

English Poetry

First lecture

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

- a. Industrial revolution
- b. American war of independence
- c. The French Revolution with its ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity
- d. all false

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

- a. reflected the old faith
- b. shows a new faith
- c. conflicted with the new faith
- d. all false

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

- a. arts
- b. poetry
- c. development
- d. all false

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

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

c. he was not endowed (gifted) with any special insight into the nature of things.

d. he was speaking to both women and men.

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

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

b. the feelings of the individual poet.

c. old poems

d. all false

6- All Romantic literature is subjective. This means:

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

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

c. A and B

d. all false

7-Nature to the Romantics is regarded as:

a. only a suitable mean to express feelings.

b. a divine

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

d. B and C

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

a. man in solitude.

b. man with nature.

c. both possible

d. all false

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

- a. talking to his beloved.
- b. in solitude or in communion with nature.
- c. both possible
- d. all false

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

- a. against wars and fights.
- b. is common man, not heroes or men of high ranks.
- c. It uses the language of ordinary people.
- d. B and C

11-Romantic poetry is individualistic. This means:

- a. Every poet has his own individual personality which is rather different from the others.
- b. Romantic poets are selfish and cares only for themselves.
- c. They are concerned only for one person.
- d. all true

12- The (past) for Romantic poets is:

- a. rarely mentioned.
- b. an important feature in the sense of nostalgia for it.
- c. something should be avoided due to bad memories.
- d. all false

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

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

b. the child starts to establish experiences.

c. memory in childhood is stronger than it is in adulthood.

d. all false

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

a. it contains a lot of magic.

b. the Romantic poet sees the world through the eyes of a child.

c. it contains a lot of expressions of astonishment and wonder.

d. all false.

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

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

b. they used to escape from facing the reality.

c. they were inspired by dreams.

d. all false

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

a. unfriendly

b. friendly

c. effective.

d. all false

17- Romantic poetry:

- a. revolted against old English masters of poetry.
- b. rarely benefited from old English masters of poetry.
- c. is a revival of old English masters of poetry.
- d. all false.

18- Giving inanimate objects or abstract ideas human qualities or actions; making non-human things appear as human. This is called:

- a. Metaphor
- b. Personification
- c. Diction
- d. Epic

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

- a. Metaphor
- b. Personification
- c. Diction
- d. Epic

20- The close repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of words. This is the definition of:

- a. Metaphor
- b. Personification
- c. Alliteration
- d. Epic

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

- a. Diction

- b. Personification
- c. Alliteration
- d. Epic

22- An extended narrative poem, with heroic subject matter and theme, and exalted tone. This is called:

- a. Diction
- b. Personification
- c. Alliteration
- d. Epic

23-The use of words with similar sounds in poetry, usually but not always at the ends of lines is called:

- a. Diction
- b. alliteration.
- c. rhyme
- d. all false.

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

- a. rhyme
- b. epic
- c. alliteration
- d. stanza

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

- a. was attempting to help in abolishing slave trade.
- b. was discriminating between black and white people.
- c. believes that people are equal regardless of their color.
- d. A and C

26- Due to this poem, the idea to be good is:

- a. something inherited.
- b. something gifted without any effort.
- c. needs and effort.
- d. all false

27- in this poem the term “We are put on earth,” which was said by the mother of the black boy is:

- a. to learn to accept God's.
- b. to learn to respect the life on earth.
- c. to avoid fight on earth which is not ours but God's.
- d. all false.

28- The term about body “is but a cloud” means:

- a. body is as important as soul.
- b. it will be dissipated when his soul meets God in heaven.
- c. body should be respected.
- d. all false

