



## المحاضرة الثامنة

(وهي نوع من أنواع الأدب (الشعر

Because I Could Not Stop for Death  
A Poem by Emily Dickinson (1830–1886)

Because I could not stop for Death,  
He kindly stopped for me;  
The carriage held but just ourselves  
And Immortality.

We slowly drove, he knew no haste,  
And I had put away  
My labor, and my leisure too,  
For his **civility**.

We passed the school, where children strove  
At recess, in the ring;  
We passed the fields of gazing grain,  
We passed the setting sun.  
Or rather, he passed us;  
The dews grew quivering and chill,

For only gossamer my gown,  
My tippet only tulle.  
We paused before a house that seemed  
A swelling of the ground;  
The roof was scarcely visible,  
The cornice but a mound.  
Since then 'tis centuries and yet each,  
Feels shorter than the day  
I first surmised the horses' heads  
Were toward eternity.

طبعاً اول سؤال ينطرح عن اي نوع أدب راح يكون عن الكاتب

the auther of this poem is Emiy Dickinson born in-----

--died in-----

- 1830-1886

- 1886-1910

- 1840-1892

1901-1940

وبعدده يجي سؤال بالنسبه للقصيده عن الوزن وهالسؤال حليته غلط في

الملف وتم التنبيه من ناصر مشكورا

The rhyme scheme of the first stanza is -----

abcb

aabb

-abcc

abcd

In the last line ,second stanza,civility,means-----

-

consideration

- netting

civilization

- gown

In the last line ,fifth stanza,mound,in this context

means-----

The speaker's grave

A swelling of the ground

[- A pile of destruction

[/The speaker's marriage

اهم سؤال راح ينسأل عن اي عمل أدبي هو التيم وفيه ممكن يكون له اكثر  
The Tell-Tale Heart من تيم مثل

This poem is a lyric on the theme of-----

Travelling

Love

Death

War

---

The poem depicts the journey to-----

Immortality

The grave

Death

Childhood

The general theme of the poem seems to be that-----

**Death is not be feared**

Life is comfortable

Life is not pleasant when you got old

Death is fearful

طبعاً أهم شيء في الأدب الصيغ البلاغية وأحياناً الدكتور يجيبها نفس اللي  
في المحاضرة وأحياناً يغير

"We passed the fields of gazing grain". In this line , there  
is an example of-----

- Irony
- paradox
- **Personification**
- anaphora

Alliteration لاحظوا هنا في المحاضرة قائل أنها

In the following stanza , there is an example of -----

----

**We passed** the school where children played,  
Their lessons scarcely done;

We passed the fields of gazing grain,

We passed the setting sun

- simile
- paradox
- Irony
- **anaphora**

What is the figure of speech in-----

We passed the setting sun.

Or rather, he passed us;

- Metaphor
- **Alliteration**
- Irony
- Simile

Personification لاحظو هنا في المحاضرته قايل انها

حابه اوضح لكم ان ممكن يجي عندنا كذا صيغه بلاغيه في الجمله

من الصيغ البلاغيه في القصيده نبي نحت كل شي مهم فيها عشان نجى  
للقصيده اللي بعدها

## Paradox

Since then 'tis centuries, and yet each

Feels shorter than the day  
I first surmised the horses' heads

## Notes

- 1...**gossamer my gown**: Thin wedding dress for the speaker's marriage to Death.
- 2...**tippet**: Scarf for neck or shoulders.
- 3...**tulle**: Netting.
- 4...**house**: Speaker's tomb.
- 5...**cornice**: Horizontal molding along the top of a wall.
- 6...**Since . . . centuries**: The length of time she has been in the tomb.

هذي بعد جا عليه كذا مره سؤال ونسيت اضيفها

**Immortality**: A passenger in the carriage

نبدأ في القصيده الثانيه وهي لاتقل اهميه عن الأولى يعني جايه منه اسئله  
جاااي



**Hope is the Thing with Feathers**  
**A Poem by Emily Dickinson (1830–1886)**

Hope is the thing with feathers  
That perches in the soul,  
And sings the tune without the words,  
And never stops at all,  
And sweetest in the gale is heard;  
And sore must be the storm  
That could abash the little bird  
That kept so many warm.  
I've heard it in the chillest  
land And on the strangest sea;  
Yet, never, in extremity,  
It asked a crumb of me.

