



أسئلة اجتهديه لمحاضرات مقرر

الفكر والثقافة الانجليزية

English Thought and Culture

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٢٠١٧ - ١٤٣٩

النسخة الثالثة من المحاضرة الاولى الى التاسعة

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تنسيق/ سكرتير الخير

لا يراك الله الا محسنا

المحاضرة الاولى

- 1- What are the origins of English language and where was it first spoken?
English is a West Germanic language, English language was first spoken in England
- 2- Mention some nations that their inhabitants were spoken English as a first language ?
United Kingdom, the United States, Canada, Australia, Ireland, New Zealand and a number of Caribbean nations
- 3- What is the third most common native language in the world ?
English
- 4- Fill the gaps :
The English language is the third most common native language in the world
The first most common native language in the world is Mandarin Chinese
The second most common native language in the world is Spanish
- 5- What is the official language of the European union, many commonwealth and United Nations?
English language
- 6- Circle the correct answer : English language is the official language....
- in schools all over the worlds
- in the developing countries
- **in many world organizations**
- 7- What is the language that people learn as a second.....language?
English
- 8- Where did English language arise in the world ?
English arose in the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms of England

9- Fill the gaps:

- what is called now south-east Scotland , it was kingdom of Anglo-Saxon in England
- English arose in the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms of England and what is now south-east Scotland

10- What is the main influence that have helped English language to become propagative in the world ?

**The extensions of powerful countries like Great Britain and the United Kingdom
17 – mid 20 th century and of the United States since the mid-20th century**

11- What are the countries that its extension helped the spread of the English language and ,caused the spread of the English language to become a leading language in the world ?

Great Britain , the United Kingdom and the United States

12- What is the Definition of thought ?

- Generally refers to any mental or intellectual activity involving an individual's subjective consciousness
- Refer either to the act of thinking or the resulting ideas or arrangements of ideas
- Similar concepts include cognition, consciousness, and imagination
- Thought underlies almost all human actions and interactions

13- What are the similar concepts to thought?

Cognition, consciousness, and imagination

14- Fill the gaps:

- Because thought underlies almost all human actions and interactions, understanding its physical and metaphysical origins.

15- Circle the correct answer- **Thought:**

- **Generally refers to any mental or intellectual activity**
- Complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, law, morals, custom
- Make sense of or model the world in different ways

16- What is the characteristic of thinking ?

- Make sense of or model the world in different ways, and to represent or interpret it in ways that are significant to them
- Make sense of the world accord with their needs, attachments, objectives, plans

17- What is the definition of culture ?

Culture is "that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, law, morals, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society

18- Culture is "that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, law, morals, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society
Who is the person that defined this definition from his view ?

Edward B. Tylor

19- Circle the correct answer. **Culture:**

- make sense of or model the world in different ways
- **Any capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society**
- Underlies almost all human actions and interactions

20- What are factors influencing the English Thought & Culture?

- Invasions
- Roman & Greek teachings
- Religions
- Theories, Movements, & Revolutions Media & Technology
- Geography and location.
- Contributions of other nations and cultures

21- When did English became widespread all over the world?

From the 17th century to the mid-20th century, via the British Empire, and of the United States since the mid-20th century.

المحاضرة الثانية والثالثة

1- The entry by Germanic and Normans to others' land considered as

- **Invasions factor.**
 - Religions factors.
 - Contributions of other nations.
 - Contributions of other cultures.
-

2- Who did **invade Britain** and in which area?

- Germanic invaders entered Britain on the east and south coasts.
-

3- When did the invaders entered in to Britain?

- In the 5th century.
-

4- Fill the gap :

- In the 5th century the **Germanic** invaders overran the **east** and **south** coasts of **Britain** .
 - Many cultural, social, economic, military and political events led to the development of English from its **Germanic roots**.
-

5- In which events did the Germanic develop in English ?

- In cultural, social, economic, military and political events.
-

6- Fill the gap

- People of Britain talked Old English in **Anglo-Saxon** era.
 - Some people in England talked the Middle English in **Normans** period .
-

7- **MENTION** the tribes of Germanic who invaded the Britain?

- Angles, Jutes and Saxons .**
-

8- The 3 tribes who conquered east and south coast of Britain in 5 century are ...

- **Germanic**
- Normans
- French
- Scotch

9- The Angles , Jutes and Saxons tribes were spoken of

-**Germanic origin**

-Franch

-Greek

-All of above

10- Words like: be , strong , water and mine its roots from

- Angles.

