King James →

الملك جيمس

← شارك في سلسلة من تجارب السحرة ونشر دلائله عن الموضوع (دراسة الساطين)

Q21-William Shakespeare's play "Macbeth", is a good example of:

- a- stigmatizing Jews
- b- stigmatizing Muslims
- c- Jacobean 'witchcraft' literature →
- d- Medieval 'antipathy' literature

→ الأدب السحري في عصر جيمس الأول

← مسو حية تكبير (حال بث) مثال جيد ... ؟

Q22-Magic used to help or heal is considered as →

- a- Black
- b- White →
- c- Gray
- d- Green

أبيض

السحر الذي كان يستخدم للمساعدة والشفاء يعتبر

Q23-who was believed to possess knowledge that allowed him or her to heal animals and people

- a- Cunning man or woman →
- b- Magi
- c- Witch
- d- Magus

رجل حاكم أو امرأة حاكمه

← من الذي كان يعتقد بأنه يمتلك المعرفة التي تساعد أو تساعد على شفاء الحيوانات والناس

Lecture 2

Q1- One of the followings events happened at the beginning of the renaissance

- a- "The Wars of the Roses" came to an end →
- b- King Henry Closed the monasteries
- c- Martin Luther excommunicated with the church
- d- Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood

انتهت حروب الورود

Q2- King Henry Married → تزوج الملك هنري

- a- Three times and has one son and two daughters
- b- Four times and has four sons
- c- Five times and has two sons and one daughter
- d- Six times and has one son and two daughters →

ست مرات ولديه ابن وبناتان

Q3- "King Henry wanted to annul Catherine of Aragon" means:

- a- He wanted to Kill her
- b- He wanted to marry her
- c- He wanted to divorce her →
- d- All False

أراد أن يطلق

Q4- Because of the reformation, the king became → أصبح الملك بسبب الإصلاح

- a- Defender of the Faith → مدافع عن الإيمان
- b- The closest human being to God → أقرب إنسان إلى الله
- c- The head of the church → رئيس الكنيسة
- d- All True → كلاهما

Q5- For the last twenty years of Calvin's life, _____ became the powerhouse of Protestantism

- a- Rome
- b- London
- c- Geneva →
- d- Paris

خلال السنوات الـ 20 الأخيرة في حياته كلفن أصبحت
نشطه في البروتستانتية

جنيف

Q6- Which of the followings is correct? → أي من التالي صحيح

- a- Galileo said that the Earth is not the center of the universe, and Erasmus said that the man is the center of the universe → قال جاليليو بأن الأرض ليست مركز الكون
- b- Erasmus said that the Earth is not the center of the universe, and Galileo said that the man is the center of the universe → وقال إراسموس بأن الإنسان هو مركز الكون
- c- Columbus said that the Earth is not the center of the universe, and Luther said that the man is the center of the universe
- d- Columbus said that the Earth is not the center of the universe, and Calvin said that the man is the center of the universe

Q7- in the Renaissance world → في عالم عصر النهضة

- a- Reason was the driving force in the search for rules to govern human behavior →
- b- The power and mystique were for Christianity
- c- Literature had frequently offered ideal patterns for living which were dominated by the ethos of the church
- d- All False

كان المنطق القوة المحركة في البحث
عن القوانين للحكم تصرفات الإنسان

الكتاب في القرن الذي تلى الإصلاح اخطروا ان يكتشفوا ويعيدوا تعريف

Q8-The writers in the century following the Reformation had to explore and redefine all the concerns of humanity, because

كل مشاكل الإنسانية

- a- Old assumptions were valid
- b- Scientific discoveries did not question age-old hypotheses
- c- The man was not the central interest
- d- All False → كلا خاطار

في فترة عصر النهضة حدث تطور

Q9- in period of renaissance, there occurred the growth - some historians would say the birth - of

وليعود بعض العلماء بأنه ولادة الـ

- a- Biology
- b- Mathematics → رياضيات
- c- Astronomy علم الفلك
- d- B and C

أدب عصر النهضة الأنطوني يشتمل على بعض الاسماء العظيمة في عالم الادب مثل

Q10-The literature of the English Renaissance contains some of the greatest names in all world literature, like:

- a- Shakespeare, Marlowe, Webster, and Jonson, among the dramatists → شكسبير
- b- Sidney, Spenser, Donne, and Milton among the poets → شاعر سيدني
- c- Bacon, Nashe, Raleigh, Browne, and Hooker in prose → نثر باكون
- d- All True → كلا صحيح

السونتيه هي

Lecture 3

Q1- A sonnet is →

قصيده من أربعة عشر بيت

- a- a twelve-line poem in iambic pentameter with a carefully patterned rhyme scheme
- b- a fourteen-line poem in iambic pentameter with a carefully patterned rhyme scheme.
- c- an eight-line poem (octave) in iambic pentameter with a carefully patterned rhyme scheme.
- d- a six-line poem (sestet) in iambic pentameter with a carefully patterned rhyme scheme

Q2- The Petrarchan sonnet's lines break into an octave (or octet), which usually rhymes:

أبيات السانت يمكن تجزئتها إلى ثمانية

- a- abababab
- b- abbaabba وزن
- c- abbacddc
- d- xyzxyz

قصيده شكسبير السونتيه يمكن وزنها

Q3- The English or Shakespearean sonnet rhymes:

abab cdcd efef gg

- a- True صح
- b- False

Q4- The English or Shakespearean sonnet, developed first by

- a- Sir Thomas Wyatt
- b- Francesco Petrarch
- c- Henry Howard
- d- Shakespeare

تطورت السونتيه الشاكسبيريه بواسطة

هنري هورد

قصيدة تتألف من 14 بيتاً

أي من التالي غير صحيح، ~~والتي تتألف من 14 بيتاً~~ بالسونيتة "وداعاً لبلية"

Q5- Which of the following is NOT correct, regarding the "Italian sonnet"

- a- The first part of a sonnet presents the theme, raises an issue or doubt.
- b- The second part of a sonnet answers the question, resolves the problem, or drives home the poem's point. *السونيتة تنقسم إلى ثلاث أجزاء (ثلاثية - سداسية - ثمانية)*
- c- The sonnet is divided into three parts (octet, sestet, turn)
- d- The change in the poem from question to the resolve of the question is called the turn. *قصيدة "وداعاً أيتها الحب. وداعاً لكل قوانينك إلى الأبد*

Q6- The poem "Farewell Love and all thy laws forever" is for :

- a- Plato
- b- Wyatt *وايت*
- c- Shakespeare
- d- All False *من قصيدة "وداعاً أيتها الحب" ... شبيهة بجملة بطلهم تجذب الأسماك، البعوض*

Q7- In the poem "Farewell Love", _____ is likened to baited hooks which attract the fish to come

- a- Going to Seneca and Plato
- b- Falling in love *لوقوع بالحب*
- c- Inexperienced lovers
- d- All True *من قصيدة "وداعاً أيتها الحب" ، ماذا تعني كلمة "farewell"*

Q8- In the poem "Farewell love" what does "Farewell" mean?

- a- Beautiful
- b- Hello
- c- _____
- d- Good bye *من السونيتة "وداعاً لبلية"، الأتي*

Q9- In the Shakespearean sonnet, the pattern that resolves the whole thing is:

- a- Second quatrain
- b- Final couplet *مقطع شعري مؤلف من بيتين*
- c- Octet
- d- Sestet

Q10- The English sonnet consists of:

- a- One Octet (eight lines) and one sestet (six lines)
- b- Three Sicilian couplets (two lines) And a heroic quatrains (four lines)
- c- Three heroic quatrains (four lines) And a Sicilian couplet (two lines)
- d- Three Sicilian quatrains (four lines) And a heroic couplet (two lines) *أربع أبيات بيتان*

ثلاث رباعيات خماسية

و بيتان بهولنديان

شعر جون دون Lecture 4

Q1- John Donne Poetry is:

- a- Smooth and easy to understand
- b- Demanding the relentless close attention of his reader
- c- At the same way of a general sixteenth-century aesthetic of "conceited verses"
- d- All true

يطلب اهتمام وثيق من القراء

تشتهر أعماله لشعره ولتأثيره بقوته ب.....

