

Lecture 1

Great Britain includes?

1- England Scotland and Wales تضم بريطانيا العظمى؟ 1- إنجلترا اسكتلندا وويلز

United Kingdom includes?

2- England Scotland Wales and northern Ireland يشمل المملكة المتحدة؟ 2- إنجلترا اسكتلندا ويلز وأيرلندا الشمالية

3-Shakespeare was born in what age?

He was born in the Elizabethan era 16th century ولد شكسبير في أي سن؟ ولد في في العصر الإليزابيثي القرن الـ16

4-How long did Queen Elisabeth rule?

She ruled for 45 years and she was called virgin queen

5-The time of queen Elizabeth is considered?

A rule of peace and prosperity and a golden age for literature and spatially plays

A role يعتبر الوقت الملكة إليزابيث؟ حكم من السلام والازدهار والعصر الذهبي للأدب ومكانيا يلعب دورا

5- The English army defeated the Spanish Armada in ?

1588 1588

6- he's considered to be the greatest writer in English language?

William Shakespeare شكسبير

7- William Shakespeare was born in?

The middle of England إنجلترا

8- which social class did Shakespeare belong to?

he was from a poor humble family الفقيرة

9- Shakespeare was a writer and?

Actor الفاعل

10- William Shakespeare performed most of his plays in?

The globe Theatre العالم

11- shall I compare thee to a summers day is ?

A metaphor والاستعارة

12- what is a sonnet?

A particular kind of poem that has 14 lines and special Rhyme الخاصة

13-The The eye of heaven refers to?

The sun الشمس

14- Shakespeare refers to his poem with?

Eternal lines الأبدية

15- comparing one thing with another is?

A metaphor الاستعارة

16- what is the image of sonnet 18?

And English summer's day الصيف

17- what is the theme of sonnet 18 for William Shakespeare?

Love and the beauty of middle England انجلترا

18- place in the 16th century were very?

Popular شعبي

هايدي

-1 ?Andrew Marvelle was a poet and

A politician and also a member of the Parliament

وكان أندرو Marvelle شاعر و-1 سياسي وأيضاً عضواً في البرلمان

-2 ? The 17th century is considered an Age of

يعتبر القرن الـ17 عصر-2

Crisis

الأزمة

-3 ?what is the reason of the rise of England as a world dominance

The crisis and the response to it

ما هو السبب لصعود إنجلترا باعتباره هيمنة على العالم -3 الأزمة والاستجابة لها

-4 ?when was the English Civil War

1642 to 1651 عندما كانت الحرب الأهلية الإنجليزية -4 إلى 1642 1651

-5 ?The English Civil War was between

The forces of the Parliament and the forces of the king

كانت الحرب الأهلية الإنجليزية بين -5 قوى البرلمان وقوى الملك

-6 ?in the civil war The Parliament represented

The upper class of people

ي -6 في البرلمان -6 في البرلمان
الناس

-7 ?The English Civil War was

Bloody and destructive conflict

-7 في الحرب الأهلية الإنجليزية -7 في الحرب الأهلية الإنجليزية
المدمر

-8 ?how many people died in the Civil War

.of England, 6% of Scotland, 41% of Ireland 4%

توفي كيف كثير من الناس في الحرب الأهلية -8 وبطبيعة انكلترا، 6% من اسكتلندا، و 41% من ايرلندا 4%

-9 ?Andrea Marvelle was

English metaphysical poet 17th century

17ال
في القرن الـ17 شاعر ميتافيزيقي إنجليزي

-10 ? what is the imagery of garden by Andrew Marvell

Military imagery after the Civil War

في
الأهلية

-11 ?Britain is

An island

جزيرة

-12 ? thou that dear and happy Isle" speaking to"

في
بريطانيا

Britain

-13 ?stirred is a metaphor to

The English Civil War

الإنجليزية

-14 ?The glorious Revolution was in

1688

1688

-15 ?in Andrew Marvelle poem the bee represented

في
البرلمان

The parliament

in Andrew Marvelle poem the flower represented

-16 The king
الملك

?in Andrew Marvelle poem the flower represented -16
The king

Lecture 3

1-because of the Civil War thinkers preferred ?

Moderate ideas

بسبب المفكرين الحرب الاهلية المفضلة؟ الافكار المعتدلة

2- because Germany and France didn't experience the Civil War the tended to be?

Extreme

لأن ألمانيا وفرنسا لم تشهد الحرب الاهلية وتميل إلى أن تكون؟
أقصى

3- The movements in Europe lead to?

Revolution

حركات في أوروبا تؤدي إلى؟
ثورة

4- The movements in England led to?

More moderation and stability

الحركات في انكلترا غطاء ل؟ المزيد من الاعتدال
والاستقرار

5- John Locke was?

philosopher, politician and enlightenment thinker.

وكان جون لوك؟ فيلسوف، سياسي ومفكر
التنوير.

6- John Locke is considered?

The father of liberalism

يعتبر جون لوك؟ والد
الليبرالية

7-17th century and 18th century European movement of the suit that saw human reason and and Empiricism as the way to get truth.

The Enlightenment movement

القرن ال17 والحركة الأوروبية في القرن ال18 للدعوى التي
شهدت العقل البشري والتجريبية وباعتبارها السبيل للحصول على
الحقيقة. حركة التنوير

8- Empiricism means ?

Getting theories from observable facts

الوسائل التجريبية؟ الحصول على النظريات من الحقائق
الملاحظة

9- The roots of the enlightenment are?

from Islamic thinkers and ideas

جذور التنوير هي؟ من الغطاسون والأفكار
الإسلامية

10- A political philosophy founded on the idea of liberty freedom and equality?

Liberalism

فلسفة سياسية تأسست على فكرة الحرية والمساواة؟
الليبرالية

11- John Locke thinks that?

There must be a just law that everybody in the society should obey

يجب أن يكون هناك قانون عادل يجب على الجميع في المجتمع أن يطيع

12- what are the major thoughts of John Locke?

Freedom of religion, private property and a just law

حرية الدين، الملكية الخاصة وقانون عادل

13- A lot of British thoughts were a reaction to

The idea of European Tyranny

كان الكثير من الأفكار البريطانية رد فعل على
الأوروبي

14- according to John Locke the purpose of law is?

To protect freedom

لحماية الحرية

15- according to John Locke when law ends?

Tyranny begins

يبدأ الطغيان

16- according to John Locke when there is no law?

There's no freedom

حريته
- - - - -

17-The events of the Civil War and the contribution of different thinkers led English thought that was marked with?

Liberalism, religious toleration and rule of law

وأدت أحداث الحرب الأهلية ومساهمة المفكرين مختلفة يعتقد الإنجليزية
التي تميزت بها؟ الليبرالية، التسامح الديني وسيادة القانون

18- The most important work of Jones lock is?

two treaties on government

الحكومة
- - - - -

اعداد / هايدي

Lecture 4

1- The act of union was in?

1707 1- كان قانون الاتحاد في؟

2- Britain became the most powerful economic force in the world ...

Throughout the 18th and the 19th century

أصبحت بريطانيا القوة الاقتصادية الأقوى في العالم ... في جميع أنحاء 18th و القرن 19

3- an 18th century movement of thought within Scotland ancient universities"

Glasgow ,Edinburgh , Aberdeen"?

The Scottish enlightenment

3- حركته القرن 18 الفكر داخل اسكتلندا الجامعات القديمة "غلاسكو وادنبره وابردين"؟
التنوير الاسكتلندي

4- The held to an optimistic belief in the ability of humanity to affect and change for better in

society and nature guided by?

Reason

واعتقد مسعد بحوره في قدره ، إيجابي حتى ، تأثير ومميز برفض في ، مجس ، و ، طبيعي ، سحر ، سبب

4- father of modern sociology?

Adam Ferguson

والد علم ، مجس ، الحديث ،
آدم فيرغسون

5- father of modern geology?

James Hutton

والد الجيولوجيا
الحديث؟ جيمس هوتون

6- Adam Smith Was?

Moral philosopher and economist

ادم سميث كان؟ الفيلسوف الاخلاقي والاقتصادي

7- Adam Smith belongs to?

18th century Scottish philosopher

ادم سميث ينتمي إلى؟ الفيلسوف الاسكتلندي القرن 18

8- he is considered the father of modern economics?

Adam Smith

سميث

9- Who wrote The wealth of Nations?

Adam Smith 1776

1776

10- Adam Smith wrote his book based on?

Observation

ملاحظة

11- Adam Smith led to the foundation of ?

Classical free market economic theory

الحره

12- an economic system in which trade, industry and means of production are controlled by private owners?

Capitalism

نظام الاقتصادي الذي يتم التحكم التجارة والصناعة ووسائل الإنتاج من قبل الملاك من القطاع الخاص؟
رأسمالية

13- what are the characteristics of capitalism?

Making money, competitive market and wage labor

ما هي خصائص الرأسمالية؟ حسب المال، وسوق تنافسيه
والعمل المأجور

14- in a capitalist economy who decides the prices of goods and services?

Producers and consumers

في الاقتصاد الرأسمالي الذي يقرر اسعار السلع والخدمات؟
المنتجين والمستهلكين

15- free markets means?

Not controlled by government

الحكومة

16- it is the sole and purpose of all production

Consumption

الانتاج

17- Adam Smith believed in?

Consumer society

الاستهلاكي

18- what is the most important idea of Adam Smith?

The invisible hand

الخفية

19- how did Adam Smith think the poor people will be helped in a free market economy?

Through the invisible hand

كيف ادم سميت اعتقد انه سيتم ساعد الفقراء في اقتصاد السوق
الحر؟ من خلال اليد الخفية

اعداد /هايدي

Lecture 5

1- by the end of the 18th century Britain was starting to see the beginning of?

The Industrial Revolution

بحلول نهاية القرن 18 بريطانيا بدأت ترى بدايه من؟ الثورة الصناعيه

A movement of poetry in the late 18th and 19th century

romantic poets

وال19

3- the romantic poets celebrated?

The beauty of nature and the pure human spirit.

شعراء الرومانسيه احفل؟ جمال الطبيعه والروح البشريه النقي.

4- The romantic poets were against?

Enlightenment and human reason

البشري

5- where did William Wordsworth live?

The Lake District

بحيرة

6- what other famous poems by William Wordsworth?

The prelude, Lucy poems, lyrical ballads and laodamia

ما القصائد الشهيرة الأخرى من قبل ويليام وردزورث؟ مقدمة، قصائد لوسي، القصص غنائية و laodamia

7- the lake poets are a group of poets who lived in the lake district...

At the turn of the 19th century

شعراء البحيرة هي مجموعة من الشعراء الذين عاشوا في منطقة البحيرة ... وفي

مطلع القرن 19

8- The three figures of the lake school are...?