هذي القصيده تتكلم عن الامل ووصفت الامل بالريش كناية عن الحريه

The poet communicates that hope -----

– brings discomfort and grief because it's like a dream

– is unlike a bird for being dependent

– is like a bird because its free and independent spirit

has feathers like a bird

The poet's use of the word "thing" indicates that hope is  
something-----

abstract and vague

– like an extended grieve

inanimate

concrete and clear

وترا هذا السؤال مهم اكد راح يجيبه

قالت ان العصفور يتكلم من غير كلمات وهي بكذا ترمز لان الامل لغة  
عالميه الكل يفهمها

The line "And sings the tune–without the words"

gives the reader a sense that -----

Hope is like word

– Hope is universal

Hope is not like words

– Hope is a singing bird

In line two,first stanza,the word "perches"suggests that--

-----

– Hope is planning to stay

Hope change over the years

Hope has short presence

Hope broadens your mind

وطبعا السؤال اللي لا بد منه منو صاحب العمل الادبي

The poem "Hope is the Thing with Feathers" was written

by

– Mark Twain

– Henry James

– Emily Zola

– Emily Dickinson

وهذي من الاسئلة اللي انطرحت باختبار 1436 عن القصيده

in this line "Hope is the thing with feathers " example of

**C- metaphor**

"it is like a bird...." What does (it) refers

**D- Hope**

hope is something abstract and vague

**A- a thing**

what sense does "And sings the tune—without the words

" give to the readers

**B- Hope is universal**

what is the rhyme of the first two stanzas

**A-abab cdcd**

فيه القصيدتين الاخيريه وما لقيت اي سؤال عليها الا اذا انا ما انتبهت  
Harlem Renaissance المهم احفظو اسم الشاعر والحركة

Poetry of Harlem Renaissance

**"If We Must Die"**

Claude McKay  
Limns

القصيدہ الثانیہ

## The Negro Speaks of Rivers

by Langston Hughes

I've known rivers:

I've known rivers ancient as the world and older than  
the  
flow of human blood in human veins.

My soul has grown deep like the rivers.

I bathed in the Euphrates when dawns were young.  
I built my hut near the Congo and it lulled me to sleep.  
I looked upon the Nile and raised the pyramids above it.  
I heard the singing of the Mississippi when Abe Lincoln  
went down to New Orleans, and I've seen its muddy  
bosom turn all golden in the sunset.

I've known rivers:

Ancient, dusky rivers.

My soul has grown deep like the rivers.

هنا عندي صيغ بلاغيه متنوعه بس ما حلها قام يعطي امثله من برا فانا  
حليتها واللي يشوف ان عندي غلط يصحح

### Alliteration

flow of human blood in human veins.

### Anaphora

I've known rivers:

I've known rivers ancient as the world and older than  
the

### Metaphor

I built my hut near the Congo and it lulled me to sleep.

## Paradox

went down to **New** Orleans, and I've seen its **muddy**

سوري باقي صيغ بلاغيه بحطهم في الرد الجاي

## Personification

I bathed in the Euphrates when **dawns** were **young**.

هنا عطى صفة من صفات عمر الانسان للفجر

وممكن اعتبرها metaphor اللي عنده اعتراض يتفضل

## Simile

My soul has grown deep **like** the rivers

المحاضره التاسعة



The Story of an Hour  
By Kate Chopin (1851–1904)

The "The story of an hour" was published in-----

- December 1984
- December 1884
- December 1894
- December 1888

هذا السؤال التالي مهم اكد راح يجيبه

"The story of an hour" was first published under the title-

-----

- "The Dream Of an hour"
- The Free American Woman"
- "The story of an Unlucky Woman"
- "The Dream of a Woman"

عالمنا اقووولكم قصتنا هذي من الشورت ستوري صارت بنفس المكان اللي sitting هو البيت وبساعه وحده بس وعندي الاحداث وهذا كله اسميه ال

"The Story of an hour" observes the classical unities of –

-----

- Time ,sitting,and theme
- Time and action
- Time,place,and action
- The extended metaphor