Q2- metaphysical poets work is notable for its

- a- ingenious (clever) use of intellectual and theological concepts in surprising CONCEITS
- b- strange PARADOXES
- c- far-fetched IMAGERY
- d- All True

كل ما سبق صحيح

Q3- Valediction means:

- a- Farewell
- b- Compass
- c- Forbidding Mourning
- d- Sublunary Lovers

⇒ لوداع

"Valediction" تعني كلمة

Q4- John Donne wants from his beloved

- a- To tell the laity their love
- b- To cry with tears and sigh
- c- To melt and make no noise
- d- All True

يريد جون دون من محبوبته أنت ...

تذوب وانت لا تظهر ضوضاء

في "لوداع"؛ "لوداع" قافية لظاهرة هيا ---

Q5- In the "Valediction: Forbidding Mourning", the rhyme scheme is:

- a- ABBA ABBA
- b- ABAB CDCD EFEF GG
- c- ABAB for each stanza
- d- ABCD DCBA

ABAB لكل مقطع شعري

Q6- Donne likened their love to

- a- Moving of the Earth
- b- Trepidation of the sphere
- c- Dull sublunary lovers' love
- d- All False

شبه الشاعر جون دون حبه ب...

إنتاشة اجسمان

Q7- If Donne and his wife are far away from each other they are not enduring a breach (a cut), they are experiencing an "expansion", What image in the poet describes that?

- a- the gold that can be stretched by beating it "to aery thinness,"
- b- The movement of a compass
- c- The movement of the Earth
- d- All True

الذبح يتوسع بغيره، الى (مفردة) صفة

الذبح يتوسع بغيره، الى (مفردة) صفة

Q8- What is the iambic meter used in this poet

ما لتفعيلة مستدرة هي هذه للتفعيلة

- a- Iambic Pentameter
- b- Iambic Trimeter
- c- Iambic Tetrameter
- d- Iambic monometer

تفعيلة باعية

Q9- What type of lovers John Donne is?

من أي أنواع المحبين قال جون دون

- a- Physical
- b- Sublunary
- c- Dull sublunary
- d- Spiritual

روحاني

Q10- one of Donne's most famous metaphors, and it is the perfect image to encapsulate the values of Donne's spiritual love

- a- The Compass
- b- The gold that stretches
- c- The movement of the earth
- d- Trepidation of the sphere

واحدة من أشهر استعارات الشاعر جون دون، وهي صورة شبيهة
توجد في جميع حب جون لرومانس

ابو جهلة

Q11- Paradox is

المفارقة هي

- a- a metaphor used to build an analogy between two things or situations not naturally, or usually, comparable
- b- a contradiction that somehow proves fitting or true
- c- an instrument used for drawing circles
- d- All True

متناقضه يثبت بأنه صحيح

Q12- How many lines are there in one stanza

كم بيت في المقطع التثني الواحد؟

- a- 2
- b- 3
- c- 4
- d- 5

استدراج ابو جهلة كما سطره يقول يا لهم

Q13- The metaphor of a compass says that they are

- a- two bodies but one soul
- b- one body and one soul
- c- Two bodies and their soul between them is expanding
- d- Two bodies and two souls but their souls are connected

جسدان وروحان لكن
أرواحهم متصلة

Q14- The subject of the poem is:

- a- Two lovers are parting from each other
- b- Gold can be stretched
- c- Compasses draw perfect circles
- d- Sublunary lovers are dull

موضوع القصيدة
جسدان يفترقان من بعدهم

Q15- Physical lovers are:

صورة رعب لجسد

- a- Metaphysical lovers
- b- Dull sublunary lovers
- c- Spiritual lovers
- d- All false

حب ذابل رعب جنود القمر

Lecture 5

Q1- "Pastoral" means

- a- Shepherd
- b- Natural
- c- Very old
- d- Beautiful

الريفية المرعوي
 دامن لغنم
 يصنع لصور المرعوي بكل أساس المر خلق هورة

Q2- Pastoral poetry mainly intends to create an image of:

- a- True and innocent love
- b- Peaceful and uncorrupted existence
- c- Realistic
- d- A & B

لكينونة آمنة وغير فاسدة

Q3- When a poet writes a poem as a response to another poem, what do we call that?

- a- Realistic
- b- Pastoral
- c- Symmetric
- d- Metaphysical

عندما يكتب الشاعر قصيدة للرد على قصيدة أخرى ، ماذا نسمي ذلك؟
 تجانزيم

Q4- "carpe diem" means

- a- Enjoy every moment of your life
- b- Live your day
- c- Be my lover
- d- A & b

عبارة "Carpe diem" تعني ...
 استمتع بكل لحظة من حياتك
 عيش يومك

Q5- who are the twains

- a- the flocks
- b- Poets
- c- Roses
- d- All false

من هم الـ ...
 الفساق

Q6- The speaker says that they will take their entertainment (where?)

- a- in the theater
- b- By the river
- c- At a banquet
- d- All True

بجانب نهر

Q7- The writer of the poem "The Nymph's Reply to the Shepherd" is

- a- Sir Walter Raleigh
- b- Christopher Marlowe
- c- William Shakespeare
- d- John Donne

الرواية على الراعي

Q8- In the poem "The Nymph's Reply to the Shepherd" the poet argues that

- a- because time does NOT fly, we should seize the day
- b- because time does NOT fly, we should NOT seize the day
- c- because time flies, we should seize the day
- d- because time flies, we should NOT seize the day

لوقت بهم من بعداً ولا ينبغي لنا أن نغتنم اليوم ونفترق
 الرخوف من السهل

Q3- Milton describes how he is living his life in a "wide" world which is now "dark" like a

يعتقد ملتون عيشه صيانه في هذا العالم الواسع بأنه مظلم مثل

- a- Night
- b- Heaven
- c- Hell
- d- Grave ⇒

القبر

Q4- What prevented Milton from committing suicide ⇒ ما الذي منعه ملتون من الانتحار؟

- a- His Father
- b- His Faith ⇒
- c- His beloved
- d- His blindness

الإيمانه

ماذا كانه تأثير "إيماني" كان نفسه؟

Q5- What was the effect of Milton's blindness on himself

- a- It made him commit suicide
- b- It had no effect ⇒
- c- He could not write poetry
- d- He is not blind

لم يكن له تأثير

يقول است عن ملتون بأن فقدان بصره مثل

Q6- Milton says that losing his sight is like

- a- Death ⇒
- b- Gift
- c- Grave
- d- Faith

الموت

ماذا كانه رأى أن مليون من خدمة الرب؟

Q7- What did Milton say about serving God

- a- He can't serve his maker because of his blindness
- b- Only when he became blind he could serve his maker
- c- He will serve his maker no matter he is suffering ⇒
- d- All False

سيفهم فالقوة على الرغم بأنه يعاني

Q8- What did Milton think about serving God

- a- God has no need for gifts from men ⇒
- b- God is served from thousands of angels over oceans ⇒
- c- All people serve God
- d- A & B

لا يحتاج الرب هدايا من الرجال
الرب يخدمه آلاف ملائكة وخدمته من آلاف المصطلحات

ماذا قال ملتون عن ملائكة؟

Q9- What did Milton say about angels

- a- They will serve every creature
- b- They will server only blind people
- c- They serve only God ⇒
- d- They will serve those who are patient and wait through all sorts of problems that they face

سيفهم فقط صابرين و يتحملون كل مشاكل التي يواجهون

كلمة "wait" "تنتظر" "تلاعبت بالرقصات" "بعض آخر مليون صوت

Q10 -The word "wait" implies "pun" in the sense that Milton will

- a- Stop writing poems
- b- Wait until he can see again
- c- Wait until the end of his life ⇒
- d- Wait the angels to serve him