William Wordsworth , Samuel Taylor Coleridge and Robert Southey

سوثي

9- The Lake District is in?

North Westrin England

انجلترا

10- daffodils are?

Yellow flowers

الصفراء

11- daffodils is considered?

A lyrical poem

غنائية

12- another name for daffodils is?

I wondered lonely as a cloud

سحابية

13- and daffodils he compares daffodils to ?

Shining stars " metaphor"

"استعارة"

14- Who wrote daffodils?

William Wordsworth

وردزورث

15- William Wordsworth belong to what class?

Middle class

الوسطى

16- The theme of daffodils is ?

هو؟

The beauty of English countryside

الانكليزي

17- we are meant to schism appeared as a reaction to?

The ugliness of the industrial revolution

الصناعية

اعداد/ هايدي

Lecture 6

1- William Blake was a poet and?

Painter and printmaker

وكان وليام بليك وهو شاعر ورسام وپرینت‌مکر

2- William Blake died..?

Poor and was unknown during his life

توفي وليام بليك في فقر وبطريقة مجهولة
حياته

3- The Industrial Revolution was during?

1760 -between 1420-1460

4- The Industrial Revolution started in?

Great Britain and then spread to northern Europe , Germany USA

كانت الثورة الصناعية خلال؟ 1760 -1460-1420 between

5- Child labor existed?

Before the Industrial Revolution

كانت قبل الثورة الصناعية

6- the romantic poets hated..?

The way the industrial revolution is changing the landscape and
damaging human spirit

كره الرومانسيون الطريقة التي يتغير بها
الإنسان

7- romantic poets wanted more ?

Rural life

كان الرومانسيون يريدون المزيد من
الريفية

8- Tiger by William Blake is a part of?

He's book songs of innocence and experience

هو جزء من كتابه أغاني
والخبرة

9- William Blake portrays the tiger as?

Terrible and powerful like the Industrial Revolution

يظهره رهيب وقوي مثل الثورة الصناعية

10- Tiger by William Blake consists of?

Six stanzas

يتكون من ستة
موشحات

11- Burning bright in William Blake's tiger refers to?

The colors of the tiger "metaphor"

يشير إلى ألوان التigre "استعارة"

12- The third stanza represents?

The blacksmith (The Industrial Revolution)

يمثل
الصناعية

13- The lamp represents?

The innocence of the English countryside

يمثل
الانكليزي

14- the symmetry of the tiger is?

his stripes

تتعلق
له

Lecture 7

1- before the start of the Industrial Revolution money was in the hands of ?

Rural Aristocracy

قبل بداية الثورة الصناعية كان المال في أيدي؟ الملكية الريفية

2- The Industrial Revolution caused?

You sources of wealth to emerge

من مصادرها الثروة التي ظهرت
الظهور

3- traditionally in Britain there are?

Three social classes

ثلاث فئات اجتماعية
الاجتماعية

4- Class influences?

Name, accent, clothing and manner

الاسم، اللهجة، الملابس وطريقة
وطريقة

5- The way you behave in a particular social class is called?

Etiquette

السلوك في فئة اجتماعية معينة
التشريعات

6- The period from 1714 and 1837 is called?

The Georgian era

الفترة الجورجية
الجورجي

7- The Georgian era was a time of?

Great stability and change in society

استقرار كبير وتغيير في المجتمع
المجتمع

8- The Georgina era included?

Industrial Revolution and romantic poets

الثورة الصناعية والشعور الرومانسيين
الرومانسيين

9- Jane Austen Wrote works of?

Romantic Fiction

الرومانسيين
الرومانسي

10-what is the landed gentry of Georgine England?

A branch of the English upper-class that lived on inherited wealth from ownership of land.

ما هو نبلاء الارض من Georgine انجلترا؟ فرع من الإنجليزية الطبقة العليا التي عاشت على الثروة الموروثة من ملكية الارض.

11- Jane Austen is famous for?

Pride and prejudice, sense and sensibility, Mansfield Park, Emma, northanger and persuasion.

جين أوستن تشتهر؟ الكبرياء والتعاطف، والشعور الإنساني، مانسفيلد بارك، إيماء، northanger والإقناع.

12- The theme of pride and prejudice is?

The universal theme of love and marriage

الطبيعة العالمية للحب والزواج
والزواج

13- Who are the main characters of pride and prejudice?

Mr. Darcy and Elizabeth Bennet

مистер دارسي وإليزابيث بنيت
بينيت

14- The Novel explores seems like?

Social class, role of woman and upper-class hypocrisy

الطبقة الاجتماعية، دور المرأة والتناقض في الطبقة العليا
النفاق

15- Jane Austen concentrates on?

The psychology of her characters

السلوكيات الشخصية
شخصياتها

16- an example of exploration of the character psychology of Jane Austen's pride and prejudice is?

"we are all fools in love"

مثال على استكشاف علم النفس الطابع فخر جين أوستن والتحيز هو؟ "نحن جميعا الحمقى في الحب"

اعداد /

هايدي

Lecture 8

1- when was the French Revolution ?

1789
1789

2- The French Revolution showed a gap between?

Britain and France
وفرنسا

3- by the middle of 19th century:

- Britain was the major world power
 - London was the largest and greatest city on the planet
- بحلول منتصف القرن الـ19: - وكانت بريطانيا القوة العالمية الكبرى - كانت لندن أكبر وأعظم مدينة على وجه الأرض

4- The period from 1837 to 1901 is called?

The Victorian age named after Queen Victoria
وتسمى الفترة 1837-1901؟ العصر الفيكتوري الذي يحمل اسم الملكة فيكتوريا

5- The Victorian age was a tough time for..?

Poor people because of the population growth
السكاني

6- The population grew in the Victorian age from..?

From 17 to 31 million in only 64 years
نما عدد السكان في العصر الفيكتوري من 17 إلى 31 مليون في السنوات فقط 64

7- The poor areas of Victorian age were famous for..?

Poverty, social problems and crime
وكانت المناطق الفقيرة من العصر الفيكتوري تشتهر بـ الفقر والمشاكل الاجتماعية والجريمة

8- Charles Dickens 1812 to 1870 was?

An English novelist ,from poor background and a social critic
تشارلز ديكنز 1812-1870 كان؟ روائي إنجليزية، من سوء الخلفية والناقد الاجتماعي

9- Dickens is the most famous novelist of?

Victorian age
الفيكتوري

10- Dickens works include?

Christmas Carol, Oliver twist and great expectations
كبيرة

11- a tale of two cities" is set in ?

London & Paris
وباريس

12- How many copies of tale of two cities were sold?

20 million copies
نسخة

13- a tale of two cities is considered ?

Fictional novel
خيالية

14- an important theme of Tale of two cities is?

Self sacrifice
بالنفس

15- another important theme in tale of two cities?

Peace
سلام

16- The French Revolution aimed to
Liberty, equality and fraternity

والإخاء
والحرية
والمساواة

17- The most important characters in tale of two cities are?
Sydney carton, Charles Darnay

دارناي
شارل دارناي
سيدني كارتون

18- what is the message of the book "A tale of two cities"?
The idea of sacrifice

التضحية
فكرة التضحية

19- Liberty equality fraternity or death "tale of two cities" is an example of ?
Irony of French revolution objectives

الحرية المساواة الإخاء أو الموت "قصة مدينتين" مثالا؟ السخرية من اهداف الثورة
الفرنسية

2
n

The book message is ?
that revolution is not a good thing

الرسالة الكتاب هو؟
أن الثورة ليست شيئا جيدا

اعداد / هايدي

Lecture 9

1- The United States is?

-The third largest country in population (317 million)

-The 4th largest country in surface area.

والولايات المتحدة هي؟ - HE ثالث أكبر بلد في عدد السكان (317000000) - THE أكبر بلد في مساحة السطح.

2- when did Christopher Columbus discover the Americas?

1492

1492

3- The colony of Virginia 1607 and the colony of palygram's Plymouth 1620 are in ?

Eastern coast of America

مستعمرة فرجينيا 1607 ومستعمرة بليموث palygram في 1620 هي في؟ الساحل الشرقي لأمريكا

4- Britain fought with France over?

America and Canada

الولايات المتحدة وكندا

5- The original people of America "the Indians"?

Were Conquered and displaced

الهنود والنازحين

6- The British colonies were committed to?

Freedom and self governance

الحرية والمصير

7- when was the Declaration of Independence?

1776

1776

8- when was the American Revolutionary war?

From 1775 to 1783

1775-1783

9- The American Revolutionary war is often called ?

American war of independence

وغالبا ما تسمى الحرب الثورية الاميركية؟ حرب الاستقلال الأمريكية

10- The American war of independence was between?

Britain and America

بريطانيا وأمريكا

11- The Treaty of Paris 1783 declared the new country of the United States which is

The eastern United States

الولايات المتحدة المتحدة

12- George Washington was?

- The first President of the United States

- commander-in-chief of the American army

-he was from the rich background "landowners"

-The founding father of the United States

الرئيس الأول للولايات المتحدة
- وكان رئيس الأركان في الجيش الأمريكي من he-
الخلفية الغنية "ملاك الأراضي" الأب المؤسس -
THE للولايات المتحدة

13- The American Declaration of Independence was ?

In the middle of the American war Of independence

الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية

14- The American declaration of the independence talked about?

American rights and the right to rebel against the British

الإعلان الأمريكي للاستقلال تحدث عن؟ حقوق الاميركية والحق في التمرد ضد البريطانيين

15- Who participated in writing The declaration of independence?

Joan Adams, Thomas Jefferson

جيفرسون / جيمس ج. جيفرسون
جيفرسون

15- The Americans condemned?

The King George 3rd , the British people and the Parliament

الامريكيون اذان؟ الملك جورج 3، الشعب البريطاني والبرلمان

16- John Adams and Thomas Jefferson were influenced by?

John Locke and Adam Smith

جيمس ج. جيفرسون / جيمس ج. جيفرسون
سميث

اعداد / هايدي

Lecture 10

1- America expanded its land westward through

Purchasing new land

وسعت أمريكا أرضه غربا من خلال شراء أرض جديدة

2- American purchased slaves to work in?

Cotton, sugar and house help

قطن - سكر - مساعدة منزلية

3- a new movement appeared in the USA that was based in the north and wanted to end slavery

Abolitionist

ظهرت حركة جديدة في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية التي كان مقرها في الشمال ويريدون إنهاء العبودية لإلغاء الرق

4- The population from African origin represented

20% of population at that time

السكان من أصل أفريقي يمثل 20٪ من السكان في ذلك الوقت

5- The southern states with cotton economy was based on?