طبعا العصر حقهم كان فيه اضطهاد للمرأة عشان كذا الراوي يقول احتمال اصابتها بالقلب من الضغوط اللي كانت تتعرض لها من زوجها

One of the major themes of "The Story of an hour" is---

-----

- sensation
  - Death
  - Repression
  - True love
- 
- Signs of expected rain



## THEME

Oppression

Repression

Symbolism

**Springtime** : The new, exciting life that Mrs. Mallard thinks is awaiting her.

\*\*\*\*\***es of Blue Sky**: Emergence of her new life

The "The story of an hour" was published in-----

- December 1984
- December 1884
- **December 1894**
- December 1888

عاد مدري جبت طاريه هالسؤال من قبل والا لا والله كسلانه اروح اشوف



👉 شنو خلاص اش فيني مستعجله لا مو خلاص باقي

هنا عندي بالقصه شي اسمه Foreshadowing  
هذا يعتبر hint شنو يعني ؟ اما قال لي بالبدايه ان عندها متاعب بالقلب  
خلاص عرفنا نهايتها وتقبلنا فكرة موتها لانها مريضه  
The opening sentence of the story foreshadows the  
ending

صاحب القصه

Kate Chopin (1851-1904)

عندكم اضافات؟

المحاضره العاشره

The Tell-Tale Heart

By Edgar Allan Poe (1809-1849)

هذا النوع الادبي بعد شورت ستوري

القصه هذي عجيبه الراوي يبي يثبت لنا انه صاحي وهو من الاساس

شكل عنده مرض نفسي

المهم هو واحد يتهيأ له انه يسمع اصوات وطبعا ما يسمعها الا هو بس  
وكان فيه عجوز يسكن معاه بغرفه بروحه والعجوز هذا من الكبر عنده  
عين متغير لونها وكان الاخ متضايق من عين العجوز ويقول كانها عين  
نسر المهم هو قرر انه يموته واخذ سبع ليالي يحاول يتسلل لغرفة العجوز  
عشان يقتله وماقتله الا بالليله الثامنه بعد ماقتله كان مستانس انه ذبحه من  
غير مايكون هناك قطرة دم وهنا وضح لنا ثيم قال ان العجوز طان طيب  
بس شكله اللي كان مزعج والثيم هو The evil within is worse than  
the evil without المهم هو دفنه بالغرفه وجا ثلثه من افراد الشرطه وقعد  
يسولف معاهم بكل ثقه طبعا قامو يسولفون معاه وبعد فتره بدا يسمع  
الصوت مره ثانيه وعلى باله انهم يسمعونه بعد ومايبون يقولون له مع  
الوقت عصصصب والظاهر كان عنده خوف وضغط نفسي عشان كذا بدا  
يسمع الاصوات من جديد وبدا يتترفز وقال لهم انه قتل العجوز وقال لهم  
وين حطه وهنا يتضح لنا ثيم جديد في القصه وهو Fear of discovery  
can bring about discovery يقولون النقاد بالنسبه للمكان احتمال

يكون بسجن

نبدأ الاسئلة:

The narrator in "The Tell-Tale Heart" tries to convince



## THEME

Fear of discovery can bring about discovery

The evil within is worse than the evil without

احفظوها مهمه وبالذات الاولى وبيجي اما يقول حق اي قصه او يجيب  
اسم القصه ويقول وين الثيم حقها

Figure speech

## Anaphora

I heard all things in the heaven and in the earth. I heard  
many things in hell.

With what caution—with what foresight, with what  
dissimulation, I went to work!

He had been trying to fancy them causeless, but could  
not. He had been saying to himself, "It is nothing but the



wind in the chimney, it is only a mouse crossing the floor," or, "It is merely a cricket which has made a single chirp."

There was nothing to wash out—no stain of any kind—no blood—spot

هذي مهمه ترا جات كذا مره

### Personification

Death in approaching him had stalked with his black shadow before him and enveloped the victim. [Here, Death is a person.]

### Simile

So I opened it—you cannot imagine how stealthily, stealthily—until at length a single dim ray like the thread of the spider shot out from the crevice and fell upon the vulture eye

### Alliteration

Hearken! and observe how healthily, how calmly, I can



whole week before I killed  
him."There is an example of a figure of speech in this  
statement .What is it?