يستقر حتى نهاية حياته

Lecture 8

Q1- When the speaker says "Come, let me clutch thee" which means "Come, let me catch you"

عندما يقول الشاعر "تعال ، دعني امسك بك" هذا يسمى

This is called:

- a- Soliloquy
- b- Apostrophe ⇒
- c- Antithesis
- d- Allusion

مناجاة

Q2- When the speaker says: "I have thee not, and yet I see thee still" which means "I cannot hold you, and yet I see you all the time" is called:

- a- Soliloquy
- b- Apostrophe
- c- Antithesis ⇒
- d- Parable

عندما يقول الشاعر "لا أستطيع أن امسك بك على الرغم من أنني أراكَ طوال الوقت"
"فكيف" "مناجاة" المنجاة التي يظهر بها الخطيئة وفي نظر الجمهور كما لو كانه ينادي الجمهور بأشياء بلا ضلّة

Q3- a monologue in which a character appears to be thinking out loud, thereby communicating to the audience his inner thoughts and feelings

- a- Soliloquy ⇒
- b- Parable
- c- Apostrophe
- d- Allusion

مناجاة المرء لنفسه

الإسكارة هي داخل ذهن المرء إلى شخص معين أو حدث ما خارج ذهن المرء

Q4- A reference within a literary text to some person, place, or event outside the text

- a- Apostrophe
- b- Parable
- c- Antithesis
- d- Allusion ⇒

الإسكارة

تظهر إلى تعليم الناس درس أو تذكير معنوي

Q5- A story intended to teach a moral lesson or answer an ethical question

- a- Allusion
- b- Parable ⇒
- c- Antithesis
- d- Soliloquy

القصة الرمزية

أول الإجابة على سؤال أخلاقي

مثلا، العواطف الإيجابية لعل أركائب

Q6- The prevailing emotions of a work or of the author in his or her creation of the work

- a- Allusion
- b- Parable
- c- Mood المزاج
- d- Dagger

من المصنوع؟

Q7- Who is the speaker ⇒

- a- Banquo
- b- Macduff
- c- Macbeth ⇒
- d- Malcom

ماكبت

برود است عر کله اعتراض و صوبتہ بافتارہا یا نہ

Q5- The speaker responds to his lover's protests by telling her that:

- a- only lower, less worthy creatures will die and be reduced to dust
 - b- She will not understand him
 - c- She will certainly live on through the fame he will create for her with his poetic verses
 - d- **A & C**
- فقط بکائنات، بوضعت و بامل اہمہ سموت و رنج نبار
 ستقلد من فلان شعرہ آن سہنہا اہا بایاتہ استعریہ
 حق یقول لذتہ لذتہ بآن شعرہ سوف

Q6- The speaker tells his lover that his poetry will

- a- immortalize her name and memory →
- b- record forever her singular virtues →
- c- Both true
- d- Both False

ستقلد اسماء و ذکرہا
 یسجل

Q7- Speaker says that their love will:

- a- remain and be renewed in the next life →
- b- last until the end of the life
- c- die by their death
- d- All False

بیش و بیدر تم را صیادہ، لاخری

دکشن اتمامہ سونیہ ادموند اسپنسر بآنہ کان

Q8- The end of this sonnet reveals that Edmond Spenser was

- a- Atheist
- b- Perhaps Puritan
- c- Protestant →
- d- **B & C**

بروٹسٹنٹ

Q9- The type of this sonnet is:

- a- Shakespearean
- b- English
- c- **Spenserian**
- d- A & B

نوع ہذا لسونیہ

صوفیہ " رجب و بلایدیہ " بیان آنہ یومد ہا

Q10- The main theme is "love and immortality" can be found

- a- Only in this sonnet
- b- in Spenserian and Shakespearean sonnets only
- c- **in many Elizabethan sonnets** →
- d- All False

تم اکثر من لسونیات اشلسیریہ

Lecture 10

کانہ اسم اول صرحہ مہ لندن

Q1- The first theater built in London was named:

- a- **The Theater** →
- b- The Globe Theater
- c- Shakespearean Theater
- d- King James I Theater

المسرح

تم بنار اول صرحہ

Q2- The first theater was built:

- a- 200 yards away from the theater
- b- **Outside London's city walls** →
- c- in Rome, Italy
- d- A & B

فارج اوسوارمدینہ لندن

Q3- Elizabethan theaters are → المسرح من عهد الملكة اليزابيث

- a- Built of stone and comprised five rows of seats in a circular shape, with a stage area on one side of the circle
- b- Built of wood and comprised four rows of seats in a circular shape, with a stage area on two sides of the circle
- c- Built of wood and comprised three rows of seats in a circular shape, with a stage area on one side of the circle
- d- All False

المسرح مبني من خشب و يتكون من ثلاث صفوف من المقاعد من خشب و يتكون من جانبين دائريين

Q4- In the Elizabethan theater: → المسرح من عهد الملكة اليزابيث

- a- All audience members watch for free
- b- About 800 audience members could pay an extra fee to sit in the covered seating areas, while about 1,500 "groundlings" (standing spectators) paid less to stand in the open area before the stage
- c- Only VIP's like the king can sit in the covered seating areas, while about 1,500 "groundlings" (standing spectators) stand in the open area before the stage
- d- About 1,500 audience members could pay an extra fee to sit in the covered seating areas, while about 800 "groundlings" (standing spectators) paid less to stand in the open area before the stage

يستمع 1500 منهم من المسرح لجمهور أما من المسرح في أماكن المظلة، بينما يدفع 800 بقية بقية المقاعد المغطاة

Q5- In the Elizabethan theater:

- a- The stage has curtains which meant that scenes did not have to flow into each other and "dead bodies" didn't have to be dragged off
- b- The stage has NO curtains which meant that scenes did not have to flow into each other and "dead bodies" didn't have to be dragged off
- c- The stage has NO curtains which meant that scenes had to flow into each other and "dead bodies" had to be dragged off
- d- All

فئة المسرح ليس لديها ستائر، فإما بأن المسامير تتساقط من بينها لتتدفق من المسرح

Q6- From where they get the light in the theater من أين يحصلوا على الضوء في المسرح

- a- Performances took place during the day, using natural light from the open center of the theater
- b- Performances took place during the night, using light from the flames
- c- They don't use light, usually they act in the midnight
- d- They use spotlights

تتم إقامة العروض في النهار باستخدام الضوء الطبيعي من مركز المسرح

Q7- How audiences know the time of day and year, as well as the weather, location, and mood in the play from كيف يعرف الجمهور وقت اليوم والسنة والطقس والموقع والمزاج في المسرحية

- a- the dramatic lighting
- b- the scenery and props
- c- the actors' lines and stage directions
- d- It was impossible that time

من خلال الحوار بين الممثلين وتوجيهات المسرحية

Q8- In Hamlet, when the actor says ("Tis now struck twelve"). This is an example of telling the audience: في مسرحية "هامليت" عندما يقول الممثل: "هذا الآن على اثنا عشر".

- a- The mood the character is in
- b- What the weather is like
- c- Where the scene takes place
- d- What time of day it is → وقت اليوم

الفرق بين المسرحيات التي كتبت في عصر شكسبير و المسرحية الحديثة هو ..