Slavery

العبودية

6- The northern states was based on ?

Factories " they didn't need slaves"

المصانع " العبيد "

7- The Civil War in the United States was between?

1861 and 1865

1861 - 1865

8- The American Civil War was between?

The unionists "the north" and the confederates" the south"

كانت الحرب الأهلية الأمريكية بين؟ النقابيين "الشمال" والأحزاب و"الجنوب"

9- what was the result of that unionists victory?

Slavery was abolished

العبودية

10- Abraham Lincoln was assassinated in

1865

1865

11- with Lincoln being elected as a president

-he started the Civil War because he will is anti-slavery

مع لينكولن انتخابه بدأت he الرئيس الحرب الأهلية لأنه سوف هو مكافحة العبودية

12- Aberham Lincoln was?

-Poor and from the Western frontier

-He was born in 1809

-He was assassinated 1865

-He was elected as a president 1861

-He worked as a lawyer

-He was killed by a southern in a theater

-He led the northern to victory.

كان Abernam لينكولن؟ ولد - Poor وعن الحدود الغربية - He عام 1809 اغتيل - He 1865 انتخب رئيسا - He 1861 عملت He كمحام قتل He من قبل الجنوبيين فم، مساح He قاد الشمال، للفتنة

13- The Gettysburg address is ?

The most well known speech in the American history

الأميركي

14- Aberham Lincoln made his speech in?
Gettysburg battle field

جيتيسبيرغ

15-four score and seven years means?
87 years [score = 20]

20
[20]

اعداد / هايدي

Lecture 11

1- in 1922 the British king ruled:

- over 415 million people 1/5th world population
- The Empire covered 1/4 of the world's land surface

في عام 1922 الملك البريطاني حكمت: - أكثر من 415 مليون شخص 1 / سكان العالم 5 - غطت الإمبراطورية 1/4 من مساحة اليابسة في العالم

2- The British Empire started as?

Trading empire

تجارة
التداول

3- The Indian empire was called?

The British Raj

البريطاني
البريطاني

4- India was called

The jewel in the crown because of its beauty and importance to British Empire.

وكانت الهند ودعا جوهرة في تاج بسبب جمالها وأهميتها في الإمبراطورية البريطانية.

5- The Indian mutiny led to?

Direct rule over India from Britain

بريطانيا
بريطانيا

6- in the first half of the 20th century?

Many British lived in India

الهند
الهند

7- A lot of authors were influenced by India like?

EM Forster, Rudyard Kipling, J G Farrell

وهناك الكثير من الكتاب تأثرت الهند مثل؟ EM فورستر، روديارد كبلنج، J G فاريل

8- British East India Company ruled India from

1757 to 1858

1858-1757

9- India got its independence in

1947

1947

10- The British troops killed a lot of Indians 1919 in the massacre of Armister

القوات البريطانية قتلت الكثير من الهنود عام 1919 مذبحة Armister

11- The main goal of the British Empire was?

To make money

المال

12- EM Forster belongs to?

The Victorian age

الفكتوري

13- EM Forster was?

Novelist , short story writer and a poet

وشاعر

14- A passage to India is considered the best novel in ? the 20th Century

the 20th

15- The main characters in passage to India are?

الشخصيات الرئيسية في ممر إلى الهند هي؟ الدكتور Azzie،

Dr. Azzie, Adela quested, mrs Moore and Cyrill fielding

أديلا مبحوث، السيدة مور وسيريل فيلدينغ

16- Who accuses Dr.aziz of assault ?

من يتهم دكتور عزيز بالاعتداء؟

Adela

أديلا

17- The central theme of passage to India is?

الموضوع الرئيسي في ممر إلى الهند هو؟

The Mystery of India

الهند

18- One of the weakness of the book is?

Dr. Aziz and Crill Fielding can only be friends when India becomes independent

واحدة من ضعف الكتاب هو؟ الدكتور عزيز و Crill فيلدينغ يمكن أن يكون إلا الأصدقاء

عندما يصبح الهند المستقلة

19- Who wrote a passage to India?

EM Forster

من كتب ممر إلى الهند؟

فورستر

اعداد / هايدي

Lecture 12

1- Who reached the Cape of Good Hope?

Francis Drake 1581

الذين وصلوا إلى رأس الرجاء الصالح؟ فرانسيس دريك 1581

2- you competition to build you colonies in Africa I was called ?

Scramble for Africa

المنافسة على إنشاء مستعمرات في إفريقيا

لأفريقيا

3- Who competed with Britain over colonies in Africa?

Germany, France, Italy

ألمانيا وفرنسا وإيطاليا

4- Fort James 1663 was built in?

Gambia

غامبيا

5- European colonies where interested in Africa because of?

Slave trade

التجارة العبيد

5- when did trade of slavery start?

Late 16th century to early 19th century

من القرن السادس عشر إلى القرن التاسع عشر

19ال

6- slaves were taken from Africa to?

Caribbean, north and south America

البحر الكاريبي وأمريكا الشمالية والجنوبية

أمريكا

7- through the work of people like.....slavery was abolished

William Wilberforce

ويلبرفورس

8- when was the scramble for Africa?

1880- 1940

1880- 1940

1940

9- The first stage of African empire was

-Exterior represented in slave trade

الرقيق

10-The second stage of African empire?

Interior represented in colonize Asian (African scramble)

المرحلة الثانية من الإمبراطورية الأفريقية؟ الداخلية ممثلة في استعمار الآسيوية (التدافع الأفريقي)

11- Britain wanted to create

a north south passage

الجنوب والجنوب

12- Germany wanted to create

East west passage

الشرق والشرق

13-Who discovered the Congo?

Henry Martin Stanley1878

Stanley1878

14- when was the Congo Fried?

1960

1960

15- Joseph Conrad was an English writer?

But of a Polish origin

بولندي / بولندي

16-Joseph Conrad was a writer and

Sailor

وبحار / بحار

17- Joseph of Conrad is considered

The father of modernization

التحديث / تحديث

18- other great works of Joseph Conrad is

Nostromo- Lord jim

جيم / جيم

19- Who is the main character in heart of darkness?

Charles Marlow

مارلو / مارلو

20 Who wrote heart of darkness

Joseph Conrad

كونراد / كونراد

21- The novel explores

Cruelty of the Belgium, racism ideas of civilization

الحضارة / الحضارة

22- Joseph Conrad was accused with

Being racist

عنصرية / عنصرية

23- The main idea of the novel is?

European reaction to Africa on psychological level

الفكرة الرئيسية في الرواية هي؟ رد الفعل الأوروبي لأفريقيا على المستوى النفسي

24- in the heart of darkness Marlowe was looking for a man called?

Kurtz

في قلب الظلام مارلو كان يبحث عن رجل يدعى؟
كورتز / كورتز

اعداد. / هايدي

Lecture 13

1-The military expeditions to Ireland started in?

The 12th century

بدأت الحملات العسكرية الى ايرلندا في؟ القرن 12th

2- when was Ireland conquered?

The 16th century by the tudor dynasty

عندما تم conquered ايرلندا؟ القرن ال16 من سلالة تيودور

3- The capital of Ireland is

Dublin

دبلن

4- There were a privileged ruling class of Ireland that had English regions followed protestant sects of Christianity

Anglo-Irish

الاييرلندي

5- The Anglo Irish produced many

Politicians, prime minister's and military commanders

أنتجت الانجلو ايرلندي العديد من السياسيين ورئيس الوزراء والقادة العسكريين

6- some of the Anglo-Irish authors like

Oscar Wilde, Stoker, CS Lewis, WB Yeats, George Bernard Shaw and Samuel Beckett

بعض المؤلفين البريطانيين الأيرلندية مثل أوسكار وايلد، ستوكر، CS لويس،

الاعوام البنك الدولي، جورج برنارد شو و Samuel Beckett

7- James Joyce was

Novelist, poet, Irish, catholic

الكاثوليكي

8- other works of James Joyce are

The Dubliners, Portrait of the artist as a young man, Ulysses

أعمال أخرى من جيمس جويس هي ودبلن، تصوير للفنان عندما كان شاباً، أوليسيس

9- A movement that attempted to break with traditional style of poetry and writing in the late 19th and early 20th century

Modernism

الحداثة

10- famous modernists include

James Joyce, Ezra Pound, Virginia Woolf and TS Eliot

الحداثة الشهيرة تشمل جيمس جويس، عزرا ملزما، فرجينيا وولف و TS إليوت

11- often in modernism the writer shows?

The psychological side of his characters

لشخصياته

12- Ulysses is based on

The Odyssey by Homer

هوميروس

13- Ulysses was written by

James Joyce

جويس

13- James Joyce used a new technique called

Stream of consciousness

14- how many words is Ulysses

260,000 words

الكلمات

15- an example of modernism in Ulysses is

Writing from a prospective off a cat

القط

اعداد / هايدي

Lecture 14

1- The first world war was between
1914 and 1918

كانت الحرب العالمية الاولى بين عامي 1914 و 1918

2- The first world war was fought between
Triple entent(France, Russia and England)
Central Powers Germany, Austria and Hungary

وقد خاضت الحرب العالمية الاولى بين entent الثلاثي (فرنسا وروسيا وانكلترا) وسط القوى المانيا والنمسا و Hangrey

3- The first world war ended in
1918 with the victory off the triple enttent

انتهت الحرب العالمية الاولى في عام 1918 بانتصار اضعاف

4- The first world war it was mainly fought in ?
France and Belgium

فرنسا وبلجيكا

5- The most famous war poets are
Siegfried , Wilfred Owen and Roberts Brooke

سيفريد وويلفريد اوين وروبرت بروك

6- Robert Brooke died at the age of
27 of a mosquito bite

روبرت بروك مات في سن 27 من لدغة بعوضة

7- The soldier was criticized for being
Pro- war and over patriotic

الجنود انتقدوا لكونهم ووطنية

8- Who wrote a poem against the soldier
Thomas Hardy

توماس هاردي

9- Robert Brook grew in
Center of England

انجلترا

10- The soldier is considered an
Italian sonnet 14 lines

خطوط

١١- the 1st world war is considered one of the reasons behind
The declining of British Empire

قزم

هايدي



English thought & culture Exam 1435-1436

Dr. Jake Organ

مركز صدى الحروف لخدمة الطالب

للنواصل:



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1.The Romantic poets lived_____.

a.at the end of the 18centery and beginning of the 19thcentury

b. during the 17century

c. in the 20th century

d. in the 16th century

2.William_____wrote the poem The Daffodils.

A. Blake

B. Wordsworth

C. Shakespeare

D. Shatner

3. William ____ wrote the poem' The Tyger' ?

A. Blake

B. Wordsworth

C. Shakespeare

D. Shatner

4.The 'Lake District' of England is a very ____area.