- Metaphor
- Simile
- Symbol
- Irony

نبدأ على بركة الله

11-12 هذي عبارہ عن محاضرتين تكمل بعض

Novel وهالمره روايه

## **The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn** **By Mark Twain (1835–1910)**

"The Adventure Of Huckleberry Finn" – Mark Twain was  
born in----- and died  
in-----

- 1835-1910

- 1905-1957

- 1830-1901

- 1880-1910

طبعا ممكن بسأل عن اسم المؤلف

وهذا السؤال اللي جاي بعد مهم راح يجي بكذا صيغه ضروري تعرفون منو  
البطل ومنو الخصم

In "The Adventure Of Huckleberry Finn" , the protagonist  
is ----- while the  
antagonist is-----

- Jim,,,,,,,,,,,,,the society and it is rules
- Huckleberry Finn,,,,,,,,,,the society and it is rules
- the society and it is rules,,,,,,,,,,Huckleberry Finn
- Huckleberry Finn,,,,,,,,,,Tom Sawyer

يعني وجهة النظر هنا راح تكون Huckleberry هنا الروايه يرويها لنا  
ا للشخص نفسه ونلقاه تبدأ ب

تذكرون لما قسمها لنا في ادب الاطفال وقال ان افضل هي لما يكون فيها

لان الشخص بروحه بتكون فكره محدوده He-she المتحدث بصيغه  
بعكس الثيرد بيرسون

What is point of view in "The Adventure Of Huckleberry  
Finn"?

- It's all conversational
- First person point of view
- Third person point of view
- Second person point of view

لما كان يعيش مع ابوه Huckleberry طبعا القصة تبدأ لما اخذت الارمله  
السكرير وكانت تبي تحضره طبعا الولد ماكان عاجبه هالشي وجابت اختها  
تعلمه الابدديه عشان يقرأ المهم تبدأ الاحداث لما يجي صديقه توم سوير  
بالليل من عند الدريشه ويناديه بصوت القطوه ولما جا يهرب قرر توم سوير  
يدشون المطبخ وياخذون شموع خاف هوك من ان حيم يسمعهم المهم اول  
ماتدشوا المطبخ طلعو صوت وجا العبد ركض يشوف شنو فيه ماشاف شي  
وغلبيه النعاس ونام وسوا فيه توم حركه وربط قبعته بشجره فوقه المهم الاخ  
لما صحا لقا القرش اللي تركه توم وشاف قبعته معلقه فوقه قام علق القرش  
الكنزوب👹 بحلقه وقام يخترع قصص ان الجنيه جاته وانه صار يعالج  
المهم توم وهوك راحو وسو لهم عصابه وسو قسم بان ماخذ يخون الثاني  
ورجعو لبيوتهم واللي يبي يكمل القصة يشوفها ع الرابط اللي حطه سوليد  
.....نرجع لاسئلتنا

) Mark Twain wrote "The Adventure Of Huckleberry

Finn"-----

- Between 1867 and 1880
- Between 1876 and 1883
- Between 1901 and 1907
- Between 1860 and 1867

One of the themes of "The Adventure Of Huckleberry

Finn" is " Intuitive Wisdom"

which means-----

- Wisdom is a moral law
- Wisdom comes from heart
- Wisdom is bound to traditions
- Wisdom is in the head

---

Thatcher is-----

- A judge who looks out for Huck's welfare
  - Tom sawyer's aunt
  - Tom sawyer's mother
- The widow's sister and owner of Jim

"The Adventure Of Huckleberry Finn" presents the experiences of a boy learns important values and lessons about life. This marks it fit a genre known as-----

- Romantic novel
- Renaissance novel
- Bildungsroman novel
- Modernistic

ضروري نكون عارفين الشخصيات المهمه بالقصه

**Protagonist:** Huckleberry Finn

**Antagonist:** Society and Its Rules and Laws

**Pap Finn:** Huck's drunken, greedy, abusive father هذا ابوه

**Widow Douglas:** Kindly but straitlaced woman who takes Huck into her home.

**Miss Watson:** The widow's sister and owner of Jim.

**Tom Sawyer:** Huck's friend. He likes to stage mock adventures of the

**Judge Thatcher:** Judge who looks out for Huck's welfare.

وهذي جات باختبار 1436

who take care of huck and tom's money

**C-judge thatcher**

9- who was called cry-baby?