Q9- one difference between plays written in Shakespeare's time and those written today is that

- a- Today's plays are published after their performances
- b- Elizabethan plays were published after their performances
- c- Elizabethan plays were published sometimes after their authors' deaths
- d- B & C

المسرحيات في عصر اليزبيث

Q10 -The Elizabethan plays are:

- a- Played then published, and actors were allowed to suggest changes to scenes and dialogue
- b- Published then played, and actors were allowed to suggest changes to scenes and dialogue
- c- Played then published, and actors were NOT allowed to suggest changes to scenes and dialogue
- d- Published then played, and actors were NOT allowed to suggest changes to scenes and dialogue

تؤدى وتُنشر ويُسمح للممثلين باقتراح تعديلات على النصوص والحوار

Q11- A crucial passage revolves around Hamlet writing his own scene to be added to a play in order to ensnare his murderous uncle. is an example of:

- a- Knowing the mood of the character
- b- The design of the stage
- c- The Shakespearean sonnet
- d- All False

لماذا يحب على مطهرين جمع طبعات مؤثرة بها اشعار شليسير

Q12- What make it difficult for editors to put together authoritative editions of Shakespeare works

- a- The language of his plays which is archaic and difficult to understand
- b- The discrepancies between versions of his plays from one publication to the next
- c- Most of his plays were lost in wars
- d- His plays were published in various forms and with a wide range of accuracy during his time

التناقض بين نسخ مسرحياته من وقت نشر الى اخره

Q13- In publishing plays:

- a- Folios were larger than quartos and more reliable
- b- Quartos were larger than folios and more reliable
- c- Folios were smaller than Quartos and more reliable
- d- Quartos were smaller than folios and more reliable

لغة شليسير و مرا حة التقدير

Q14- Shakespeare's language and classical references:

- a- seem clear and easy to many readers today, and were accessible to his contemporary audiences too.
- b- seem archaic (old) to many readers today, and were not accessible to his contemporary audiences too.
- c- seem clear and easy to many readers today, but they were not accessible to his contemporary audiences.
- d- seem archaic (old) to many readers today, but they were accessible to his contemporary audiences.

تبدو قديمة لكثير من القراء اليوم ولكنها كانت منظره لجمهوره

Q15 - Viewers of Shakespeare were

- a- From all classes
- b- from "highbrow" accounts of kings and queens
- c- From "lowbrow" blunderings of clowns and servants
- d- Actors only

من جميع الطبقات

ماذا كان دور المهرج أو المضحك في مسرحية ماكبث أو الملك لير

Q16- What is the role of a clown or fool in an utterly play like Macbeth or King Lear

- a- provide comic relief ⇒ مزيج فكاهي
- b- comment on the events of the play ⇒ يعلق على أحداث المسرحية
- c- Record and publish the play
- d- A & B

Q17 - The phrase "in my mind's eye" is:

- a- an old English phrase Shakespeare has learned it from history books and used it successfully in his plays
- b- a phrase that Shakespeare refused to use it in his plays
- c- invented and coined by Shakespeare ⇒ اخترعها شكسبير
- d- invented by Queen Elizabeth ⇒ من كان لها اسم المسرحية شكسبير؟

Q18- Who was the patron of Shakespeare's theatrical company

- a- King James I ⇒ الملك جيمس الأول
- b- King Christian of Denmark
- c- Shakespeare himself
- d- Macheth ⇒ كان هناك قلب من الملك بأنه مسرحية ماكبث وقد عفا إرثها الملك لير

Q19 -there can be little doubt that the play of Macbeth was intended to please the King because:

- a- The play was quite short ⇒ كانت قصيرة
- b- the character of Banquo—the legendary root of the Stuart family tree—is depicted very badly
- c- the play does not contain any supernatural elements that James would have not appreciated
- d- All True

Q20 - The material for Macbeth was drawn from

- a- Shakespeare's imagination
- b- King James' book on the detection and practices of witchcraft
- c- Raphael Holinshed's Chronicles of England, Scotland, and Ireland
- d- Macbeth's diary ⇒ تصنف مسرحية ماكبث بأنها "تراجمية" أكثر من كونها تاريخية لأن

Q21- The play of Macbeth is generally classified as tragedy rather than a history because:

- a- the story contains many historical fabrications ⇒ القصة تصور ما أكثر من الافتراضات التاريخية
- b- It is played using the daylight
- c- Shakespeare's contemporary audience liked it very much
- d- All True ⇒ الفروقات بين التصفيات شكسبير و هولينشيد

Q22- The differences between the characters of Shakespeare and Holinshed are

- a- according to Holinshed: King Duncan was young and and Macbeth was valiant and according to Shakespeare: King Duncan was old and Macbeth indecisive
- b- according to Holinshed: King Duncan was old and and Macbeth was valiant and according to Shakespeare: King Duncan was young and Macbeth indecisive
- c- according to Holinshed: King Duncan was young and and Macbeth was indecisive and according to Shakespeare: King Duncan was old and Macbeth valiant
- d- according to Holinshed: King Duncan was young and and Macbeth was old and according to Shakespeare: King Duncan was old and Macbeth young

وفقاً هولينشيد الملك دункان كان شاباً وملك ماكبث كان شجاعاً ووفقاً شكسبير الملك دункان كان قديماً وملك ماكبث كان متردداً

ما الذي جعل مسرحية "مكبت" مشهورة لقرون ؟

Q23- What perhaps has made Macbeth such a popular play for centuries of viewers

- a- because It's full of fabrications
- b- because it's been written by Shakespeare
- c- Because Macbeth seems infinitely real ⇒
- d- Because it's a historical play

لأن مكبت تبدو حقيقة أبدية

Q24- What supports the claim that scenes were excised (removed) from the Folio version and subsequently lost?

- a- There are some fabrications in the play
- b- There are some loose ends and non-sequiturs in the text of the play
- c- Some have seen parts of the play thrown away
- d- King James have told Shakespeare to excise parts of the play

Q25- Why do we think that the cuts of the play of Macbeth were masterfully done?

- a- Some of the story line is lost and the play is not powerful without it
- b- the play's length gives it a compelling, almost brutal, force
- c- Because Shakespeare did it himself
- d- All true

Q26 - "Non-sequitur" means: ⇒

هذه الكلمة تعني

- a- standing spectators
- b- area under the stage
- c- The objects and furniture used in the play
- d- a statement, remark, or conclusion that does not follow naturally or logically from what has been said

تعني أي جملة، أو تعليق، أو فائمه لا يتبع منطقياً
أو ما سبق قبلاً

Q27 - "Props" means

كلمة "props" تعني

- a- The objects and furniture used in the play ⇒
- b- area called for balcony scenes
- c- a statement, remark, or conclusion that does not follow naturally or logically from what has been said
- d- decorated cover with clothes

الأغراض والأثاث المستخدم في المسرحية

Q28- In the Elizabethan theater, "Hell" is

المسرح مما ظهر الترابية كلمة "Hell" تعني

- a- The place of fire
- b- an area under the stage ⇒
- c- dressing rooms located behind the stage
- d- curtain in the front of the stage

المنطقة تحت قبة المسرح

تعني كلمة "Heaven" مما ظهر الترابية

Q29 - "Heaven" in Elizabethan theater means

- a- Happy end
- b- a main stage area with doors at the rear and a curtained area in the back
- c- an area for balcony scenes ⇒
- d- The objects and furniture used in the play

المنطقة المستعملة لكبار المشرف

Q30 - "groundlings" means

تعني كلمة "groundlings"

- a- Kings and queens
- b- Clowns and fools
- c- Standing spectators ⇒
- d- Curtains

الجمهور الواقف

Lecture 11

Q1- The first English plays told ⇒ المسرحيات الإنجليزية الأولى كانت تتحدث عن

- a- Love stories
- b- History stories
- c- Religious stories ⇒
- d- Comic stories

القسمي لديني

Q2- The first English plays were performed في أروام المسرحيات الإنجليزية الأولى

- a- in churches ⇒
- b- near churches ⇒
- c- outside city walls
- d- A & B

أركاننا نحن
قريب من الكنائس

Q3- Types of early plays are: ⇒

- a- Two: Miracle plays and Morality plays ⇒
- b- Two: Mystery plays and Miracle plays
- c- Three types: Miracle, Mystery and Morality plays
- d- Four types: Religious, Miracle, Mystery and Morality plays

أنواع المسرحيات الأولى كانت
مسرحيات "المعجزة" أو مسرحيات "الفحولة"

Q4- Characters in Morality plays are

- a- various such as Adam and Eve, Noah and the great flood
- b- abstract values such as virtues (like truth) or bad qualities such as greed or revenge
- c- People
- d- A & C

الشخصيات من المسرحيات التي تقدمت عن الفحولة هي
قيم مجردة مثل الفضائل و ميزات سيئة مثل الجشع و الانتقام
كان هناك الكثير من المسرحيات لدينية لكن... تميز عنها كلها

Q5- There were many religious plays but _____ out shined them all.