A. ugly

B. overcrowded

C. Industrial

D. Beautiful

5.The first line of 'The Tyger' is Tyger,Tyger____bright

A. singing

B. shouting

C. playing

D. burning

6. William Blake died_____.

A. rich and famous

B. poor and unknown

C. popular and loved

D. well known

7. _____ Austen was a famous English romantic novelist

A. Sarah

B. Jane

C. Elizabeth

D. Sandra

8. Un clear

9. Un clear

10. A 'Tale of two cities' is a novel by Charles Dickens(**A story**)

11. Victorian London was overcrowded because of _____

A. road

B. Car

C. Tree

D. Population.

12. Who was the Queen of England in Charles Dicken's time?

A. Victoria.

B. Elizabeth.

C. Natalie

D. Tracy

13. The French revolutionaries executed their victims with the

A. gun.

B. whip.

C. guillotine.

D. bat.

14. George _____ was the first president of the United States of America

A. Washington.

B. Chicago.

C. Boston.

D. Atlanta.

15. The 'American Revolutionary War' was between the America &

A. French.

B. Spanish.

C. British.

D. Mexicans.

16. * American revolutionary war?

A. Spanish.

B. French.

C. British.

D. Americans.

17. * American Civil war was between the _____ of the USA.

A. East & west.

B. North & South.

C. middle & edges.

D. old & young.

18. A big cause of the American Civil War was

A. boredom

B. slavery

C. invasion

D. immigration

19. Abraham___was president at the time of the American Civil War

A. Cadillac

B. Sedan

C. Lincoln

D. O'Donnell

20. E.M.Foster wrote A Passage to_____.

A. Spain

B. Mexico

C. Congo

D. India

21. Mrs._____is an important character in E.M.forster

A. Moore

B. Smith

C. Forster

D. Aziz.

22. The Character of Aziz in E.M Forster's book is a :

A. Taxi driver.

B. Policeman.

C. Fisherman.

D. Doctor.

23. 'Heart of _____' is a famous novel about the Belgian congo:

A. The River

B. The Matter.

C. Darkness.

D. Light.

25. The Area known as 'The Congo' is named after a

A. river

B. jungle.

C. sea.

D. City.

26. James Joyce was:

A. Anglo-French

B. Anglo-Spanish

C. Anglo-Scottish

D. Anglo-Irish

27. Ulysses is a _____novel.

A. complex

B. short

C. easy

D. angry

28. What is the capital of the Republic of Ireland?

A. Belfast

B. Cork

C. Cardiff

D. Dublin

29. Rupert Brooke died during the_____ World War:

A. 1st

B.2nd

C. Revolutionary

D. Asian

30. Rupert Brooke was a very _____man.

A. Ugly

B. boring

C. violent

D. handsome

31. William Shakespeare was both a:

A. novelist and singer

B. poet and playwright

C. speaker and politician

D. singer and speaker

32. The English Civil War was fought in the

A.11th Century

B.15th Century

C.16th Century

D.17th Century

33.A quote like: But there is only one thing which gathers people into ___commotion and that's oppression. Is a reaction to the idea of European.

A. trade

B. tyranny

C. cuisine

D. ideas

34. When was the Act of Union between the English and Scottish Crowns?

A.1640

B.1984

C.1707

D.1815

35. Tyger, Tyger burning bright in the _____

A. Isle of Wight

B. forests of the night

C. Air Saudi flight.

D. cause of wrong or right.

36. Social _____ is very important in British culture:

A. security.

B. class.

37. A cinema Lin* was* in a _____

A.

B. café

C. zoo

D. theatre

38. India was called the' _____ in the crown' of the British E*

A. jewel

B. rose.

C. dove.

39. The * day

A. 23

'Not sure' B. 18.

C. 4.

D. 26.

40. The 'Elizabethan E* was* after* of*

A. King.

B. Prime Minister.

C. Queen.

D. Duke.

41. _____ Shakespeare was a famous English pl*

A. Alfred.

B. William.

C. John.

D. Henry.

42. The English civil war was fought

A. The Queen and the king.

B. The king & Parliament.

C. England & France.

D. France & Spain.

43. Andrew _____ was....

A. Marvell.

B. Smith.

C. Shakespeare.

D. Locke.

44. Empiricism believes in getting theories from external.

A. country

B. books

C. facts

D. theories

45. Liberal thinkers believe in the Rule of_____.

A. Priest

B. Monarchs

C. Law

D. Dictators

46. John Locke's famous book was Two Treatises on_____.

A. Fish

B. Government

C. The Countryside

D. Love

47. economic

48. Adam smith

49. The industrial Revolution was _____ * English *

A. Changing.

B. Preserving.

C. Protecting

D. helping.

50. A lot of the Romantic poets didn't like the new

A. trees

B. flowers

C. factories.

D. Post offices.

* علامة النجمة تعني بأنه ناقص السؤال أو الجواب بالصورة.

مُتَبَعُونَ اللَّهِ .. أَتُحْكَمُونَ الْفَأْجِر

وَصَلَّى اللَّهُ وَسَلَّمْ عَلَى أَشْرَفِ خَلْقِكَ سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ .

The Last Exam Of English Thought And Culture

1. People have rights including the right to life, liberty and the pursuits of _____

- A. fun
- B. money
- C. knowledge
- D. happiness

الناس لديهم حقوق بما في ذلك الحق في الحياة والحرية والملاحقات من A. متعة B. المال C. المعرفة D. السعادة

2. The Soldier, portrays England as a _____ place

- A. cruel and ugly
- B. happy and blessed
- C. ordered and efficient
- D. wild and lawless

الجندي، يصور إنجلترا كمكان A. B. قاس وقبيح سعيدة ومباركة C. أمر وفعالة D. البرية والخارجين عن القانون

3. The Belgians were what type of colonial rules?

- A. cruel
- B. kind
- C. good
- D. wise

البلجيكيين كانوا ما هو نوع من القواعد الاستعمارية؟ A. B. قاسية نوع C. جيد D. الحكمة

4. Charles Dickens had a _____ upbringing

- A. happy
- B. easy
- C. rich
- D. difficult

كان _____ التنشئة A. سعيد C. السهل الغني D. الصعب تشارلز ديكنز

5. (Heart of Darkness) was accused of being a _____ novel

- A. racist
- B. boring
- C. silly
- D. communist

الشيوعية

6. James Joyce is associated with which literary movement?

- A. transcendentalism
- B. communism
- C. modernism
- D. romanticism

ويرتبط جيمس جويس التي الحركة الادبيه؟ الف الفلسفه المتعاليه B. الشيوعيه C. الحداثه D. الرومانسيه

7. Can I compare thee to a summer's day is the opening line of one of Shakespeare's

- A. play
- B. songs
- C. novels
- D. sonnets

يمكن ان اقارن اليك لايام الصيف هو افتتاح خط واحد من A. اللعب B. الاغاني شكسبير C. الروايات D. السوناتات

8. Ulysses is based on which classic ancient story

الكلاسيكية

- A. Homer's Odyssey
B. Virgil's Aceneid
C. Milton's Paradise Lost
D. Shakespeare's Hamlet

هاملت هوميروس أوديسي B. فيرجيل C. Aceneid. ميلتون الفردوس المفقود D. شكسبير

9. Adam Smith's most famous book's short title is

- A. the Origin of Species
B. Economics
C. the Wealth of Nations
D. the Communist Manifesto

عنوان القصير كتاب آدم سميث الأكثر شهرة هو A. أصل الأنواع B. الاقتصاد C. ثروة الأمم D. البيان الشيوعي

10. The English Civil War lead, eventually, to a more _____ Britain

- A. stable
B. angry
C. revolutionary
D. weak

زمام المبادرة الإنجليزية الحرب الأهلية، في نهاية المطاف، إلى أكثر _____
بريطانيا B. A. مستقر غاضب D. C. الثوري ضعيفة

11. India became independent from the British in

- A. 1947
B. 1789
C. 1856
D. 1984

1947
1984

12. John Locke is known as the _____ of Classical Liberalism

- A. enemy
B. father
C. boos
D. founder

ومن المعروف جون لوك باسم _____ من الكلاسيكية الليبرالية A. العدو B. الأب C. الاستهجان D. مؤسس

13. The Gettysburg address start with the words Four score and seven years ago this means

- A. 84 years ago
B. 28 years ago
C. 87 years ago
D. 11 years ago

عنوان بداية جيتيسبيرغ مع الكلمات الأربع يسجل وقبل سبع سنوات وهذا
يعني A. قبل 84 عاما B. منذ 28 عاما C. منذ 87 عاما D. قبل 11 عاما

14. William Wordsworth was a _____

- A. novelist
B. poet
C. painter
D. playwright

playwriter

15. In the 1st World War many young men died in the _____

- A. castles
B. holes
C. the forests

في الحرب العالمية الأولى مات الكثير من الشباب في _____
الغابات

D. trenches

--

ق

16. James Joyce set a lot of his stories in the Irish capital city

A. Dublin

B. Cardiff

C. Glasgow

D. Belfast

تعيين جيمس جويس الكثير من قصصه في العاصمة الايرلندية دبلن B. A. كارديف C. غلاسكو D. بلفاست

--

17. What is the 'sole end and purpose of production'?

A. waste

B. meetings

C. cuisine

D. consumption

ما هو 'نهاية الوحيدة والغرض من الإنتاج'؟ اجتماعات النفائات B. ألف C. المطبخ D. الاستهلاك

--

18. What happened to Rupert Brooke during the 1st World War?

A. he died

B. he killed many people

C. he became a general

D. he joined the Germans

ما حدث لروبرت بروك خلال الحرب العالمية 1؟ A. مات B. انه قتل الكثير من الناس C. أصبح D. العام التحق الألمان

--

19. Abraham Lincoln was the American President during the American _____

A. revolution

B. war of independence

C. dream

D. civil war

كان ابراهام لنكولن الرئيس الامريكي خلال _____ A. الثورة B. حرب الاستقلال C. حلم D. الحرب الأهلية الأمريكية -

--

20. Adam smith believed in government's allowing people to trade _____

A. little

B. quietly

C. freely

D. secretly

آدم سميث يعتقد في السماح للناس الحكومة لتجارة _____ A. B. الصغير في هدوء C. بحرية D. سرا

--

21. The 1st World War can be said to an important event in the _____ Britain

A. revolution

B. beginning

C. decline

D. rise

يمكن القول بان الحرب العالمي 1 إلى حدث مهم في _____ بريطانيا A. الثورة B. ابتداء C. انخفاض D. ارتفاع

