



الشعر الإنجليزي

اسئلة اختبارات سابقة لمقرر (الشعر الإنجليزي)

- تم إفراد اسئلة كل محاضرة بجدول منفصل -

د. إبراهيم الشناوي

الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٥-١٤٣٦ هـ

ملاحظات:

- الأسئلة التي تم حلها هي من اسئلة الفصل الثاني للأعوام التالية ١٤٣٢-١٤٣٣ هـ، ١٤٣٣-١٤٣٤ هـ، ١٤٣٤-١٤٣٥ هـ، من نفس الدكتور.

Lecture 01

No.	Question	Answer	Other options	Lec.#
01.	William Blake died in A. 1827 B. 1828 C. 1824 D. 1825	1827		
02.	<u>The Little Black Boy</u> was written by A. Wordsworth B. Byron C. Blake D. Shelly	Blake		
03.	Romantic Poetry rational intellect as the only source of poetry. A. Accepted B. Adopted C. Rejected D. Considered	Rejected		
04.	Romantic Poetry reject as the only source of poetry. A. emotions B. negotiations C. speech D. rational intellect	rational intellect		
05.	Poetry to the Romantics is an expression of A. Anger B. Happiness C. Hatred D. Emotions	Emotions		
06.	The consider poetry as an expression of emotions. A. Post moderns B. Romantics C. Victorians D. Moderns	Romantics		
07.	<u>The Little Black Boy</u> is one of the	Song of Innocence		



	<p>A. Songs of Innocence B. Songs of Pleasure C. Songs of Tragedy D. Songs of Experience</p>			
08.	<p>To the Romantics, nature..... 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. D. Cannot share with the poet his joys and sorrows only.</p>	Can share with the poet his joys and sorrows only.		
09.	<p>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.</p>	Can share with the poet his joys and sorrows.		
10.	<p>According to Blake, the body is A. A nightmare B. A passing car C. A colored cloud D. A sweet dream</p>	A colored cloud		
11.	<p>The body in "<u>The Little Black Boy</u>" is A. A sweet dream B. A nightmare C. A colored cloud D. A passing car</p>	A colored cloud		
12.	<p>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</p>	Close repetition of consonant sounds		
13.	<p>A Close repetition of consonant sounds A. Simile B. Malapropism C. Metaphor D. Alliteration</p>	Alliteration		
14.	The influence of the Romantic Movement	Can be felt everywhere in literature		

	<p>A. Goes side by side with the Modern Poetry</p> <p>B. Contradicts the Victorian Movement</p> <p>C. Doesn't exist anymore</p> <p>D. Can be felt everywhere in literature</p>			
15.	<p>The Romantic Movement's impact</p> <p>A. Contradicts the Victorian Movement</p> <p>B. Doesn't exist anymore</p> <p>C. Can be felt everywhere in literature</p> <p>D. Goes side by side with the Modern Poetry</p>	Can be felt everywhere in literature		

Lecture 02

No.	Question	Answer	Other options	Lec.#
16.	<p><u>The Little Blake Boy</u> is a story of a boy who</p> <p>A. Came to Know some aliens</p> <p>B. Came to Know his neighbors</p> <p>C. Came to Know his own identity</p> <p>D. Came to Know his country</p>	Came to Know his own identity		
17.	<p>The boy in <u>The Little Blake Boy</u> is striving to</p> <p>A. know some aliens</p> <p>B. know his own identity</p> <p>C. know his neighbors</p> <p>D. know his country</p>	know his own identity		
18.	<p>The rhyme scheme in <u>The Little Black Boy</u> is</p> <p>A. ABBA</p> <p>B. AABB</p> <p>C. ABAB</p> <p>D. AACC</p>	ABAB		