- a- William Shakespeare
- b- Christopher Marlowe ⇒
- c- John Donne
- d- Macbeth

كروستوفر مارلو

وحتوه المسرحيات لدينية كل

Q6- Religious plays contain

- a- Microphones
- b- Spot lights
- c- Fireworks ⇒
- d- All False

اللعاب نارية

المواضيع الفحولة لدى إيجيل الأولى فن كتاب المسرح في إنجلترا كانت

Q7- The preferred subjects for the first generation of professional playwrights in England were:

- a- religious, mixed with clowning, music, and love interest
- b- patriotic, and romantic, mixed with clowning, music, and love interest
- c- historical or semi-historical, mixed with fighting, and hate.
- d- historical or semi-historical, mixed with clowning, music, and love interest

المواضيع التاريخية وشبه التاريخية مزودة بالضحك والكوميديا

Q8- Who are the "University Wits"

- a- The first generation of professional playwrights in England
- b- The university students who study the early periods of the renaissance
- c- The universities that hold the plays of the renaissance
- d- The last generation of professional playwrights in England

الموسيقى و الفحولة

إيجيل الأولى من

كتاب المسرح في إنجلترا

كتاب المسرح اذ من يطلقه

"university wits" "للهم و"

Q9- The main focus of Marlowe's plays is

- a- on the uselessness of both renaissance and medieval spirits
- b- on the uselessness of renaissance spirit, against medieval spirit.
- c- on the uselessness of medieval spirit against renaissance spirit.
- d- on the usefulness of medieval spirit against renaissance spirit

عدم فائدة روح البيرون بواسطة روح عصر النهضة

Q10- In his time, Marlowe was:

- a- damned
- b- preferred
- c- loved
- d- B & C

ملعون

محبب عصره كما هو مارلو ...

Q11- In his plays, Marlowe was:

كانه مارلو غير مسرحياته ...

- a- presenting the harmony between the medieval and renaissance values
- b- presenting the spectator with dilemmas that can be resolved and ignored
- c- enlisting the spectators' sympathies on the side of his gigantic villain-heroes
- d- making theatrical presence into the expression of weakness

يظهر تعاطف الجمهور لهاج شخصياتها البيهوليه والسياسيه

Q12- What is the similarity in effect between Marlowe's plays and Thomas Kyd's "The Spanish Tragedy"

التشابه بين مسرحيات مارلو ومسرحية توماس

- a- They are both historical
- b- They are both with the church's values
- c- They are both against the church's values
- d- They are both written by Marlowe

كلتا هما ضد قيم الكنيسة

الدكتور فوستوس ما عالم العاصم وصرم

Q13- Doctor Faustus, a well-respected German scholar :

- a- is dissatisfied with the limits of traditional forms of knowledge—logic, medicine, law, and religion
- b- is satisfied with the limits of traditional forms of knowledge—logic, medicine, law, and religion
- c- decides that he wants to learn to practice magic
- d- A & C

غير راض عن حدود العلوم التقليديه والمنطق واليهود والقانون والدين

قرر ان يمارس السحر

علا صلح فوستوس الشيطان

Q14 - Faustus signs to Lucifer his:

- a- House
- b- Money
- c- Horses
- d- Soule

روحه

عنا الذي يود فوستوس بان لا يتوب

Q15 - Who warns Faustus not to repent

- a- Mephistophilis
- b- Two angels
- c- An old man
- d- B & C

أحد الشياطين لسعد

ماذا يريد مارلو أن يقول عندما عاقبت إيسابيل روبن ورفيقه رالف لطاعتهم

Q16 - What does Marlowe wants to say, when Mephistophilis punishes Robin and his friend Ralph for trying to make magic:

- a- Magic is harmless even when it gets in the wrong hands
- b- Magic can be harmful when it gets in the wrong hands
- c- Faustus dissatisfied with the limits of traditional forms of knowledge
- d- Mephistophilis dissatisfied with the limits of traditional forms of knowledge

المدمر قد يكون فخر عندما
يقترع من البنية وظهاً

قرا رغبة سرية فوستوس

Q17 - At the end of Doctor Faustus play:

- a- Faustus repents
- b- Mephistophilis repents
- c- the devil carries Faustus off to hell
- d- The two angels carry Faustus off to hell

يجعل الشيطان فوستوس إلى ارضه

Lecture 12

Q1- Who are the Cavalier Poets

من هم الشعراء الفرسان ؟

- a- Those who were against the royalist cause in the English Civil War
- b- Those who share a belief in loyalty to the monarch and are generally royalist in sympathy
- c- Those who did not participate in the royal idealisation of the relationship between Charles I and Henrietta Maria
- d- All True

هم من يظهرون مني لولاء للملك

Q2- "Elegy" is an example of:

- a- Occasional poetry
- b- Metaphysical poetry
- c- Shepherd poetry
- d- Religious poetry

قضية العزاء مثله على ...
شعر ينظم من مناسبة معينة

القصائد العرفية مثله على ...

Q3- 'country-house' poems, is an example of:

- a- Occasional poetry
- b- Religious poetry
- c- poems which celebrated particular places or buildings
- d- Metaphysical poetry

قصائد تصف بأماكن معينة أو صفاً مباني معينة

Q4- England's first poet to express impatience with the tediousness (boring) of country life

- a- William Shakespeare
- b- John Donne
- c- Robert Herrick
- d- Ben Jonson

روبرت هيرك

ما الذي جعل قصائد هيرك تكسب حزن شديد فكري ؟

Q5- What made Herrick poems gain retrospective poignancy?

- a- The King and his wife
- b- The Civil Wars
- c- The County-House
- d- B & C

الروبيا الوطنية

Q6- The Cavalier poets were writing England's: ...

كان الشعراء انجليز يكتبون

- a- Late verse about the society
- b- Second verse about the society
- c- First verse about the society
- d- All False

البيت الاول عن المجتمع

Q7- The poem is a response to a dress worn by:

القصيد رد على فستان كانت ترتديه

- a- The Queen Henrietta Maria
- b- The poet's wife .
- c- an imaginary woman called Henrietta Maria
- d- an imaginary woman called Julia

امرأة ضالفة تدعى جوليا

Q8- The poem emphasis is on:

تركيز القصيد منبه على

- a- The beauty of the woman
- b- The look of the clothes
- c- The sound of the liquid
- d- The sound of the women

شكل الملابس

Q9- When the speaker says: "Then, then (me thinks) how sweetly flows." What gives a touch of realism to the sentiment?

- a- The repetition "then, then"
- b- The parenthetical remark (me thinks)
- c- The part "how sweetly flows"
- d- none of above

تعليل عرشي

Q10 - The flow of Herrick words imitates:

تدفق كلمات هريك وطالبي

- a- the flow of a liquid
- b- the flow of the women body
- c- the flow of a river
- d- the flow of the clothes

تدفق الملابس

Q11- The noun (liquefaction) in the third line represents:

اسم "liquefaction"

- a- the height of sensuality
- b- the sense of humor
- c- the cynicism
- d- the morality

أوج الشهوانية

هي البيت الثالث بشكل ...

كنت لاحظت من الحركة المنحرفة لجسد جوليا ؟

Q12- How did the speaker note the liberated movement of Julia's body?

- a- with a gaze that is suddenly "cast" in Julia's direction
- b- with a gaze that is deliberately "cast" in Julia's direction
- c- with a gaze that is deliberately "cast" in the queen's direction
- d- All false

النظر متعمداً اتجاه جوليا

بمن انك عن جسد المرأة كما ...