--

22. A daffodil is a _____

A. cloud

B. lake

C. tree

D. flower

زهرة

--

23. The Gettysburg Address talks to 'Government of the _____, by the _____, for the _____',

- A. politicians
- B. ministers
- C. nobles
- D. people

محادثات عنوان جيتيسبيرغ إلى 'حكومة _____، من قبل، ل _____'.
السياسيين B. وزراء C. النبلاء D. الناس

24. The new country of the USA was only a small part of the _____ of the area we now know as the USA

- A. south
- B. west
- C. east
- D. north

كان البلد الجديد للولايات المتحدة سوى جزء صغير من _____ للمنطقة نعرفه الآن باسم
الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية A. الجنوب B. الغرب C. الشرق D. شمال

25. Charles Dickens wrote a lot about the London _____

- A. poor
- B. police
- C. fashions
- D. drainage

كان تشارلز ديكنز يكتب الكثير عن _____ في لندن
الفقراء A. الشرطة B. الموضة C. الصرف

26. George Washington was the first _____ of the United States of America

- A. Prime Minister
- B. President
- C. Minister of Defence
- D. King

كان جورج واشنطن _____ الأول للولايات المتحدة الأمريكية A. رئيس الوزراء B. الرئيس
C. وزير الدفاع D. الملك

27. William Blake was both a poet and _____

- A. a priest
- B. an artist
- C. an actor
- D. a singer

كان ويليام بليك شاعرًا و _____
مغنية

28. The relationship between words like duck and luck or bring and sing, is that they _____

- A. chime
- B. agree
- C. rhyme
- D. oppose

العلاقة بين كلمات مثل البط والحظ أو جلب والغناء، هو أنها _____
A. تتناغم B. توافق C. قافية D. معارضة

29. The British Empire covered what proportion of the world?

- A. all
- B. 1/2
- C. 1/4
- D. 1/10

غطت الإمبراطورية البريطانية ما _____ من العالم
1/10

30. All men are created _____ is an important phrase in the Declaration of Independence

الاستقلال

- A. equal
B. rich
C. poor
D. different

و
مختلفة

31. William Blake died a _____ man

- A. rich
B. famous
C. poor
D. angry

في
الغاضبين

32. Adam Smith was _____

- A. an economist
B. a poet
C. a communist
D. a sociologist

الاقتصاد
الاجتماع

33. The main India character in 'A Passage to India' is Dr. _____

- A. Aziz
B. Ahmed
C. Singh
D. Raj

الطابع الرئيسي في الهند "عبور إلى الهند هو الدكتور . A. العزيز B. احمد C. سينغ D. راج

34. The main historical event portrayed in 'A Tale of two Cities' is _____

- A. The English Civil War
B. The Great Fire of London
C. The French Revolution
D. The 1st World War

كان عصر التنوير البشرية _____ كما مهم جدا في العثور على الحقيقة A. التلسكوبات B. الكتب C. السبب D. الحقيقة

35. The Enlightenment was human _____ as very important in finding truth

- A. telescopes
B. books
C. reason
D. fact

كان عصر التنوير البشرية _____ كما مهم جدا في العثور على الحقيقة A. التلسكوبات B. الكتب C. السبب D. الحقيقة

36. Jane Austen wrote about the _____ era

- A. Elizabethan
B. Tudor
C. Victorian
D. Georgian

كتب جين أوستن عن _____ العصر الإليزابيثي B. A. تيودور C. الفيكتوري D. الجورجية

37. Marvell uses the word 'thou Paradise of the four seas' because Britain is _____

- A. an island
B. a continent
C. a landlocked country

يستخدم مارفيل كلمه 'انت الجنة البحار الاربعه "لان بريطانيا هي _____ A. جزيرة B. قارة C. بلد غير ساحلي

D. a peninsula

--

38. 18th Century French thinkers were more radical because they hadn't experienced _____

A. revolution

B. flooding

C. the Civil War

D. the plague

--

39. Britain's presence in India is an example of _____

A. socialism

B. radicalism

C. colonialism

D. capitalism

الوجود البريطاني في الهند هو مثال

A. الاشتراكية B.

C. التطرف D. الاستعمار الرأس مالية

--

40. Britain had a _____ African Empire

A. large

B. cruel

C. short

D. small

كانت الإمبراطورية البريطانية في أفريقيا صغيرة

--

41. The tiger, in Blake's poem, is a metaphor for _____

A. the French revolution

B. immigration

C. the industrial revolution

D. the agricultural revolution

النمر، في قصيدة بليك، هو كناية عن A. الفرنسية الثورة B. الهجرة C. الثورة الصناعية D. الثورة الزراعية

--

42. Elizabeth _____ is the main character in Pride and Prejudice

A. Bennett

B. Taylor

C. Darcy

D. Smith

اليزابيث هو الشخصية الرئيسية في كبرياء وتحامل A. بينيت B. تايلور C. دارسي D. سميث

--

43. The Anglo-Irish community produced a lot of _____

A. politicians

B. writers

C. philosophers

D. sportsmen

انتجت المجتمع الانجلو الايرلندي الكثير من A. السياسيين B. الكتاب C. فلاسفه D. الرياضيين

--

44. 'Heart of Darkness' is set in the Belgian _____

A. Nile

B. Congo

C. Zambezi

D. Amazon

ومن المقرر قلب الظلام "في البلجيكي A. النيل B. الكونغو C. زامبيزي D. الأمازون

--

45. Another meaning for 'the bliss of solitude'. is _____

45. وهناك معنى آخر ل 'النعيم من العزلة'. هو

- A. the joy of being alone
B. a comfortable sofa
C. waves and wind
D. a fun dance

متعة

46. Another famous 'Lake Poet' was _____

- A. James Joyce
B. Samuel Taylor Coleridge
C. David Beckham
D. Andrew Marvell

وكان آخر الشهير "بحيرة الشاعر" A.
جيمس جويس B. صامويل تايلر كولريدج C. ديفيد بيكهام
D. أندرو مارفيل

47. The main themes of Pride and Prejudice are _____

- A. love and marriage
B. hate and pride
C. food and eating
D. money and sport

المواضيع الرئيسية للكبرياء وتحامل هي A.
والكبرياء C. الطعام وتناول D. المال والرياضة
الحب والزواج B. الكراهية

48. 'But eternal summer shall not fade' is an example of a _____

- A. rhythm
B. rhyme
C. metaphor
D. play

ولكن الصيف الأبدي لن تتلاشى "هو مثال على" A.
استعارة D. اللعب
إيقاع B. قافية C.

49. Andrew Marvell was a famous poet and _____

- A. novelist
B. singer
C. politician
D. prince

الأمير

50. 'A Tale of Two Cities' is about _____

- A. Madrid and Berlin
B. Rome and Milan
C. London and Paris
D. Birmingham and Marseilles

قصة مدينتين "هو حول" A.
لندن وباريس D. برمنغهام ومرسيليا
مدريد وبرلين B. روما وميلانو C.

ضافه شرح الدكتور المحاضرة الأولى والجزء الملون بالأزرق مقتبس من موضوع للأخت أدب جزاها الله خير

* The 16th consider a very famous period and very important period in the development of especially English literature and modern England
16th century is from 1500 to 1599*

*William Shakespeare one of the most important figures in English literature,
a person with a very famous name,

Before we start this lecture, here are the major points to consider pre-lecture.

First, Shakespeare was born in the Elizabethan period when England was rising as world power.

When I say the Elizabethan period, what do I mean?

Queen Elisabeth was a daughter of King Henry the 8th and she ruled from 1558 to 160, so a rule of 45 years. She was a very strong woman, she never married. And for that reason she was called the virgin queen and she was very good at bringing different sites together and here rule was a time of peace and stability for England. It was a time when England was rising as a world power.

In her time, there was the first attempt by England to colonize (), to create an empire in America and so Walter Raleigh, a very famous ship sailor, founded the colony of Virginia, you heard about the state of Virginia now in America.

He started the colony of Virginia, named after the virgin queen Elisabeth.

And so England was rising as a world power.

At that time there was a lot of conflicts between England and the other major power in Europe and indeed the world, Spain. Now, there were big differences, cultural differences, but more importantly religious differences between Spain and England and so this was a big fight between superpowers

.....

من هو وليام شكسبير ؟

**William Shakespeare is a very famous man,he was an English
poet,playwright *
he was born in Stratford-upon-Avon**

Metaphor: بالنسبة لـ

This sonnet starts out by asking whether the poet should use a simile to describe the one he loves. "Should I describe you by saying that you are like a day in summer?" Then it rejects that comparison, saying, "No, you're even more beautiful than that."

In line five, the poem calls the sun "the eye of heaven." That's a metaphor.

In line six, the poem calls the sun's brightness "his gold complexion." That's another metaphor.

In line nine, the poem describes a person's beauty by calling it "thy eternal summer." That's another metaphor

Rhyme بالنسبة لـ وضحته لكم بالملخص بالمحاضرة الأولى

ننتقل للواجب الأول وكان كله عن المحاضرة الأولى:

1. William Shakespeare was a

poet and playwright

ship's captain

politician

All the above

1. He was from which area of England

the north

the south

the center

All the above

1. Shall I compare thee with a summer's day' is an example of

rhyme

metaphor

interplay

Elizabethan era

Elizabethan period

• daughter of king henry the 8th ruled from (1558–1603) ...

• she was very strong woman ..

- never married virgin queen

- in her roll it was time of peace and stability,
England was rising as a world power

- in her time first attempt to create umpire in America
Sir Walter Raleigh famous sailor found the colony of Virginia named
after the virgin queen

- in her time there was conflict between England and Spain
culture conflict and religion

- in 1588 – English defeated the Spanish armada and flood of ships
that was sent to invite English

- Elizabethan era was golden age of Literature many great writers
Kristoffer

- time of peace

William Shakespeare the man

William Shakespeare : we don't know a lot of him

was born in Stratford-upon-Avon, allegedly on April 23, 1564 .

Church records from Holy Trinity Church

small town ..

came Wright from the center of middle of England

هنا انو ولد من انجلترا مباشرة من عائلة فقيره فمدينه صغيره

also he was not from upper classes #

his family was poor

he got rich people to help him

كان فقير فكان يخلي له شخص يتبناه من الطبقة الغنيه

he went to London in end of 16c he was an actor while he act he

Wright

كان ممثل اول شيء وكان يكتب خلال تمثيله

he perform in the glop theater witch was #

In the glop there was a place for the rich people up

and the middle was for the middle

and for the poor

so it was Influential for that time

هنا وصف لمسرحية القلوب العليا اللي جالسين فوق

والوسط بالوسط والعامة بالاخير ولانها تُعرض لعدد كبير كانت تؤثر على الشعب بمصطلحاته وافكاره

: تابع المحاضرة الأولى

Elizabeth reigned for some forty five years

مدة حكمها كانت 45 سنة

Spain was the strength of competition for England and conflicts occurred between them, in 1588, the Spanish Armada, was defeated.