- **Germanic origin – old English.**

- French.

- Roman.

11- What is the name of the Duke of Normandy ?

William.

12- When William did conquered England?

In 1066.

13- The Duke of Normandy invaded:

-**England .**

-Britain .

-France.

14- The conquerors in 1100 -1500 era called:

- Germanic

- **Normans**

- British

15- What kind of language did the Normans bring with them when they invaded England?

French language.

16- The French language was used by a specific class who were they ?

The Royal Court, and the ruling and business classes.

17- In the Middle English period there was linguistic class division , How ?

In that period there was the lower classes spoke English and the upper classes spoke French.

18- During Middle English era in English there was a period that characterized by

- all people spoke English and French.
 - Many civil war occurred .
 - The lower classes spoke French .
 - **The lower class spoke English and the upper spoke French.**
-

19- What kind of language was dominating in 14 century in Britain ?

English

20- In which century became the English language dominant in Britain ?

In 14 century.

21- Fill the gap :

In the 14th century English became dominant in Britain again, but with many French words added.

22- What are the characteristics of Early Modern English period ?

- (the Great Vowel Shift) started, with vowels being pronounced shorter and shorter.
 - The British had contact with many peoples from around the world.
 - The Renaissance of Classical learning.
 - Many new words and phrases entered the language.
 - The invention of printing.
 - There was a common language in print.(WHICH WAS ENGLISH)
-

23- In which era did the Early Modern English occur :

- 1100 -1500
 - **-1500-1800*****
 - 450-1100
 - 14 century
-

24- What did make the English language a common language in 16 century ?

The invention of printing.

25- The invention of printing contributed to the development of many things
give examples >>

- Books became cheaper.
- More people learned to read.
- Printing also brought standardization to English.
- Spelling and grammar became fixed.
- The dialect of London, where most publishing houses were became the standard.
- In 1604 the first English dictionary was published. .

26- When was the first English dictionary published ? and where ?
In 1604 , in Britain .

27- When did the late modern English start ?

- 1800 *
- 1600
- 1500 - 1800

28- What is the main difference between Early Modern English and Late Modern English?
Is vocabulary , late Modern English has many more words.

29- What did make Late Modern English has many more words than Early Modern English?

There are 2 main principal factors:

Firstly, the Industrial Revolution and technology created a need for new words,
Secondly, the British Empire at its height covered one quarter of the earth's surface, and the English language adopted foreign words from many countries.

30- The reason behind the plenty of words that the Late Modern English have is :

- Many schools and scholars were speared around the Britain .
- **The Industrial Revolution and technology created a need for new words.**
- Because of printing .

31- Fill the gap :

- American English is more like the English of **Shakespeare** than modern British English is.
- British called the expressions of the English colonization of North America "**Americanisms**"
- Some "Americanisms" are **original British** expressions like ,(trash for rubbish) but British lost them and the colonization of North America preserved them .

- 32- Which the one of these languages had an influence on American English:
- Greek
 - **Spanish**
 - Arabic
-

- 33- What did make the Spanish language entered to the English was :
- **The settlement of the American West.**
 - The scholarships that given to scholars.
 - The invasion of Spanish.
 - Through the slave trade.
-

- 34- What did make the French words entered to the English was :
- Through the slave trade.
 - The settlement of the American West.
 - **Through Louisiana .**
 - Through the goods trade.
-

- 35- What did make the West African words entered to the English was:
- The settlement of the American West.
 - The scholarships that given to scholars .
 - **Through the slave trade.**
 - Industrial Revolution and technology.
-

- 36- What is the most type of English language that has influencing these days ?
American English.
-

- 37- What is the main reason that led the American English to have a particular influence?
Because USA's dominance of cinema, television, popular music, trade and technology (including the Internet).
-

- 38- Mention some other varieties of English language except American English ?
Australian English, New Zealand English, Canadian English, South African English, Indian English and Caribbean English.
-

1- Fill the gaps :

English is considered a **Germanic** language, but has been strongly influenced by **French**. French is a **Romance** language ,from **Rome**, which had much geographical cross over with **Greece**

2- When did the ancient Greek philosophy arise ?

In the 6 century

3- The ancient Greek philosophy continued through the period.

- A- Germanic
- B- Hellenistic**
- C- Normandy
- D- 6 century

4- Ancient Greece was incorporated in

- A- in the Roman Empire**
- B- in the Greek Empire
- C- in England empire

5- Fill the gaps :

Many philosophers today maintain that **Greek** philosophy has influenced much of **Western** thought since its inception

6- "The safest general characterization of the European philosophical tradition is that it consists of a series of footnotes to Plato. **Who did note that once ?**

Alfred Whitehead

7- Fill the gaps:

The influence of Greek philosophy uninterruptedly continued from ancient Greek and Hellenistic philosophers, to the European Renaissance and Enlightenment.