Lecture 03

No.	Question	Answer	Other options	Lec.#
19.	<p>"The Tyger is a poem made of questions. There are no less than question marks.</p> <p>A. Fifteen B. Fourteen C. Twelve D. Thirteen</p>	Thirteen		
20.	<p>..... is a poem made of questions. There are no less than thirteen question marks.</p> <p>A. The Rainbow B. Next Please C. The Eagle D. The Tyger</p>	The Tyger		
21.	<p>Blake is one of the prominent figures of the</p> <p>A. Roman age B. Modern age C. Romantic Age D. Victorian age</p>	Romantic Age		
22.	<p>An example of metaphor in "The Tyger is</p> <p>A. Comparison of the tiger and his eyes to the lion. B. Comparison of the tiger and his eyes to fire. C. Comparison of the tiger to ice. D. Comparison of the tiger and his eyes to the rainbow.</p>	Comparison of the tiger and his eyes to fire.		
23.	<p>Comparison of the tiger and his eyes to fire an example of in "The Tyger</p> <p>A. Simile B. Alliteration C. Metaphor D. Personification</p>	Metaphor		
24.	<p>The poem "The Tyger" contains of</p> <p>A. Three stanzas B. Five stanzas C. Two stanzas</p>	Six stanzas		



	D. Six stanzas			
25.	The deeper meaning of the " <u>The Tyger</u> " is A. An image of the poet's himself. B. An embodiment of God's creative ability. C. An image of the wild life. D. An image of the tiger.	An embodiment of God's creative ability.		
26.	An embodiment of God's creative ability expresses the meaning of <u>The Tyger</u> A. peripheral B. external C. superficial D. deeper	deeper		

Lecture 04

No.	Question	Answer	Other options	Lec.#
27.	" <u>Daffodils</u> " is about the everlasting effect of on man A. Mashed B. Sickness C. Admire D. Nature	Nature		
28.	The strong influence of on man is obviously clear in " <u>Daffodils</u> ". A. sickness B. machine C. nature D. animals	nature		
29.	" <u>Daffodils</u> " illustrates Wordsworth's theory of A. Poetic creation B. Poetic participation C. Poetic demonstration D. Dramatic action	Poetic creation		



30.	Poetic creation is an obvious demonstration of in <u>Daffodils</u> ". A. Byron's theory B. Wordsworth's theory C. Blake's theory D. Coleridge's theory	Wordsworth's theory		
31.	" <u>Daffodils</u> " is one of the most popular poems of the A. Post Victorian age B. Victorian age C. Romantic age D. Modern age	Romantic age		
32.	" <u>Daffodils</u> " belongs to the A. Post Victorian age B. Victorian age C. Modern age D. Romantic age	Romantic age		
33.	After returning back to his ordinary life, Wordsworth the beautiful sight of the flowers. A. recollected B. forgot C. disregard D. overlooked	recollected		
34.	Wordsworth recalled the beautiful sight of after returning home. A. his family B. the eagle C. flowers D. his daughters	flowers		
35.	William Wordsworth was born in A. 1773 B. 1770 C. 1771 D. 1772	1770		
36.	" <u>Daffodils</u> " that reminds us about the arrival of the season.	Spring		



	A. Winter B. Autumn C. Spring D. Summer			
37.	The golden flowers in " <u>Daffodils</u> " were tossing their A. Hands B. Heads C. Legs D. Shoulders	Heads		
38.	In the heads of the flowers were tossing. A. The Rainbow B. The flowers C. Daffodils D. To Daffodils	Daffodils		

Lecture 05

No.	Question	Answer	Other options	Lec.#
39.	The rhyme scheme in " <u>The Rainbow</u> " is A. Abccabedd B. Aaccabdd C. Abcdaeedd D. Abbcabedd	Abccabedd		
40.	For Wordsworth, Nature was his main source of A. disappointment B. spiritual comfort C. grief D. sadness	spiritual comfort		
41. for Wordsworth, was his main source of spiritual comfort. A. Travelling B. Nature C. Family D. Marriage	Nature		



Lecture 06

No.	Question	Answer	Other options	Lec.#
42.	Byron was born in A. 1788 B. 1789 C. 1791 D. 1790	1788		
43.	The theme of " <u>She Walks in Beauty</u> " is the woman's A. Ugliness B. Internal beauty only C. external beauty only D. Internal and external beauty	Internal and external beauty		
44. is the central idea in " <u>She Walks in Beauty</u> ". A. Internal and external beauty B. Ugliness C. external beauty only D. Internal beauty only	Internal and external beauty		
45.	According to Byron, the beauty of the soul is important than physical beauty. A. More B. The same C. Less D. Equal	More		
46.	Byron believes that the beauty of is more important than physical beauty. A. Soul B. Words C. Nature D. Face	Soul		