كانت القوة المنافسة لإنجلترا هي أسبانيا ونشب بينهم صراعات انتهت بهزيمة الأسطول الأسباني عام 1588

Elizabethan age consider **stability** age and golden age

It had many greatest names in all world literature as Shakespeare,
Marlowe, , and Jonson

العصر الإليزابيثي عصر ذهبي وزخر بعدد من الأسماء (المسرحيون) مثل ويليام وين جونسون ومارلو

هنا إضافة للمحاضرة الثانية نكمل فيه إضافة توتا يعطيها العافية

Andrew Marvell was an English metaphysical poet and politician *
He is associated with John Donne , and George Herbert

*Metaphysical poetry refers to a type of very intellectual poetry that was
common in the 17th century

Metaphore **نحي للـ**

See how flowers, as at parade,

Under their colours stand display'd

برضوه

And sleeps so too; but if once stirr'd,

She runs you through, nor asks the word.

..

برضوه هنا حصلتني معلمة عليها بس ما اقتنعت فيها يمكن محدثتها خطأ يرجع لها

بمشيئة الله أو اللي يقدر يفتح المحاضرة يتأكد واللي هي البيتين هذي

What luckless apple did we taste

To make us mortal and thee waste!

حببت اشارك بتصحيح حل الاسئلة التالية ووالمقرر
ممتع بس يبي له حفظ بالمعلومات والتواريخ وانا صعب
علي الحفظ جداً

وياليت تتأكدون أكثر منها:-

William Wordsworth lived in the:

- a. 16th Century b. 18th & 19th Century
c. 20th Century

الاجابة هي الخيار الثاني لأنه من كتاب الشعر
الرومانسي وكان بنهاية القرن 17 وبداية القرن 19

Sidney Carton's death at the end of 'A
Tale of Two Cities' is an example of:

b. insubordination c. sacrifice
revolutiona.

موت سيدني في نهاية قصة مدينتين مثال على التضحية
sacrifice

What was a major cause of the
'American War of Independence?'

a. slavery b. language c. taxation

الاجابة صحيحة وهي دفع الضرائب taxation

بس نبي نفرق لو تغير السؤال إلى سبب الحرب الاهليه
civil war وهو العبودية slavery

Sonnet 18-The theme of love and the beauty of 'Middle England.'

السوناتة ال 18

عنوانها الحب وجمال اوساط أنجلترا

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:

أستعاره بانها تشبه يوم صيفي في إنجلترا Metaphor البيت هذا فيها
في أول سطر

ترجمة الكلمات اللي علق عليها

thee = you

thou = you

art = are

temperate = controlled = منظم ، مُسيطر

Buds = flower = ورد واشجار

May = الشهر مايو

hath = has

Day + May = Rhyme التناغم بين الـ

الرباعية الثانية

Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines,

And often is his gold complexion dimm'd;

And every fair from fair sometime declines,

By chance, or nature's changing course, untrimm'd;

Imagery .. فيها تصوير

Complexion = her face = وجهها له جمال ذهبي

Declines = go down = يختفي

Fair = beautiful جمال

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;

thy = your
ow'st = you own تملك
grow'st = you grow

وأن جمالها راح يبقى للأبد



So long as men can breathe or eyes can see,

So long lives this, and this gives life to thee.

وأنه مادام الرجال يتنفسون والعيون ترى
ومادامت تعيش هذه السوناتة
انه راح تعيش في هذي السوناتة



المهم
what lines Rhyme *

ايش السطور اللي تتناغم مع بعضها

where is the metaphor and imagery *

ودكرتهم

first 6 lines = imagery of summer and nature *

Andrew Marvell

member of the parliament and an English metaphysical poet

عضو بالبرلمان وشاعر ميتافيزيقي

-1 التصاوير لشعره

See how flowers, as at parade,
Under their colours stand display'd:
Each regiment in order grows,
That of the tulip, pink, and rose.

جالس يوصف الورود واقفة وقفة جيش

Military image
of the flower

تصوير جيشي للورود

2 -

Of stars walks round about the pole,
Their leaves, that to the stalks are curl'd,

imagery of stars

تصوير للنجوم

~~~~~  
وذحين بحطلكم الاستعارات

1 -

Each bee, as sentinel, is shut,  
And sleeps so too; but if once stir'd,

ان النحل والورد مُتآلفين لكن احنا خلقنا بينهم مشكلة

2-

What luckless apple did we taste  
To make us mortal and thee waste!

ماهي التفاحة المشؤمة اللي أكلناها ؟  
لتجعلنا فانيين يالأسف

استعاره بانهم في جنة ( إنجلترا ) زي آدم وحواء  
وأكلو تفاحة مشؤمة خلتهم فانيين من الخلود في هذه الجنة

الاستلة بالنهاية كانت

اقتباس:

1. What was the major effect of the English Civil War on English society?

ماذا كان التأثير الكبير للحرب الأهلية

والجواب

the legacy of stability

and the war will never happen again

مجد الاستقرار بان الحرب لن تعود / لانهم مايغون يشوفون جنود في ساحات إنجلترا

**English Civil war** المحاضره الثانيه تكلم عن ال

( الحرب الأهلية في بريطانيا ( إنجلترا ، ايرلندا ، سكوتلندا

**we learn about a crises in the English society and it was the basis  
and the reason to rise England to the world Dominance**

راح نتعلم عن أزمة في الشعب الانجليزي كانت اساس وسبب ارتقاء إنجلترا لعالم الهيمنة

**English Civil war was series of wars \***

**happend in 1642-1651**

.. سلسلة من الحروب حدثت في

**it was between forces of parliament and the forces of the king \***

والملك ( كانت بين البرلمان ( مجلس نواب الامة

**the king believed that god had giving him the right to rule and \***

( he had no reason to consult the parliament ( who they were the

**upper class of England**

والملك كان يؤمن بأن الإله اعطاه حق الحكم

وانه لا يوجد سبب ليستشير مع البرلمان

**the king believed of ruling by him self and they fought over this \***

وكان يؤمن بالحكم بنفسه وتحاربو بسبب هذا

**it was bloody conflict many people died \***

كان صراع دامي كثير من الناس ماتت

**they say it was Civil war but it effected Scotland and especially Ireland**

\*

كانت حرب أهلية لكنها اثرت على سكوتلندا وخصوصا ايرلندا

**the parliamentarian eventually won in 1649 the had him beheaded \***

البرلمان اخيراً انتصرت و حكموا بقطع رأس الملك

**the people they didn't want this wanted a king ruling with**

**parliaments \***

they saw it was gone to far  
والشعب أعترض لم يكن يريد هذا كانوا يريدون حكم الملك والبرلمنت

4% of the English population died \*  
6% of Scotland died  
41% of the Irish population died  
during the Civil war

نسب السكان اللي ماتت خلال الحرب الاهلية

\* when it Finished the English people wanted this to never happen  
again

ولمن انتهت الحرب رأو الشعب انهم لا يريدون الحرب ان تعود مره اخرى

( وهذي اهم النقاط اللي قالها ) كتبتهما كلها اصلاً  
🌹 كذا ان شاء الله تكون اوضح للمذاكرة

الترجمة اجتهاد شخصي والمحاضرة برضو كتبتهما اجتهاد شخصي 🎓

Andrew Marvell

member of the parliament and an English metaphysical poet

عضو بالبرلمان وشاعر ميتافيزيقي

1-التصاویر لشعره

See how flowers, as at parade,  
Under their colours stand display'd:  
Each regiment in order grows,  
That of the tulip, pink, and rose.

جالس يوصف الورود واقفة وقفة جيش

Military image  
of the flower

تصوير جيشي للورد

---

2 -

Of stars walks round about the pole,  
Their leaves, that to the stalks are curl'd,

imagery of stars

تصوير للنجوم

~~~~~

وذحين بحطلكم الاستعارات

1 -

Each bee, as sentinel, is shut,
And sleeps so too; but if once stirr'd,

ان النحل والورد مُتآلفين لكن احنا خلقنا بينهم مشكلة

2-

What luckless apple did we taste
To make us mortal and thee waste!

ماهي التفاحة المشؤمه اللي اكلناها ؟
لتجعلنا فانيين ياللاسف

استعاره بانهم في جنة (انجلترا) زي آدم وحواء
واكلو تفاحة مشؤمه خلتهن فانيين من الخلود في هذه الجنة

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1. What was the major effect of the English Civil War on English society?

ماذا كان التأثير الكبير للحرب الاهلية

والجواب

the legacy of stability

and the war will never happen again

مجد الاستقرار بان الحرب لن تعود / لانهم مايغون يشوفون جنود في ساحات انجلترا

اقتباس:

2. Talk about some of the metaphors that Marvell uses to show this effect?

تحدث عن الاستعارات اللي استخدمها مارفل لظهور هذا التأثير

D: ذكرتها فوق

اقتباس:

3. What are some of the powerful images from the English countryside that either Marvell or Shakespeare use?

ماهي الصور القوية من جمال ضواحي انجلترا اللي استخدموها ويليام ومارفل

the beauty of England

كلهم يستشعرون جمال ضواحي انجلترا):

net 18-The theme of love and the beauty of 'Middle England.'

السوناتة ال 18

عنوانها الحب وجمال اوساط أنجلترا

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:

البيت هذا فيها Metaphor أستعاره بانها تشبه يوم صيفي في انجلترا

في أول سطر

ترجمة الكلمات اللي علق عليها

thee = you

thou = you

art = are

temperate = controlled = متظم ، متسيطر

Buds = flower = ورد واشجار

May = الشهر مايو

hath = has

التناغم بين ال Day + May = Rhyme



الرباعية الثانيه

Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines,

And often is his gold complexion dimm'd;

And every fair from fair sometime declines,

By chance, or nature's changing course, untrimm'd;

.. Imagery فيها تصوير

Complexion = her face = وجهها (وجهها له جمال ذهبي)

Declines = go down = يختفي

Fair = beautiful جمال



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;

thy = your

ow'st = you own

grow'st = you grow

وأن جمالها راح يلقى للأبد

~~~~~

So long as men can breathe or eyes can see,

So long lives this, and this gives life to thee.

وأنه مادام الرجال يتنفسون والعيون ترى

ومادامت تعيش هذه السوناتة

انه راح تعيش في هذي السوناتة

~~~~~

المهم

what lines Rhyme *

ايش السطور اللي تتناغم مع بعضها

where is the metaphor and imagery *

وذكرتهم

first 6 lines = imagery of summer and nature

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عضو بالبرلمان وشاعر ميتافيزيقي

1-التصاوير لشعره

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2-

What luckless apple did we taste  
To make us mortal and thee waste!