**b- little tommy**

10- to whom did Jim belongs?

**B- miss Watson**

وسؤال عن jim = the slave

**Jim**, one of Miss Watson's slaves

One of the **themes** of "The Adventure Of Huckleberry

Finn" is " Intuitive Wisdom"

which means-----



- Wisdom is a moral law
- **Wisdom comes from heart**
- Wisdom is bound to traditions
- Wisdom is in the head

في الروايه اكثر من ثيم من ضمنها اللي بالسؤال

## Freedom

All human beings are free, independent, and equal  
members of society

هنا يطالب بالمساواه والحريه ويتضح هالثيم لما هرب هوك وجيم من قمع  
المجتمع

Huck and Jim, escapees from oppression.

وفيه ثيم ثاني فيه هوك يكسر القانون الحكومي بقانون الاخلاق عندما  
حمى العبد جيم

## The Primacy of the Moral Law

الحين متى كانت ذروة الروايه

## Climax

كانت لما تحرر جيم من العبوديه واخبر توم هوك بقرار الانسه واتسون  
بتحرير جيم

when Tom and Huck free Jim, and Tom—who has  
suffered a bullet wound in the leg—tells Huck that a  
provision in Miss Watson's will has freed Jim

امممممممممم وبس مدري اذا باقي شي ما قلناه

نبدأ بالمحاضرتين الاخيره 13-14

وبعدها ان شاءالله نروح للمحاضرات السبع الاولى

## Trifles

**A Play by Susan Glaspell (1876–1948)**

العمل الأدبي هنا عباره عن مسرحيه من مشهد واحد

وتحكي لنا قصة امرأة قتلت زوجها بخنقه بحبل

وهذي القصة توضح لنا القمع اللي كانت تعاني منه المرأة بسببة الرجل 😞

يسال عن الزوج واخبرته الزوجه انه ميت وما hale المهم تبدأ لما دش Sheriff Peters تدري منو اللي خنقه ويشيلونها للسجن وتجي زوجة بيون يجمعون للزوجه ملابس ومن خلال الاحداث الحرمتين Hale وزوجه يلقون كذا شغله تدل على شخصية الزوجه وشخصية الزوج ووضعهم وحالة الزوجه النفسيه

ومن ضمن الاشياء صندوق فيه عصفور ميت مخنوق خنقه الزوج وكان العصفور يمثل للزوجه شي كبير وبموته قررت انها تخنق زوجها المهم في القصة ان التوفاه في نظر الرجال كانت هي الدليل على ادانة الزوجه

: نبدأ الاسئلة

The writer of "Trifles" was born in -----and died  
in-----

- 1876-1948

- 1907-1940

- 1867-1944

- 1888-1940

How did Mr. John Wright die?

- His friend Mr.Hale killed him
- Of a rope around his neck
  - Wrs.Wright poisoned him
  - The county attomey Mr.Henderson shot him in the  
gun

"he was also a hard man ,like a raw wind that gets to  
the bone "what is the figure of  
speech used in this statement?

- Irony
- Metaphor
- Simile
- anaphora

What do Mrs.Hale and Mrs, Peters find in the prety  
box?

- Scissors
- Knitting needles
- Preserves
- A dead bird

9What was Minnie Foster going to do with the quilt pieces?

- Knot them
- Stitich them
- Quilt them
- Throw them away

In "Trifles", What does the cage symbolize?

- Mrs.Wright's spiritual sensation
- Mr.Wright's oppression
- Mrs. and Mr. Wright's happiness
- Mrs. Wright's freedom

انتو انتبهو لراس السؤال البارح شفتكم بالتجمع كاتبينه بصيغه ثانيه

مثلا هالسؤال

the end of the play, mr. wright ?

اوله ذا اند يعني في النهايه والحريم قرروا يخبون الدليل يعني ما انسجنت

وسؤال البارح كان كذا

the begining of the play, mr. wright ؟

يعني في البدايه ايوه انسجنت والدليل ان الحريم جايبين يجمعون اغراضها  
ويتسالون لما انكسرت العلب حقت المربى شنو راح يكون ردة فعلها

انتبهو لهالسؤال القمع من الزوج

In "Trifles", What does the cage symbolize?