8- Socrates he was a

- A- classical Greek Athenian philosopher**
 - B- classical Roman Athenian philosopher
 - C- mathematician
 - D- Actors
-

9- Socrates was.....

- A- A student of Plato
 - B- A priest
 - C- A philosopher known through the accounts of later classical writers such as , Plato**
 - D- A very famous writing thought his novels .
-

10- Plato and Xenophon were :

- A- Play characters
 - B- student of Aristotle
 - C- students of Alfred Whitehead
 - D- student of Socrates**
-

11- Plays of his contemporary Aristophanes was one of the reasons that.....

- A- Helped to establish theaters in the Roman Empire
- B- Helped him to make a fortune
- C- let Aristotle to became a renowned person**
- D- Made Aristotle as an enigmatic figure.

12- Aristotle was a mysterious figure but the accounts of later classical writers caused his fame and

- A- **the plays of his contemporary Aristophanes.**
 - B- Cause of his ideas about metaphysics
 - C- His writing about Plato
 - D- Debates with Emperor Constantine
-

13- Fill the gaps

Many would claim that **Plato's dialogues** are the most **comprehensive** accounts of Socrates to **survive** from antiquity.

14 - What did make Socrates to survive from antiquity?

Plato's dialogues

15 - How did Plato's dialogues portray Socrates ?

Socrates has become renowned for his contribution to the field of ethics .

16- Platonic Socrates who lends his name to the concept.....

- A- Of Socratic irony
 - B- Of the Socratic method
 - C- Of elenchus
 - D- All of above**
-

17- What are the concepts that lend Socrates' name to them ?

The concepts of Socratic irony and the Socratic method, or elenchus.

18- What is the Socratic method, or elenchus?

It is a type of pedagogy in which a series of questions are asked not only to draw individual answers, but also to encourage fundamental insight into the issue at hand.

19- The aim of the Socratic method, or elenchus is

- A- To draw individual answers from his students
- B- To encourage fundamental insight into the issue
- C- To choose the best students of his class

D- A + B

20- Socrates made important and lasting contributions in many fields what were they ?

In fields of epistemology and logic .

21- The influence of Socrates's ideas and his approach remains strong in providing a foundation for much **western philosophy** that followed.

22- Plato was.....

- A- A teacher of Socrates
- B- Emperor of the Roma
- C- A mathematician only
- D- A Classical Greek philosopher, mathematician.**

23- What was the name of Plato's mentor?

Socrates

24- Who was the founder of the Academy in Athens ?

Plato

25- Who did establish first institution of higher learning in the Western world ?

Plato

26- Fill the gaps

Along with his mentor, Socrates, and his student, Aristotle, Plato helped to lay the foundations of Western philosophy and science.

27- What is The best explanation of this phrase "The safest general characterization of the European philosophical tradition is that it consists of a series of footnotes to Plato"?

It is not mean the systematic scheme of thought, which scholars have doubtfully extracted from his writings. It refers to the wealth of general ideas scattered through them.

28- Where can we touch the Plato's sophistication as a writer ?

In his Socratic dialogues.

29- How many Socratic dialogues did Plato write ?

Thirty-six dialogues

30- Plato had Letters

A- 13

B- 30

C- 35

D- 40

ملاحظة/ في النسخة القديمة لملف الاسئلة كان الجواب لهذا السؤال هو ٣٦ وتم تعديل الخطأ والصحيح ١٣

31- What did let to several conventions regarding the naming and referencing of Plato's texts?

Because Plato's writings have been published in several fashions.

تمت

المحاضرة الخامسة والسادسة

1- Aristotle was

- A- **a Greek philosopher, and a student of Plato**
 - B- a Greek philosopher, and a student of Socrates
 - C- a Greek philosopher, and a student of Xenophon
 - D- a Greek philosopher, and a student of Alexander
-

2- Fill the gap :

Aristotle was teacher of **Alexander the Great**

3- Mention the subjects that Aristotle wrote about.....

He covered many subjects, including physics, metaphysics, poetry, theater, music, logic, linguistics, politics, government, ethics, biology, and zoology.

4- Who was the first one that created a comprehensive system of Western philosophy?