ماهي التفاحة المشؤمه اللي اكلناها ؟  
لتجعلنا فانيين يالأسف

استعاره بانهم في جنة ( انجلترا ) زي آدم وحواء  
واكلو تفاحة مشؤمه خللتهم فانيين من الخلود في هذه الجنة

---

الاسئلة بالنهاية كانت

:اقتباس

1. What was the major effect of the English Civil War on English society?

ماذا كان التأثير الكبير للحرب الاهلية

والجواب

the legacy of stability

and the war will never happen again

مجد الاستقرار بان الحرب لن تعود / لانهم ماييغون يشوفون جنود في ساحات انجلترا

:اقتباس

2. Talk about some of the metaphors that Marvell uses to show this effect?

تحدث عن الاستعارات التي استخدمها مارفل لظهور هذا التأثير

D: ذكرتها فوق

:اقتباس

3. What are some of the powerful images from the English countryside that either Marvell or Shakespeare use?

ماهي الصور القوية من جمال ضواحي إنجلترا التي استخدموها ويليام ومارفل

the beauty of England

(: كلهم يستشعرون جمال ضواحي إنجلترا

محاضره 3 كل شيء تقريبا مكتوب

**John locke \***

**english philosopher and political thinker**

**enlightment thinker**

**17-18th century thinkers**

**father of classic liberalism =**

**the rule of law**

**and**

freedom of religion  
and  
private property

16th century – time of peace  
عصر اليزابيث وفيه الشاعر شكسبير هو عصر سلام

17th century – English Civil war –  
عصر اندرو مارفيل

17–18th Century \*عصر الليبرالية Movement of liberalism فيها المفكر جون لوك

18–19th Century movement of Capitalism "economic time"  
للمفكر ادم

سميث السكوتلندي

18–19th Century movement of romanticism  
عصر الرومانسية وكره الثورة الصناعه

فيها الشاعر ويليام وردزورث + ويليام بليك

18–19th Century british class system  
التفرقة الطبقية في بريطانيا فيها رواية الكاتبه جين

أوستن

19–20th Century Victorian era  
العصر الفكتوري والكاتب تشارلز ديكنز

هذي العصور ذكرهم بالترتيب ركزو فيها سهله ان شاء الله



اوكي بكتب لك وش حسيت انه مهم من كل درس وكذا .. وان شاء الله انا وانتي والكل يستفيد

**\*Because of the events of the Civil War British thinkers preferred moderate ideas.**

**\*German and French thinkers were more extreme because they hadn't experienced the Civil War.**

**\*Many of the movements in Europe led to revolution but in Britain, most thought supported moderation and stability.**

خُلاصة هالكلام

كلها كانت بسبب

Civil war المُفكرين صارو يفضلون افكار عصرية

ماكانت فرنسا والمانيا تفكر زيهم لانهم ماختبرو الحرب الاهلية وافكارهم كانت متشدده

John Lock + Adam smith ( enlightenment thinker ذكر هالمقدمه عشان يشرح ليش

W)مفكرين متنورين

**ف المحاضرة الثالثة نقاط مهمة..**

**English philosopher " father of classic liberalism " \* John Lock**

فيلسوف بريطاني اب للحرية الكلاسيكية

**Enlightenment : 17–18th century movement \***

من مفكرين الحركة التنويرية للقرن الـ 17 والـ 18

**Liberalism : political philosophy \***

" الحرية اللي مافيها استبداد وحكومة تسلب فلوس الشعب وتتحكم بدينهم وانها مفروض تحفظ لهم ممتلكاتهم"

**John Lock Ideas of liberalism : the rule of law , freedom of religion ,  
private property \***

افكاره عن الحرية..

الحكم بالقضاء : القضاء يطبق على الكل

حرية الدين... :

الممتلكات الخاصة : القوي مايسرق مال الضعيف

أقتباساته : طبعا هي ثلاث مبادئ كل واقتباس نختار هي على اي مبدأ

**But there is only one thing which gathers people into seditious  
commotion, and that's oppression. A Letter Concerning Toleration**

(1689)

عن القهر السياسي . Rule of law = الحكم بالقضاء

+

Religion, which should most distinguish us from the beasts, and ought most particularly elevate us, as rational creatures, above brutes, is that wherein men often appear most irrational, and more senseless than beasts.

يقول ان الدين يفرقنا عن الوحوش ويطورنا لكنه بأسم الدين صارو غير عقلانيين وجعلنا بدون عاطفة أكثر من الوحوش ( لانو كان فيه عداوة بين الكاثوليك والبروتستانتس)

freedom of religion = حرية الدين

🌹🌹🌹🌹🌹🌹🌹🌹: rose:

المحاضرة الرابعة..

Adam smith .scottish moral philosopher and economist ( modern economic )d \*

اسكوتلندي مفكر اخلاقي و تجاري " التجارة الحضارية"

Capitalism , Controlled by private owners " the producers and  
consumer decide prices of goods "a \*

الرأس مالية البائع والمشتري يحددون الربح في البيعة

Free market \*

سوق غير مراقب من قبل الحكومة ماتفرض فيها بضاعة على الشعب

### : المحاضرة الخامسة

كل شيء ذكره يعني ما اضاف شيء الا في الشعر حق ويليام وردزورث

William Wordsworth ,the lake poets

اقتباس:

- Some people wanted to reject modern life and celebrate the beauty of nature and the human spirit. These were the Romantic poets.

مجموعة من الناس رافضة الحياة العصرية وتحفل بجمال الطبيعة وروح الانسان

هؤلاء يسمون شعراء الرومانسية

تقع في Lake district هم مجموعة من الشعراء يتجمعون لالقاء الشعر من مدينة : Lake poets وشعرا\*

.. شمال غرب انجلترا

هي بالاصل وردة تنبت في نهاية الربيع وفي فصل الصيف Daffodils \*

تكون باعداد كبيره

**The Daffodils lyrical poem .. it has beauty of the words themself\***

كلامي " لجمال الكلمات = lyrical " شعر الدافوديلز مافيها استعارات ولا شيء شعر

**bliss = extreme joy** \* شعور بفرحة عارمة

تناغم بسيط ف الشعر اللي هو السطر الاول والثالث والرابع والثاني .. آخ \*

المحاضره السادسه

اقتباس:

Romanticism: William Blake and the Industrial Revolution

برضو من شعراء الرومانسية ، يكره الثورة الصناعية

ماكان مشهور خلال حياته مات وهو فقير

كان رسام وكان شاعر

**Industrial revolution \***

-الثوره الصناعيه تحورت لعملية صناعية جديده

-بدأت في بريطانيا العظميه وبعد عقود انتقلت لاوروبا الغربيه والولايات المتحده

-الثوره الصناعيه تركت بصمة في التاريخ غالبا في كل نواحي الحياة اليومية بطريقة ما

-تغير مستوى متوسط الدخل وصار في نمو مستمر

### Negative points \*

مساوء الثورة الصناعية : ساهمت في نمو المناطق الحضرية ، الكثير انتقل للمدن وساءت الطبيعة ، وكثر عمل الاطفال بشكل ملحوظ وكانوا يتلقون اجر اقل من الكبار بسبب حاجتهم

The tyger = tiger = النمر\*

من اشهر كتابات بليك ، استعارة تشبيهه كبيره للثوره الصناعية والنمر الدخيل لأنجلترا

الشعر الرباعي لكل بيت يسمى Stanza

Jane Austen and the British class system

جين اوستن " Jane Austen تراها بنت هههههههه اخيرا "

راوية كتابية تكلمت عن التفرقة الطبقية

-فيه ثلاث طبقات في المجتمع البريطاني:

1-العليا . upper classes

2- الوسطى middle classes

3- العاملة " الخدم" working class

وفيه تفرقة بينهم تأثر في اسمهم ، لهجتهم ، ملابسهم ، واسلوبهم

Etiquette : rules how people should behave in a particular social situation \*

الاتيكويت " اتكيت خخ " هي اداب المعاشرة ، كيف يفترض من الناس التصرف في حالة اجتماعية معينة

Georgian England : ليش سميت بالاسم ذا لأنه حكموا فيها الملوك .. جورج الاول وجورج الثاني

وجورج الثالث \*

**Pride and prejudice** كبرياء واجحاف ، عن الحب والزواج\*

القصة عن اليزابيث " بنت من عائلة فقيرة " و مستر دارسي " من طبقة عليا"

افترضو الاسوء عن بعض وطلعو يحبون بعض ( شوفو الفلم **One of my favorite movies** ههههه  
\$):

بس بقولكم تلخيص مبسط وسريع..

\***الدرس التاسع** حلو عن اول مؤسس ل الولايات المتحدة بعد ما انفصلت عن الحكم البريطاني واللي هو المؤسس  
جورج واشنطن

- فيها اكبر ناطقين للغة الانجليزية ورايع اكبر دولة بالمساحة

- وبدأت فيها ثورة امريكية **The American Revolutionary War** في ثاني سنة اعلنو فيها  
الاستقرار

- كانت بين بريطانيا والولايات المتحدة ( جورج واشنطن قائد قوات ، و جورج الثالث)  
-جورج واشنطن من عائلة مالكة غنية..

\***الدرس العاشر** عن العبودية **Slavery** أدت لحرب اهلية **Civil war**

-لأن أبرهام لينكون غير مؤيد للعبودية

-كانت بين الشمال " **Unionists**" وابراهيم لينكون ينتمي لهم

وبين الجنوب " **Confederates**" يستعبدون الافريقين لاستخراج القطن والسكر

-وكثير من المؤسسين الامريكان كانوا يستعبدون الافارقة

نسبة الشعب الافريقي 20%

-ابراهيم لينكون اغتيل بعد اربع سنوات من حكمه

-وسبب الحرب الاهلية انهم اختاروه رئيس لامريكا وهو غير مؤيد للعبودية وقتله واحد من الجنوبيين

**Gettysburg** - هي المدينة الي وقع فيها خطاب ابرهام تقع في بنسلفانيا

---

نقطة مهمة بالمحاضرة السابعة واحتمال كبير يجب عليها اسئلة  
بيعطي النص ويقول مثال على وش

Vanity and pride are different things, though the words are often used synonymously. A person may be proud without being vain. Pride relates more to our opinion of ourselves, vanity to what we would have others think of us.”

-An example of Jane Austen's social observation and Elizabeth's cleverness

---

A lady's imagination is very rapid; it jumps from admiration to love, from love to matrimony in a moment.”