47.	<p>According to Byron the beauty of the night is that of the day.</p> <p>A. Equal to B. Less tender than C. More tender than D. Not compared to</p>	More tender than		
48.	<p>To Byron the beauty of the night is that of more tender than</p> <p>A. Morning B. the day C. The dawn D. Evening</p>	the day		
49.	<p>In <u>She Walks in Beauty</u> the rhyme scheme of the first stanza is</p> <p>A. Abbabb B. Ababab C. Aabbcc D. Aabcbc</p>	Ababab		
50.	<p>ABABAB is the rhyme scheme of the in <u>She Walks in Beauty</u></p> <p>A. Third stanza B. Fourth stanza C. First stanza D. Second stanza</p>	First stanza		
51.	<p>"<u>She Walks in Beauty</u>" is a poem.</p> <p>A. dramatic B. lyric C. tragic D. comic</p>	lyric		
52.	<p>In <u>She Walks in Beauty</u> an example of is comparing the movement of the beautiful woman to the movement of the skies.</p> <p>A. Metonymy B. Metaphor C. Simile</p>	Simile		



	D. Personification		
53.	An example of simile in <u>She Walks in Beauty</u> is comparing the movement of the beautiful to the movement of the skies. A. picture B. woman C. land D. eyes	woman	
54.	"She Walks in Beauty" was written in A. 1816 B. 1813 C. 1815 D. 1814	1814	

Lecture 07

No.	Question	Answer	Other options	Lec.#
55.	<u>"WHEN WE TWO PARTED"</u> is a poem divided into stanzas. A. Seven B. Six C. Four D. Five	Four		
56.	<u>"When we two parted"</u> is all the time giving the feeling of the that the poet has. A. Exuberance B. Cheerfulness C. Gladness D. Pain	Pain		
57.	The poet in <u>"When we two parted"</u> is always having A. Exuberance B. Pain C. Cheerfulness D. Gladness	Pain		



58.	In " <u>When We Two Parted</u> " Shares sadness with the poet. A. The wife B. A friend C. Nature D. The neighbor	Nature		
59.	Nature in " <u>When We Two Parted</u> " shares his sadness. A. The neighbor B. The friend C. No man D. The poet	The poet		
60.	In " <u>When We Two Parted</u> " the woman's name is to the poet's ear A. Noise B. A ping C. A Knell D. A Kick	A Knell		
61.	In " <u>When We Two Parted</u> ", the is a knell to the poet's ear A. woman's ear B. woman's hair C. woman's name D. woman's nose	woman's name		
62.	In " <u>When We Two Parted</u> " the..... verse of the poem is also the title of the poem. A. Third B. Second C. Fourth D. First	First		
63.	The title of " <u>When We Two Parted</u> " is the same as the verse of the poem A. Third B. First C. Fourth D. Second	First		



Lecture 08

No.	Question	Answer	Other options	Lec.#
64.	In <u>Ode to a Skylark</u> , the poet contrasts the sorrow and suffering of mankind with the unspeakable of the bird. A. Hoy B. Coy C. Joy D. Toy	Joy		
65.	The unspeakable of the bird, In Ode to a Skylark, is compared with the of the mankind. A. Happiness B. Pleasure C. Sadness D. Cheerfulness	Sadness		
66.	To the poet, the skylark is not a bird but A. A planet B. A mother C. A plane D. A spirit	A spirit		
67.	The poet considers the skylark as A. A plane B. A planet C. A spirit D. A mother	A spirit		
68.	<u>Ode To Skylark</u> was written by A. Wordsworth B. Shelly C. Byron D. Keats	Shelly		
69.	When singing, the skylark A. suffers greatly B. exerts no efforts C. feels pain D. exerts efforts	exerts no efforts 00:32:30 بالمحاضرة المسجلة بالوقت		