Q13- The speaker sees the woman's body as:

- a- flowing liquid
- b- moving silk
- c- glittering liquid
- d- All false

سائل متدفق حرير متحرك سائل لامع متألقة

كلها خطأ

بنية القهيدة حول صورة

Q14- The poem is built around an image of:

- a- a woman named Julia wearing a free flowing liquid dress
- b- a man named Heric wearing a free flowing silk dress
- c- a woman named Julia wearing a free flowing silk dress
- d- a woman named Henrietta Maria wearing a free flowing silk dress

مرأة تدعى جوليا ترتدي
فستان حريري

Q15- The metaphor in this poem is:

- a- The dress glitters or shines like jewels
- b- The movement of the dress is compared to flowing liquid
- c- The speaker remains consumed by the woman's "brave Vibration"
- d- A & B

الاستعارة هنا القهيدة
فستان يتألق ويلمع مثل الجواهرات
حركة الفستان بالسائل المتدفق

Q16- Silk, a solid material, is compared to something liquid - this is called:

- a- Paradox
- b- Metaphor
- c- Assonance
- d- Consonance

الحرير، مادة جامدة، تُشبه بغير سائل - هذا يسمى

Q17- The musical effect of vowel repetition, is called

- a- Paradox
- b- Allusion
- c- Assonance
- d- Consonance

التأثير الموسيقي لتكرار الحروف بلذكرة يسمى
تساقط

لجمع

Q18- The repetition of a consonant sound is called:

- a- Parable
- b- Metaphor
- c- Assonance
- d- Consonance

تكرار الحروف لسبب لثني يسمى

انضمام

Q19- This poem is divided into:

- a- three stanzas each one is called couplet
- b- two stanzas each one is called couplet
- c- two stanzas each one is called triplet
- d- six stanzas each one is called sestet

تنقسم هذه القهيدة الى

مذمومتين شريبتين وكل واحد
تسمى ثلاثية

Lecture 13

ما الذي ساعد في نشر الوعي في الفلسفة الجديدة في عصر النهضة

Q1- What helped to spread awareness of a new philosophy in the renaissance?

- a- Books
- b- Theater
- c- Cinema
- d- Radio

الكتب

فلاذ العصر الحديث كان يتم اشرار اعلال من خلال تصاليف

Q2- During the Middle Ages, scholars had been guided by the teachings of:

- a- The king
- b- The humanists
- c- The church
- d- The ancient philosophers

الكنيسة

Q3- "Classics" mean:

الاصوليات

- a- Books about the new philosophy
- b- The church teachings
- c- William Shakespeare's plays
- d- The writings of ancient Greece and Rome

كُتِبَتْ رُومًا وَبِيونانِ الْقَدِيمَةِ

لَمَّاذَا تَقَلَّمَ الْإِنْسَانِيُّونَ تَرَاثُةَ اليونانيةِ وَ اِللاينيةِ الْقَدِيمَةَ وَ بَعَثُوا عَنْ اِلصُّلُوبَاتِ

Q4- why did humanists learn to read Greek and ancient Latin, and sought out manuscripts?

- a- to study the classics ⇒ لِدِرَاسَةِ الْكَلَّاسِيَّاتِ
- b- to fight Greece
- c- to write Latin sonnets
- d- to write ancient Latin plays

عَبْدَ الْكَلَّاسِيَّاتِ الْكُتَابَاتِ الْقَدِيمَةَ مِنْ رُومًا، كَمَا هِيَ تَرَاثُةُ صَنَعَتْ

Q5- In the ancient writings of Rome, the emphasis was placed on:

- a- the church ⇒ الْقَدِيمَةَ
- b- the Bible ⇒ اِلْزَبْرُجِيلَ
- c- the religion ⇒ اِلدِينِ
- d- All false ⇒ كَلَّامًا ظَاهِرًا

Q6- According to the secular, humanist idea:

- a- the church should not rule civic matters ⇒ اِلْاينْبِيْرَ كَمَا هِيَ الْكَنِيسَةُ اَنْ تَحْكُمَ اِلْمَسْأَلَةَ اِلْمَدَنِيَّةَ
- b- the church should guide only spiritual matters ⇒ كَمَا هِيَ الْكَنِيسَةُ اَنْ تَرْشِدَ فَقَطَّ اِلْمَسْأَلَةَ اِلْمَدَنِيَّةَ
- c- the church should not guide spiritual matters
- d- A & B

اَيُّ مَنْ اِتَّقَى اِلْعَيْنَ مِنْ تَقَالِيمِ الْكَنِيسَةِ اِلْمَدَنِيَّةَ

Q7- Which one of the following is not of the church teachings:

- a- the accumulation of wealth and worldly goods is disdained
- b- good citizens needed a good, well-rounded education ⇒ اِلْمُؤْمِنُونَ اِلْمُهَالِفُونَ اِحْتَاَجُوا لِقَلْبِمْ شَيْءًا مَدْرُجِيَّةً
- c- education must be strong but limited
- d- moral and ethical behavior is dictated by scripture ⇒ اِلْبَشَرُ يَتَوَارَكُوا كَمَا يَتَوَارَكُ اِلْبَشَرُ مِنْ اِللَّفَةِ

Q8- Petrarch is most renowned for his poetry in:

- a- English
- b- Latin
- c- Greek
- d- Italian ⇒ اِلْاِيطَالِيَّةَ

كَانَتْ اِلْحَرَكَةُ اِلْاِنْسَانِيَّةَ بَارِزَةً اِلْرَافِئَا

Q9- Humanism was a distinct movement because:

- a- it broke from the medieval tradition of having pious religious motivation for creating art or works of literature ⇒ تَرَكَّتْ تَقَالِيمِ اِلْقُرُونِ اِلْوَسْطَى اِلَّتِي تَقَدَّذُ مِنْ اِلْوَاقِعِ اِلدِينِيَّةِ اِلْبَشَرِيَّةِ
- b- it broke from creating art or works of literature for the medieval tradition of having pious religious motivation ⇒ اِلْمَصْنَعَةُ اِلْفَنِّ وَ اِلْاِعْمَالِ اِلْوَدْعِيَّةِ
- c- It follows the church teachings
- d- Its emphasis is on metaphysical matters

Q10- Unlike the Medieval Era, Renaissance people were concerned with:

- a- Religion, church and scripture ⇒ كَمَا هِيَ اِلْمَدِينَةُ اِلْمَدِينَةُ اِلْمَدِينَةُ
- b- money and the enjoyment of life and all its worldly pleasures ⇒ اِلْمَعْنُونُ ب ...
- c- politics, war and praising of the monarchs
- d- sports, history and chemistry

اِلْمَالُ وَ مَتْعَةُ اِلْحَيَاةِ وَ كُلُّ شَيْءٍ اِلْمَدَنِيَّةِ

Q11- Humanist writers believed that _____ was the measure of all things and had unlimited potential. يؤمنون بكتاب الإنسان بأن لديه قدرة غير محدودة

- a- the king
- b- the church
- c- the science
- d- the man الإنسان

Q12 - Humanist writers sought to understand human nature through a study of classical writers such as: بحثوا بكتاب الإنسانيين في فهم طبيعة البشر من خلال دراسة بكتاب فلاسفة مثل

- a- Petrarch and Wyatt
- b- Plato and Aristotle أرسطو وأفلاطون
- c- Shakespeare and Milton
- d- Henry Howard and John Donne يؤمنون بالإنسانيين بأن بكتاب فلاسفيين من روما واليونان القديمة يستطيعون

Q13- Humanists believed that the classical writers of Ancient Greece and Rome could teach important ideas about: تدريس أفكار مهمة مثل

- a- Life الحياة
- b- Love الحب
- c- Beauty الجمال
- d- All True

Q14- The revival of interest in the classical models of Greece and Rome was focused on: إحياء الاهتمام في بعض أوجه الفلاسفة لليونان وروما كانت مبراز على

- a- literature and writing الادب والكتابة
- b- science and education
- c- politics and war
- d- cooking and agriculture مجال العلوم الواسعة في أوروبا كانت اللغة اللاتينية والتعلم

Q15- During the Middle Ages in Western Europe, _____ was the language of the Church and the educated people

- a- English
- b- Italian
- c- Latin اللاتينية
- d- Greek

Q16- What does "Vernacular" mean?