- Mrs. Wright's spiritual sensation
- Mr. Wright's oppression
- Mrs. and Mr. Wright's happiness
- Mrs. Wright's freedom

او ك اجل نبداً على بركة الله بالمحاضرات السبع الاولى

هذي مايبلها شرح كلها حفظ يعني نتساعد فيها وكل اللي عنده سؤال  
يخصها يحطه

بغيت اقول شي عن المحاضرات الخمس اللي هي حقت الحركات ضروري  
نحفظ التعاريف حقتها

واللي صعب عليه الحفظ يربط اسم الحركة بكلمه او جمله معينه في  
التعريف انا اسوي كذا 🍷

: نبدأ الاسئلة

American literature, its literary tradition begins as linked

to the broader

tradition of

French literature |

English Literature |

Italian literature

to be the first American author -----

Daniel Cox |

William Strachey |

Captain John Smith |

Chose Irving's work from the following

( A History of New York) |

( A History of Las Vegas) |

( A History of England )

was the first American to gain an international literary  
reputation

Washington Irving I

John Smith I

Emily Dickinson I

American literature in its true sense did not begin until

18th century I

19th century I

20th century I

– American literature has a relatively ..... but  
colorful history

a– long I

b– short I

c– none of them I

The first widely read American author was

a– Benjamin Franklin I

b– Edward Taylor I

c– John Smith I



ركزو اذا فيه غلط نبهوني 🤔

انا بكتب اللي عندي واللي يلقا غلط يقول بحطهم مره وحده انت قام يعلق  
عندي اخاف ما اقدر ادش

Johen Smith wrote :

- a– The General Historie of Virginia
- b–Leatherstocking
- c–The Lengend of Hollow
- d–The Fall of the House of Usher

– Washington Irving :

- a–General Historie of Virginia
- b–New England
- c– The Legend of the Sleepy Hollow
- d–Leatherstocking Tale

Most critics hold that the history of American literature

can divided into

a-7

b- 5

c- 8

d-6

هو لما قسمها لسته بس اللي شرحها 5 بس صح؟

Broke form poetic tradition and brought a sense of  
individuality :

a- Emily Dickinson and Mark Twain.

b- Emily Dickinson and John

C- John and Benjamin

d-Emily Dickinson and Walt Whitman

Wrote early romantic and nature-inspired poetry

a- Irving

b- Edger Allen

c-Diedrich

d-Bryant

In 1832 Poe began writing .....

a- Nove

**b-Short stories**

c-Humorous work

d-Fiction work

The Romantic ..... rationalism and religious

a- accepted

**b-rejected**

Wrote " The Sovereignty and Goodness of Good "

a-John Winthrop

b- John Smith

c- Anne Bradstreet

**d- Mary Rowlandson**

..... Story is categorized sa an  
autobiography and captivity narrative.

a- Anne

b- William Penn

c- Benjamin

**d-Mary Rowlandson**

..... writers also used religion to show the religious

tension between the Colonial settlers and  
Native Americans

a- Puritan

b- None Puritan

c- Romantic

d-Realism

" Preparatory Mediations " wrote by ....

a- Anne

b- Pastor Edward

c-Mary Rowlandson

d- Johan Winthrop

ترا اكتب بسرعه ابي احط اكبر قدر م الاسئله قبل يعلق عندي مره ثانيه

- " The Raven " ..... wrote by

a- Poe

b- Hawthorne

c- May

b-Emerson

20- Was the common thing for Romanticism writers .

a- Individualistic

b- freedom

21- Wrote " Young Goodman Brown", "The Scarlet Letter", "House of Green Gable

a- Edger

b- James Fenimore

c- Irving

d- Nathaniel Hawthorne

22- One of the anti-romantics.