70.	The skylark exerts no efforts when A. flying B. running C. eating D. singing	singing		
-----	--	---------	--	--

Lecture 09

No.	Question	Answer	Other options	Lec.#
71.	The skylark, in <u>Ode to a skylark</u> , does not experience which human beings experience. A. sorrow B. elation C. merriness D. ecstasy	sorrow		
72.	In <u>Ode to a skylark</u> , the of human beings is not affecting the happiness of the skylark. A. ecstasy B. merriness C. sorrow D. elation	sorrow		
73.	The skylark has a deeper knowledge of the mystery of death than A. domestic animals B. wild animals C. other birds D. human beings	human beings		
74.	Human beings have slight knowledge of the mystery of death than A. the skylark B. wild animals C. vulture D. lions	the skylark		



75.	The skylark is like pouring forth her love into sweet songs. A. An alien B. An old woman C. A maiden D. An ugly girl	A maiden		
76.	A maiden is likened to the skylark flowing her into sweet songs. A. Love B. Money C. Voice D. Water	Love		

Lecture 10

No.	Question	Answer	Other options	Lec.#
77.	Faith in the reality of progress was the main characteristic of the A. Modern Victorian Age B. Early romantic Age C. Late Victorian Age D. Early Victorian Age	Early Victorian Age		
78.	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	Faith in the reality of progress		
79.	The Victorian Age was an age of A. moderate religious belief B. weak religious belief C. no religious belief D. strong religious belief	weak religious belief		



80.	Weak religious belief was a main characteristics in the A. Post Victorian B. Romantic poetry C. Modern Poetry D. Victorian poetry	Victorian poetry		
81.	The Victorian Poetry was an age of changes in the British society A. Sight B. Inappreciable C. Drastic D. No	Drastic		
82.	The British society witnessed changes in the Victorian Age. A. Inappreciable B. Drastic C. Sight D. No	Drastic		
83.	The age was an age of scientific progress. A. post modern B. Victorian C. Romantic D. Modern	Victorian		
84.	Scientific progress was a dominating characteristic in the poetry. A. Modern B. Romantic C. Victorian D. Post modern	Victorian		
85.	The Victorian Age was the age of A. Feminism B. Naturalism C. Romanticism D. Imperialism	Imperialism		
86. was the prevailing feature in the Victorian Poetry. A. Imperialism	Imperialism		



	<p>B. Romanticism C. Naturalism D. Feminism</p>			
87.	<p>In <u>My Last Duchess</u>, the Duke was</p> <p>A. A democratic husband B. A domineering husband C. A submissive husband D. A weak husband</p>	A domineering husband		
88.	<p>The wife in My Last Duchess was</p> <p>A. A threatening wife B. A domineering wife C. A submissive wife D. A democratic wife</p>	A submissive wife		

Lecture 11

No.	Question	Answer	Other options	Lec.#
89.	<p>In the portrait, the Duchess is shown to have a faint blush on her</p> <p>A. Lips B. Ears C. Rose D. Cheeks</p>	Cheeks		
90.	<p>..... of the Duchess were colored with a faint blush in the portrait.</p> <p>A. Lips B. Rose C. Cheeks D. Ears</p>	Cheeks		
91.	<p>In <u>My last Duchess</u> The Duke shows to the messenger of the last Duchess.</p> <p>A. The letters B. the jewelry C. the portrait D. the clothes</p>	the portrait		



92.	The Duke, in <u>My last Duchess</u> , shows the portrait of the last Duchess. A. The king B. The messenger C. His friends D. His mother	The messenger		
93.	The setting of <u>My Last Duchess</u> , is the of the Duke of Ferrara A. Car B. Play guard C. Place	Place		
94.	The of My Last Duchess, is the place of the Duke of Ferrara A. Theme B. Setting C. Plot D. Conflict	Setting		
95.	The Duke is of the dead duchess A. critical B. satisfied C. pleased D. delighted	critical		
96.	The behavior of his last Duchess made the Duke always A. pleased B. critical C. delighted D. satisfied	critical		
97.	Count of is the father of the Duke's bride to be A. Byrol B. Ferrara C. Tyrol D. Nyrol	Tyrol		
98.	The Rhyme Scheme in <u>My last Duchess</u> is A. AAAB B. AABB	AABB		