- a- the national languages of a country اللغات الوطنية للبلد
- b- the capital city of a country
- c- the ancient writings of a country
- d- the ruler of a country

Q17- who expressed in his writings the belief that there were no limits to what man could accomplish? ماذا تعني "العامية"؟

- a- Giovanni Pico Della Mirandola من الذي عبر من خلال كتاباته الاعتقاد بأنه ليس هناك حدود لما يستطيع أن يحققه الإنسان
- b- Francisco Petrarcha
- c- Giovanni Boccaccio
- d- Baldassare Castiglione

Q18- The father of humanism

- a- Giovanni Pico Della Mirandola
- b- **Francisco Petrarca**
- c- Leonardo Bruni
- d- Giovanni Boccaccio

أب الإنسانيّة هو
فرانسيسكو بيتاركا

أعماله تعتبر أفضل نثر في عصر النهضة

Q19- His work is considered to be the best prose of the Renaissance:

- a- Baldassare Castiglione
- b- **Giovanni Boccaccio**
- c- Giovanni Pico della Mirandola
- d- Leonardo Bruni

Q20 -The advent of humanism _____ the church dominance of written history

- a- Ended
- b- **Started**
- c- Continued
- d- started over

وغير الإنسانيّة سيطرة الكنيسة لتاريخ المكتوب

انتهت

بؤ من الإنسانيّة بأن يحفز قوس الإبداع لدى الفرد

Q21- Humanists believed that _____ stimulated the creative powers of the individual

- a- Religion
- b- History
- c- Poetry
- d- **Education**

التعليم

يؤمن الإنسانيون بأن إيمان عصر النهضة بآراء

Q22- Humanists believe that the Renaissance man is proficient in _____ endeavors

- a- Theater & poetry
- b- astronomy & mathematics
- c- **intellectual & physical**
- d- religious & scriptural

الفكرية والبدنية

الآن، الحركة الإنسانيّة تعتبر

Q23- Now, Humanism refers to the glorification of:

- a- God
- b- King
- c- Poetry
- d- **Man**

بالنصبة لشراء القرن السادس عشر، أصبحت الإنسانية

Q24- To the sixteenth century poet, love is a powerful force that creates happiness, and converts happiness to be sadness

- a- True
- b- **False**

أصبحت أداة قوة مما خلق سعادة و

تحويل سعادة إلى حزن

Q25- In My Lute, Awake, Wyatt addresses love as:

- a- **Illness**
- b- Happiness
- c- Sadness
- d- force

وايت يعالج الحب كـ ...

مرض

Q26- Love painfully invaded the lives of the poets, but resulted in an eventual _____, even if it was at death
 غزا الحب حياة الشعراء ويحطل مؤلماً، لكن أدرك
 أن سعادة متعاقبة مما توقعات عند الموت

- a- sadness
- b- horror
- c- joy
- d- illness

سعادة

أي من أنواع الحب صيربتون تعلق عاطفة عميق من عواطفنا

Q27- Which type of love will leave a deep emotional attachment in our emotions

- a- our love to the pizza
- b- Our love to our spouses (wife or husband)
- c- Our love to our wealth and worldly goods
- d- Our love to our Kabsa

حبنا لشركاء حياتنا
 (الزوجة والزوج)

لما أصبحت للقيم الدينية لتقليدية مع القيم العلمانية الحديثة ومنها الحب

Q28 - traditional religious values coexisted with the new secular values; in fact, some of the most important Humanists, like Erasmus, were:

- a- Politicians
- b- Actors
- c- Churchmen
- d- Cavaliers

واحد من أشهر
 البروتستانتين مثل أرتور

من رجال الكنيسة

مطلوب "الإنسان عصر النهضة" يشير إلى الفرد الذي

Q29- "Renaissance Man" refers to an individual who:

- a- possesses knowledge of and skill in many subject areas
- b- Possesses strong but limited knowledge
- c- Possesses religious knowledge
- d- All true

يعتقد المعرفة والمهارة
 في مواضيع كثيرة

الإنسان عصر النهضة، البروتستانتين، البروتستانتين، البروتستانتين

Q30- The major concern of Renaissance Humanists was:

- a- individual aspiration
- b- teaching people how to participate in and rule a society
- c- Both true
- d- Both false

تعليم الناس كيف يمكنهم أن ينجحوا
 من أجلهم، ولكنهم لم ينجحوا

ربما أنهم قنعوا لدى البروتستانتين من خلال دراستهم للأدب الكلاسيكي

Q31- perhaps the most important value the Humanists extracted from their studies of classical literature, history, and moral philosophy was:

- a- the social nature of humanity
- b- the religious nature of humanity
- c- the social nature of poetry
- d- the social nature of the monarchs

الطبيعية الاجتماعية
 للبشرية

والتاريخ والفلسفة
 الأخلاقية كانت

الإنسان عصر النهضة، البروتستانتين، البروتستانتين، البروتستانتين

Q32- A common oversimplification of Humanism suggests that it gave renewed emphasis to

- a- The poetry instead of to the theater
- b- the history instead of to the present
- c- the otherworldly, spiritual life instead of to this world
- d- life in this world instead of to the otherworldly, spiritual life

الحياة هنا، العالم، بدلاً من حياة الروحية

Q33- Humanism represented a shift from

- a- the "active life", to the "contemplative life"
- b- the "contemplative life" to the "active life."
- c- Humanism to Renaissance
- d- the Classics to the metaphysicals

تغير من الحياة النشطة إلى الحياة التأملية

من الحياة النشطة إلى الحياة التأملية

Q34- Humanism: an intellectual movement originating in renaissance Italy that encouraged the fresh study of:

- a- classical literature
- b- medieval literature
- c- English literature
- d- Italian literature

الأدب الكلاسيكي

تركز الحركة الإنسانية على أهمية التعلم كطريقة لتطوير

Q35- Humanism emphasized the importance of learning as a means of improving:

- a- the society
- b- the literature
- c- one's self
- d- classics

الذات

Lecture 14
العقيدة الإنجليزية الريفية كانت اختراع القرن السابع عشر ويمكن تعريفها

Q1- The English 'country-house' poem was an invention of the early seventeenth century and is defined by

- a- its praise of country and its king
- b- its praise of a country-house estate and its (usually male) owner
- c- Building a "Country-House" and eating with its (usually male) owner
- d- Inviting the king to a feast in the "Country-House"

مدح الملاك الريفية وعلاقتها بالرجال

تعتبر الريفية، ببساطة، شراء مودم الزبائن من

Q2- Country-House poetry is: in which poets (sometimes outrageously) flattered patrons in order to:

- a- sit beside the king in the feast
- b- give sponsorship and status from the praised
- c- gain sponsorship and status from the praised
- d- talk about sensitive nature and animals

يكسبوا رعاية ومكانة من الممدوح

لتم بناء الكثير من البيوت من الريف بها

Q3- many houses were built in the countryside as a display of

- a- Wealth
- b- Health
- c- Illness
- d- Liberty

المشراء

يعتبر مالك البيت الريفية

Q4- The owner of a Country-House is considered as:

- a- a poor villager
- b- a lonely old man
- c- a professional poet
- d- a little king

ملك صغير

Q5- Until the nineteenth century the dominating class were: حتى نهاية القرن التاسع عشر كانت الطبقة المسيطرة هي

- a- the landowners ⇒ ملاك الأراضي
- b- the merchants
- c- the poets
- d- the fishermen