a- Poe

b- Whashington

c- Emily Dickinson

d- Hawthorne

23- " Narrative of the Arthur Gordon Rym" , " A Tell Tale Heart " wrote by

a-Edger Allen Poe

b- Henry David Thoreau

c-James Fenimore

d- Irving

24- Is the father of American Literature , saw the country as a escape from city life and fought for copyright

a- Anne

b- Hawthorne

c- Washington Irving

d-James Fenimre

25- Was the father of Americans novel who wrote - The last of Mohicans-

a- Emily Dickison

b- Hawthorne

c- Edger

d- James Fenimore

6- The inventor of the American short story .

a-James fenimore cooper

b- Henry David

c- Edgar Allan Poe

d- Emily

27- One of The bridge poets between American Romanticism and the 20th who wrote -Leave of Grass , Frankilin Evans

a-Henery David

b-Emily Dickinson

c- Edgar

d- Walt whitman

28-One of The bridge poets between American Romanticism and the 20th who wrote " My verse ....alive

a-Henery David

b-Emily Dickinson

c- Edgar

d- Walt whitman

29- He was a practical transcendentalist and wrote - Civil Disobedience

a-Henery David

b-Emily Dickinson

c- Edgar

d- Walt whitman

- Like all terms relating to literary movement , the is loose and somewhat equivocal



a-Realism

b-Romanticism

c- naturalism

d- modernism

31- American ..... Began as reaction to and a rejection of Romanticism

a-Realism

b-Romanticism

c-Naturalism

d-colonial

32- The movement was centered in fiction particularly the novel

a- Realism

b- Naturalism

c-modernism

d-post-modernism

33-..... is literary movement that became popular in late -nineteenth -century is often associated with literary realism

a-Naturalism

b-romanticism

c-colonial period

d-modernism

- The term naturalism was initially coined by

a- Anne

b-John Smith

c- Emile Zole

d-Emily Dickison

35- Viewed as a combination of realism and romanticism

a-modernism

b- post -modernism

c-colonial period

d-naturalism

36- ..... depicts a character's actions as determined by environment forces

a-Naturalism

b-realism

c- modernism

d- romanticism

37- Phrase " human beats " characters can be studied through their relationships to their surrounding, this phrase for

a- Anee

b- Emerson

c- Poe

d-Emile Zola

38- The naturalistic novel usually contains ..... tensions

a-3

b-4

c- 6

c-2

39-The romantic vision of ..... " nature did betray the heart that loved her

a-Walcutt

b- Emile

c- John

d-Wordsworth

40- .....identifies survival, determinism , violence , and taboo as key them

a-Stephen Crane

b-Emile Zola

c- Emily Dickinson

d-Walcutt

41- The Open Boat , is fore .....which show the serenity of nature amid the struggles of the individual

a-Walcutt

b-Stephen Crane

c- Emile

d- Norris

42- Life is un ordered.....

a- Modernism

b-realism

c-naturalism

d-romanticism

43-Because I could Not Stop for Death wrote by

a- Emily Dickinson

b-Emile Zole

c- Claude McKay

d-Langstons Hughes

Harlem Renaissance was known as the

"New Negro Movement

**Harlem Renaissance** In its references to the black

American past and experience of slavery, poetry of the era often

alluded to African American spirituals

.

Harlem Renaissance features :

**The notion of "twoness**

وهذي اسئلة من اختبار 1436 وجواب السؤال رقم 50 كان غلط وصلحناه

39- Henry James is representative of

**A- realism**

40- when did American literature begin in its true sense?

**A-nineteenth century**

41- American literary tradition began as linked to the broader tradition of

**C-English literature**

42- which movement describes a type of literature that attempts to apply scientific principles of objectivity and detachment to its study of human beings?

**C-naturalism**

"there is no such thing as absolute truth.all things are relative " this is one of

characteristics of

### C-modernism

44- the notion of "twoness" is one of the features of

### C-Harlem renaissance

45- .....depicts a character's actions as determined by environmental forces

### C-naturalist

46- the.....concern himself with the here and now, centering his work in his own time, dealing with common-place everyday event and people

### B-realist

47- who was usually regarded as **the first American writer?**

### D- Captain John smith

48- .....was the first American to gain an international reputation

### C- Washington Ivory

49- which American movement began as a reaction to and a rejection of romanticism?

### C-Realism

50- .....is often associated with realism, which also seeks to accurately represent human existence

**naturalism**

Another day شرح

تجميع كل امل في