Aristotle

5- Aristotle was the first one who

- A- discovered unknown animals
 - B- set up an institution of higher learning in the Western world
 - C- established zoology
 - D- **created a comprehensive system of Western philosophy**
-

6- Fill the gaps :

The comprehensive system of Western philosophy that Aristotle created was encompassing **morality**, **aesthetic s**, **logic**, **science**, **politics**, and **metaphysics**.

7- Fill the gaps :

Aristotle's views on the physical sciences profoundly shaped medieval scholarship , and his works contain the earliest known formal study of logic. This study of logic was incorporated in the late 19th century into modern formal logic.

8- When did the observations of Aristotle were confirmed accurately?

Only in the 19th century

9- Aristotle also had views in metaphysics, Aristotelianism had a profound influence on...

A- Christian theology

B- Logic

C- Theater

D- comprehensive system of Western philosophy

10- Who were the first to develop democracy?

The Greeks

11- Fill the gaps :

The American political system is profoundly influenced by ideas from ancient Greece and Rome.

12- Fill the gaps :

Americans' ideas about democracy and republican government come from these ancient governments and their values of citizen participation and limited government originate in these ancient societies.

13- What is the type of education which the founders of the United States had all received?

A classical education. As they were forming their own ideas about the world, they were learning about and absorbing the ideals of ancient Greece and Rome.

14- When The founders were building the foundations of American government, they looked to.....

A- law books all over the world to avoid other nations' mistakes

B- ancient Greece and Rome for inspiration

C- their own ideas and believes

D- Sermons and religious stories

15- Talk about The Roman Empire , at its height?

The Roman Empire, at its height, included about a fourth of Europe, much of the Middle East, and the entire northern coastal area of Africa. Its millions of people spoke many languages and worshipped different gods.

16- Although millions of Roman people spoke many languages and worshipped different gods , they were united How come ?

The military power and government of the Romans united them

17- Fill the gap :

The city of Rome grew from **a farming village**

18- Where the capital of the huge Roman Empire was located?

in central Italy

19- When did the Roman Empire fell ?

- A- almost 1500 years ago
 - B- almost 1550 years ago
 - C- almost 1555 years ago
 - D- almost 1005 years ago
-

20- How does the Roman empire influences our lives ?

More than 300 million persons speak languages directly related to Latin.
Also, Roman law provided the basis of the law of most European and American nations.

21- The language of the roman empire was..

- A- English
 - B- Germanic
 - C- **Latin**
 - D- Old English
-

22- Many words in English and in other languages come from?

Latin

23- What was the religion that became the state religion of the Roman Empire?

The Christianity

24- When did the Christianity become the state religion of the Roman Empire?

In 380 AD

25- What is the name of the Roman Emperor who converted his religion to Christianity?

Constantine

26- When did the Roman Emperor convert his religion to Christianity?

In, or about, 312 AD

27- The religion which has a **long history** in Europe is

- A- Hinduism
 - B- Buddhism
 - C- Judaism**
 - D- Islam
-

28- The influence ofon ETC & Europe in General

- A- Islam and Muslims**
 - B- Judaism and Jewish
 - C- Spain and Muslims
 - D- Christianity
-

29- During (711 – 1492) In which land that became the center or torch of light, knowledge, & sciences for all Europe :

- A- Greece
 - B- Roma
 - C- Andalusia**
 - D- Franc
-

30- Fill the gap

Jewish populations had existed in Europe, especially in the area of the former **Roman Empire** from very early times.

Al-Andalus became the center or torch of light, **knowledge**, & **sciences** for all Europe.

تمت

1- Paganism , Atheism ,Hinduism, Buddhism **These are**

- Philosophers
 - Plato's dialogues
 - **Religions & Beliefs**
 - Courtiers
-

2- Believing in or worshipping idols, statues, plants, rocks, mountains, rivers, animals, or other objects .

- **Paganism**
 - Atheism
 - Buddhism
 - Hinduism
-

3- Fill the gaps:

- Atheism is the rejection of belief in the existence of deities
 - Specifically the position that there are no deities (gods) is Atheism
-

4- When was the existence of God so universally accepted in the western world ?

Before the 18th century

5- What are the main ideas about Darwin's Theory of Evolution ?

1. **natural selection**
2. **chance,**
3. **human evolution from (ape) .**

6- Natural selection this idea related to....

- Atheism
 - **Darwin's Theory of Evolution**
 - Plato's Socrates
 - Socratic method
-

7- One of the concepts of Darwin's theory of evolution...