Q6- Who is the poet of the to Penshurst من هو شاعر بنزهرست

- a- sir Robert Sidney
- b- Aemilia Lanyer
- c- Ben Jonson ⇒ بن جونسون
- d- Mary Wroth تزوج لنا وحميد لا بن جونسون بأن بنزهرست لم تبني لقياس بتررة ملاكها، ليجيب هو

Q7- The poem of Ben Jonson tells us that Penshurst was not built to show off the wealth of its owners, and is far from ostentatious. And the reason perhaps is:

- a- to prevent peasants' resentment of lavish spending on luxuries by the wealthy
- b- the poet did not like the appearance of sir Sidney's country-house
- c- it is subtle criticism of other, more flamboyant residences
- d- A & C

Q8- of soyle, of ayre, of wood, of water: therein thou art fair
 What does the poet want to say: ماذا يريد ان يقول عن الطبيعة جميلة ولا تحتاج للتجميل

- a- Nature is beautiful and does not need decoration ⇒
- b- Nature is beautiful but needs more decoration
- c- The country-house is much beautiful than nature
- d- The country-house is built from soil, water and wood

Q9- ("At his great birth, where all the Muses met")
 this line dispenses the stereotype (idea) that the village folks (people) are:

- a- Intelligent هذا البيت يزيل الفكرة النمطية بأن القروديين
- b- Unintelligent ⇒ أغبياء
- c- Brave
- d- generous كأنه يعتبر سيد ملاكاً فليل من نموذج لمرسل عمره للطفه لأنه

Q10 - Sir Philip Sidney was seen as the model of a Renaissance man because:

- a- he was a courtier and talented poet كانه أحد رجال البلاط الملكي
- b- he was advisor and Cupbearer to the Queen مخصصه وقتاً لخدمتها
- c- he was a soldier ⇒ لأنه كان جندياً
- d- All True هذه ما يقول بن جونسون بأن بلا أنبه تفقد ظهر أنه تقتل في حسان تجرماً لشدة الإمبر

Q11- When Ben Jonson tells that: rabbits are waiting to be killed, and fish run into the net of a fisher man, he makes Penshurst sound like: هكذا بذلك يجعل بلدة بنزهرست تبدو وكأنها

- a- Utopia ⇒ المدينة المثالية
- b- Hell
- c- Troubling
- d- Boring

ذكر شجرة بيتن والبركان ربما تكون إشارة إلى قصة الجردوس فلن يوسن

Q12- Mentioning the fig and walls could be an allusion to the story of Eden, and then Jonson wants to say that Penshurst:

- a- will stay forever
- b- will end in the some point in future ⇒ ستنتهي في وقت ما من المستقبل
- c- will be full of fig on walls
- d- Sir Sidney is very generous ⇒ كل الناس من جميع الطبقات يريدون أن يجزوا، لا تصفان وهذا يعبر عن مظاهر

Q13- All people from all classes could join the feast. This displays aspect of:

- a- Communism
- b- Capitalism
- c- Communism and Capitalism ⇒ الشيوعية والرأسمالية
- d- Generosity

Q14- Due to Man's greedy nature ⇒ بسبب طبيعة الإنسان

- a- Communism can only fail ⇒ ستنفشل الشيوعية
- b- Capitalism can only fail
- c- Communism will always succeed
- d- A & B ⇒ كلتاها دمج لهما لأن كل منهما رجل متواضع لدرجة أنه تناول العشاء مع الجميع

Q15- The portrayal of the king as humble enough to dine at Penshurst with all classes of people flatters:

- a- Sir Philip Sidney
- b- The Dukes
- c- All classes of people
- d- The king ⇒ الملك

Q16- In the poem of Aemilia Lanyer: ⇒

- a- The nature is stronger than the humans
- b- The nature is at the mercy of humans ⇒ من مهينة أميليا لانير الطبيعة ذميمة لبشر
- c- Nature and humans are in equal power
- d- All True

Q17- The role of country house poems was

- a- to praise and flatter ⇒ كانه دور القصائد الريفية
- b- social criticism ⇒ النقد الاجتماعي
- c- to gain sponsorship ⇒ للحصول على رعاية
- d- All true ⇒ القصائد مؤثرة مثل النقد الاجتماعي

Q18- The poems are effective as social criticism because:

- a- the criticism is obvious
- b- the criticism is not obvious ⇒ النقد غير واضح
- c- usually people read country house poetry to be provided with political or social insights
- d- life in country-house is trouble-free

اسئلة الاخت الراجية خير
تنسيق اخوكم المعتقل
لا تنسوننا من صالح الدعاء

Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?
 Thou art more lovely and more temperate:
 Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,
 And summer's lease hath all too short a date:
 Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines,
 And often is his gold complexion dimm'd: 6
 And every fair from fair sometime declines,
 By chance, or nature's changing course un-
 trimm'd;
 But thy eternal summer shall not fade,
 Nor lose possession of that fair thou ow'st,
 Nor shall death brag thou wander'st in his
 shade,
 When in eternal lines to time thou grow'st; 12
 So long as men can breathe, or eyes can see,
 So long lives this, and this gives life to thee.

- Read the following sonnet by William Shakespeare
 and then answer the questions below:

1. What does the poet mean by the expression "the eye of heaven"?

- a. Rain
- b. The sun ⇒ الشمس "العين السماء"
- c. His beloved's eyes
- d. Clouds in the sky

2. The poet describes his beloved as being lovely and "temperate". Which of the following words means "temperate" more than the others?

- a. sober
- b. moderate ⇒ المعتدل "temperate" تعني معتدل
- c. impatient
- d. angry

3. How many direct references does the poet make to summer throughout this sonnet?

كم مره ذكر الشاعر الصيف بشكل مباشر

- a. I
b. II
c. III ⇒ ثلاث
d. none

الواجب الثاني

1. The Renaissance means :

معنى "عصر النهضة"

- a. the end of the Middle Ages. ⇒ نهاية عصر الظلام
b. the Early modern Times.
c. rebirth of Western learning and culture. ⇒ بداية عصر إمدائه
d. all these things.

2. The Renaissance first began in:

- a. Germany.
b. Italy. ⇒ إيطاليا
c. Britain.
d. Constantinople.

إعادة بعث التعليم والثقافة الغربية

بدأ عصر النهضة في

3. "The Passionate Shepherd to His Love" is an example of:

- قهيدة "من اراعى لوفيقته ان حببته مشا كل
a. narrative poetry
b. lyric poetry
c. pastoral poetry ⇒ الشعر اراعوي
d. a sonnet

الواجب الثالث

Read the following (Sonnet no. 55) by Shakespeare and then answer the questions that follow.

Not marble, nor the gilded monuments
Of princes, shall outlive this powerful rhyme;
But you shall shine more bright in these contents
Than unswept stone, besmeared with sluttish time.

When wasteful war shall statues overturn, 5
And broils root out the work of masonry,
Nor Mars his sword nor war's quick fire shall burn
The living record of your memory.

'Gainst death and all-oblivious enmity
Shall you pace forth; your praise shall still find room 10
Even in the eyes of all posterity
That wear this world out to the ending doom.

So, till the judgment that yourself arise,
You live in this, and dwell in lovers' eyes.

1. Who is the speaker of this poem?

من ملتحق بها - لغيره

c. the writer's lover

b. a friend of the poet

d. a lover and a poet

a. William Shakespeare

العاشق والعارف

2. To whom is the poem addressed (spoken)?

c. the reader

لمن تحت هذه القهبة موجه

b. a beautiful but coy woman

a. an idealized friend or lover of the speaker

d. the dark lady

الهدية بلثام

أي من ثنائه يهتف موهوب القهبة

3. Which of the following best describes the theme of the poem?

c. Memory lives on.

a. War is wasteful and destructive.

d. A poet can overcome death.

b. Poetry and the memory of the person about whom this poem is written will outlast material things.

4. Which of the following best identifies the subject of sonnet 55?

a. time and war

b. the memory of the speaker's beloved

d. death and love

c. the immortality of lovers