	<p>C. ABAB D. ABBA</p>			
99.	<p><u>My Last Duchess</u> was first published in</p> <p>A. Romantic Lyrics B. Dramatic Romances C. Love Lyrics D. Dramatic Lyrics</p>	Dramatic lyrics		
100.	<p>The first issue of <u>My Last Duchess</u> was in</p> <p>A. Dramatic Romances B. Dramatic Lyrics C. Love Lyrics D. Romantic Lyrics</p>	Dramatic lyrics		
101.	<p><u>My Last Duchess</u> was written by</p> <p>A. Keats B. Byron C. Browning D. Shelly</p>	Browning		
102.	<p>In <u>My Last Duchess</u> the Duke was negotiating his marriage</p> <p>A. Third B. Fourth C. First D. Second</p>	Second		
103.	<p>The Duke in was negotiating his second marriage</p> <p>A. My Last Duchess B. My Coming Duchess C. My Second Wife D. My Last Widow</p>	My Last Duchess		



Lecture 12

No.	Question	Answer	Other options	Lec.#
104.	Alfred Tennyson died in A. 1894 B. 1893 C. 1892 D. 1895	1892		
105.	In stanza two in <u>Break, Break, Break</u> , the poet the happiness of the fisherman's boy A. rejects B. envies C. shares D. imitates	envies		
106.	The poet envies the happiness of the fisherman's boy in stanza in <u>Break, Break, Break</u> A. three B. four C. two D. one	two		
107.	In <u>Break, Break, Break</u> , Tennyson's friend was only when he died. A. 25 B. 23 C. 22 D. 24	22		
108.	<u>Break, Break, Break</u> was written by A. Keats B. Byron C. Shelly D. Tennyson	Tennyson		
109.	In stanza one in <u>Break, Break, Break</u> , the poet expresses A. His happiness with meeting new friends B. His admiration of the sea C. His confusion towards the sea.	his inability to describe his thought		



	D. his inability to describe his thought			
110.	The poet's is expressed in the first stanza in <u>Break, Break, Break</u> A. admiration of the sea B. confusion towards the sea C. inability to describe his thought D. happiness with meeting new friends	inability to describe his thought		
111.	Tennyson expressed his sadness about his friend's in his poem A. The Rainbow B. Next, Please C. The Death D. Break, Break, Break	Break, Break, Break		

Lecture 13

No.	Question	Answer	Other options	Lec.#
112.	Modern poetry modern political and social theories. A. Has no signs of B. is affected by C. has no relation with D. is not affected by	is affected by		
113.	The modern political and social theories have modern poetry A. no relation with B. no signs with C. no affect on D. great impact on	great impact on		
114.	In man is represented as a lonely exile A. romantic poetry B. Victorian poetry C. Post Victorian poetry D. modern poetry	modern poetry		



115.	In Modern poetry man is represented as a A. happy person B. free bird C. sword D. lonely exile	lonely exile		
116.	Larkin in his poems obsessed with A. the idea of popularity B. the idea of marriage C. the idea of death D. the concept of love	the idea of death		
117.	The idea of death prevailed in the poems of A. Tennyson B. Browning C. Larkin D. Blake	Larkin		
118.	<u>Next Please</u> consists of A. Eight stanzas B. Six stanzas C. Seven stanzas D. Five stanzas	Six stanzas ما لقيتها نصاً، لكن بما أن لكل مجموعة 4 أسطر، وعددهن 24 سطر، فبقسمة 24/4 يطلع الجواب 6. أو تعدّ عدد المجموعات. راجع تعريف Stanza.		
119.	The language of is that of everyday conversation. A. Modern poetry B. Romantic poetry C. Victorian poetry D. Post Romantic poetry	Modern poetry		
120.	In Modern Poetry, the language is that of A. everyday conversation B. Kings C. queens D. elite	everyday conversation		

..