- human evolution from (Puma)
 - **human evolution from (ape)**
 - human evolution from (pika_)
 - all of the above
-

8- They believe in many gods.

- Paganism
 - Atheism
 - Buddhism
 - **Hinduism**
-

9- Buddha was taken as god

- Paganism
 - Atheism
 - **Buddhism**
 - Hinduism
-

10- Belief in one God for the Jews only!

- Christianity
- Trinity
- **Judaism**
- Jews

11- Fill the gaps:

Trinity means God the father ,God the sons and God the holy spirits .

12- Trinity related to.....

- **Christianity**
 - **Judaism**
 - **Buddhism**
 - **Hinduism**
-

13- Belief in one true God (Allah) for all related to ...

- **Islam**
- Christianity
- Judaism
- Trinity

تمت

ملاحظة

المحاضرة الثامنة

نزلت مراجعة لما سبق

1- Charles Darwin was

- A French naturalist.
- **A British naturalist.**
- A British philosopher
- A French doctor

2- Charles Darwin proposed the theory of biological evolution by

- "descent with modification"
- Atheism
- Chance
- **natural selection**

3- Darwin defined evolution as

- **"descent with modification"**
- natural selection
- led to Atheism
- all of the above

4- What is the idea (concept) of "descent with modification" ?

The concept is the species change over time, give rise to new species, and share a common ancestor.

5- What was the result of Darwin's theory?

His theory led to Atheism.

6- Darwin's theory led to

- **Atheism**
- French Revolution
- believe in God
- to many wars

7- One of Darwin's idea

- your great-great-great-ancestor was not a monkey
 - **your great-great-great-ancestor was a monkey**
 - to make the ordinary people gain more power
 - prosiest to have power and political rights
-

8- Before Darwin's theory most European countries

- Were atheism
 - Were secular
 - Were in wars
 - **believe in God**
-

9- What is called the period of radical change in France?

The French Revolution.

10- Fill the gaps

The French Revolution (was a period of radical social, cultural, and political change in France that had a major impact on France and throughout the rest of Europe).

11- The French Revolution had a major impact on France and throughout the rest of

- **Europe**
- World
- Greece
- Roma

12- The French Revolution was a revaluation in France

- From 17899 to 1798
 - From 1889 to 1899
 - From 1700 to 1701
 - **From 1789 to 1799**
-

13- What were the results of The French Revolution?

It led to the end of the King, and to many wars.

14- When did The French Revolution end?

In November 1799 when Napoleon Bonaparte took power.

15- The French Revolution ended when

- Charles Darwin proposed the theory
 - **Napoleon Bonaparte took power**
 - Charles Darwin took power
 - All of the above are incorrect
-

16- Who did become the Emperor of France when The French Revolution ended?

Napoleon Bonaparte.

17- Napoleon Bonaparte became Emperor in

- 1789.
- **1799****
- 1788 .
- In 20th century.

18- Before 1789, France was ruled by

- Greek and roman .
 - **the nobles and the Catholic Church.**
 - the government of England .
 - Napoleon Bonaparte.
-

19- Fill the gaps

Before **1789**, France was ruled by the **nobles** and the **Catholic Church**.

20- What was the idea of The French Revolution?

The idea was to make the ordinary people gain more power.

21- How did The French Revolution impact on most of the European countries at that time?

Many people in that countries were prosiest to have power and political rights.

22- What does mean by The Renaissance ?

A cultural movement – from the 14th to the 17th century.

23- The Renaissance beginning

- from the 17th to the end of 17th century
 - from the 17th to the 18th century
 - in 18 century until these days
 - **from the 14th to the 17th century**
-

24- In which country did The Renaissance begin ? and in which age ?

In Italy in the Late Middle Ages.

25- Fill the gaps:

The Renaissance regarded as the cultural bridge between the Middle Ages and modern history.

The Renaissance started as a cultural movement in Italy in the Medieval period and later spread to the rest of Europe, marking the beginning of the Modern age.

26- What did characterizes the Renaissance?

It encompassed the flowering of Latin languages, a change in the artistic style and gradual, widespread educational reform.

27- The flowering of Latin languages, a change in the artistic style and gradual, widespread educational reform happened

- **In The Renaissance period .**
 - In Old English 450 – 1100 AD.
 - After The French Revolution ended period.
 - During The French Revolution.
-

28- What did make The Renaissance is probably best known?

It is known for its artistic developments and for the development of 'Humanism' .

29- What is the development of 'Humanism' ?

It is a movement which emphasized the importance of creating citizens who were able to engage in the civil life of their community.