-An example of some of the subtle humour of the novel

---

For what do we live, but to make sport for our neighbors, and laugh at them in our turn?”

-An example of Jane Austen's observation of upper class life.

---

“Till this moment I never knew myself.”

-An important line in the novel which has a lot of exploration of the character's psychology.

---

“We are all fools in love”

- One of Jane Austen's observations on love.

jane Austen للرواية pride and prejudic طبعا هذه كلها من رواية

---

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله

معلش جدولي للأسف مضغوط وعندي صوتيات والله يعين

هنا بعض الأشياء قد يسأل عنها لأنه يقول الرايم بالشرح

قصيدة النمر تتألف من ستة رباعيات ( مقاطع ) كل واحد يتكون من أربعة أسطر  
comprised of six quatrains (stanzas), each of four lines

The rhyme scheme is الرام سكيم  
( AABB )

1- The Poem ( The Tyger) consists of .....

A- Two stanzas

B- three stanzas

C-four stanzas

D- six stanzas

2- The Tiger , Presents a question that embodies the central theme :

A-who killed the tiger ؟

B- who bought the tiger

C-who created the tyger

D- who hunted the tiger

Metaphor: Comparison of the tiger and his eyes to fire.

الإستعاره:مقارنة بين النمر وعيونه والنار

قصيدة النرجس

قصيدة النرجس

four stanzas

6 line

rhyme scheme  
( ABABCC )

تجولت وحيدا كسحابة ( I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud ) : أسماء أخرى للقصيد

lyrical قصيدة غنائية

The rhyme scheme of “ Daffodils is .....

A- AABDD

B- AABCC

C- AABCBC

D- ABABCC)

2- After leaving the scene and returning back to his ordinary life,  
Wordsworth ..... the beautiful sight of the flowers.

وبعد أن ترك المكان وعاد مرة أخرى إلى حياته العادية، وردزورث ..... على مرأى من الزهور الجميلة.

A- recollected

تذكرها

B- forgot

نسى

C- disregard

تجاهل

D- overlooked

غفل

## ملف لاهم الكتاب والشعراء والشخصيات السياسية في المقرر لدكتور جاك اورقن

1-**\*Shakespeare** was born in the Elizabethan period when England was rising as a world power.

- \*The language of Shakespeare was different than today's English but can be understood.
- William Shakespeare is seen as the greatest writer in the English language.

### **16th Century England and William Shakespeare:**

The rise of Europe and the beginnings of Britain's overseas influence. The greatest writer in the most influential language in the world. Sonnet 18-The theme of love and the beauty of 'Middle England'

\*\*\*\*\*

2-**Andrew Marvell** was poet and Politician, he is influence society

Major points to consider pre-lecture:

- We learnt about how English rose as a world power in the Elizabethan age
- Today we learn about a crisis in English society and how this shaped a lot of modern English culture and thought.
- This crisis and the response to this crisis was the basis of England's rise to world dominance.

\*\*\*\*\*

3-**John Locke** FRS (29 August 1632 – 28 October 1704), was an English philosopher regarded as one of the most influential of Enlightenment thinkers and known as the 'Father of Classical Liberalism'

### **John Locke-Two Treatises on Government'**

This is John Locke's book on political thought and had a big influence in the UK and on the founding ideas of the USA.

\*\*\*\*\*

### **4-Adam Smith and Economics**

. Adam Smith (June **5th** 1723-July**17th** 1790) was a Scottish Moral Philosopher and Economist. . He is often called the „Father of Modern Economics., • He wrote' An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations“ in 1776 which was the first modern work of economics and has had a very big influence on the modern economic world. • He observed the economies of many European societies and wrote his book based on the observations. • Smith laid the foundations of classical free market economic theory

5-**William Wordsworth** • William Wordsworth (7 April 1770- 23 April 1850) was a major English Romantic poet. • Famous for his poems about the English countryside. • Lived in the „Lake District“ and was an important 'Lake Poet., • Wrote many famous poems including; the Prelude, the Lucy Poems, Lyrical Ballads and Laodamia. • Seen as one of the greatest poets in the English language..

**The Daffodils** • One of the most famous poems in the English language. • It is often called „I wandered lonely as a cloud.“ • A daffodil is a beautiful flower that appears in great numbers in late spring in the UK. • I recommend that you take a look at a picture of some daffodils and some pictures of the Lake District before we start looking at the poem.

\*\*\*\*\*

6-**William Blake** • William Blake (28 November 1757 - 12 August 1827) was an English poet, painter and printmaker. • He wasn't famous during his lifetime and died very poor. • He hated the effect that the Industrial Revolution was having on the life and people of Britain. • Was a great painter, as well as poet.

**The Tyger** • A poem in Blake's great work of poetry: „Songs of Innocence and Experience.“ • It is called the „most famous of his works“. • It is a classic of English poetry. • Many people have different ideas about what it is about. • Many see it as a large metaphor for the Industrial Revolution. • The imagery is of a Tiger that is powerful and terrible like the Industrial Revolution. • vger is an 18th Century spelling of the modern world tiger

7-**Jane Austen** • Jane Austen(16 December 1775- 18 July 1817) was an English novelist whose wrote works of romantic fiction. • They were mainly set among the landed gentry of Georgian England. • The landed gentry were a branch of the English upper classes that lived on inherited wealth from ownership of land. • Jane Austen is one of the most loved novelists in the English language. • She is famous for Pride and Prejudice, Sense and Sensibility, Mansfield Park, Emma, Northanger Abbey and Persuasion.

**Pride and Prejudice** • About the universal themes of love and marriage. • The main characters are Mr Darcy and Elizabeth Bennet who overcome their pride and prejudice against each other to admit their love and get married. • The novel explores themes like social class, the role of women and upper class hypocrisy. • There was a TV version released in 1995 that became very popular all over the world. • The 2005 film version which starred Keira Knightley and Matthew Macfayden brought the story to a new generation

## **8-Charles Dickens**

- Charles Dickens 7th February 1812 –9th June 1870 was an English novelist.
- He created some of the world's most memorable fictional characters like Scrooge and Oliver Twist.
- Is generally regarded as the greatest novelist of the Victorian period and his name is used to describe the period. We talk of 'Dickensian London' or we talk of a 'Dickensian Scene' to describe a situation of great poverty.
- Famous for his powerful descriptions.
- Some of his famous novels include: 'A Christmas Carol', 'Oliver Twist' and 'Great Expectations'

## **A Tale of Two Cities**

- A Tale of Two Cities (1859) is a novel by Charles Dickens, set in London and Paris before and during the French Revolution.
- It has sold over two hundred million copies.
- It is one of the most famous fictional works in history.
- It talks about the brutality and violence of France before the revolution and then talks about the how the revolutionaries become just as brutal and violent after the revolution.
- Though it shows the injustice of both French and British society, the book's message is that revolution isn't a good thing

\*\*\*\*\*

## **9-George Washington**

- George Washington was born in 1731 and died in 1799.
- He was the first President of the United States.
- He was President from 1789 to 1797.
- He was the Commander-in-Chief of the American army during the Revolutionary War.
- He is seen as a 'Founding Father' of the USA.
- He came from a wealthy, land owning background..

## **10-Abraham Lincoln**

- Was born in 1809 and was assassinated in 1865.
- Became president of the USA in March 1861.
- His election as President started the American Civil War because he was well known for being anti-slavery.
- He was born into a poor family in the Western Frontier of the USA.
- He educated himself and became a lawyer.
- Seen by many as the greatest American President.
- Led the North to victory in the Civil War.
- Was assassinated by a Southern supporter in a theatre in April 1865.

### 11-E.M. Forster

- Edward Morgan Forster; 1st January 1879 –7th June 1970, was an English novelist, short story writer and essayist.
- He wrote many famous novels including 'Howard's End', 'A Room with a View', 'Where Angels Fear to Tread' and 'A Passage to India.'
- Wrote a lot about British hypocrisy and the class system.
- He lived for a few years in India in the early 1920's and his observations of Indian society lead him to write 'A Passage to India

#### . A Passage to India'

- It is one of the greatest novels about the British experience in India.
- It won Forster a major literary prize.
- It is listed as the 25th best novel in the English language in the 20th Century.
- The novel made Forster a commercial success.
- It was turned into a film in 1984 which won many Oscars.
- The main characters are Dr. Aziz, Cyril Fielding, Adela Quested and Mrs. Moore

\*\*\*\*\*

### 12-Joseph Conrad

- Joseph Conrad lived from 1857 until 1924.
- Conrad is seen as one of the best writers in the English language though he was of Polish origin and always spoke English with an accent.
- He became a British citizen in 1886.
- He had been a sailor and wrote a lot about life on the sea including two of his great novels; 'Lord Jim' and 'Nostromo'.
- Seen as the first 'Modernist' writer.
- Said to be 'prophetic' especially how he predicted the European empires to crumble..

#### Heart of Darkness'

- A very short novel but seen as a very great novel.
- All about the main character Charles Marlow who captains a river boat on the Congo river.
- He is searching for a man called Kurtz, an ivory hunter who is going mad in the centre of the African jungle.
- It explores the cruelty of the Belgian colonialists, European racism and ideas of civilization and savagery.
- Was accused of being a 'racist novel' by Nigerian writer, Chinua Achebe.

### **13James Joyce**

- James Joyce 1882-1941 was an Irish novelist and poet.
- He is famous for the books: 'The Dubliners', 'Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man', 'Ulysses' and 'Finnegan's Wake'.
- He was from a Catholic background and so not one of the 'Anglo-Irish.'
- Most of his writings concentrate on Dublin and he helped create the powerful 'literary' atmosphere of the city.
- He is, probably, the most important writer in the English language in the 20th Century.
- Joyce spent most of his life living in mainland Europe but still wrote all his novels about his hometown, Dublin.

### **Ulysses**

- Seen as the greatest work of 'Modernist Literature'.
- Regarded by many as the greatest novel of the 20th Century.
- A very long, 260,000 words, and complex novel. Some have found it difficult and confusing.
- The novel is skilfully based on the Great Greek Epic, the Odyssey by Homer.
- Based on the events of a few, normal days in Dublin.
- Explores some of the 'wonder' of everyday life.
- Made a lot of use of the 'Stream of Consciousness' technique that allows Joyce to show the deeper thinking of his characters

### **The Legacy of Ulysses**

- The great English/American poet T.S. Elliot said of Ulysses: "I hold this book to be the most important expression which the present age has found; it is a book to which we are all indebted, and from which none of us can escape."
- Though the book has been controversial, this has mainly been due to people's misunderstanding of the book.
- Has inspired a number of 20th Century writers and many artists say that they have been influenced by the book

#### **14-Rupert Brooke**

- Was born in 1887 and died on 23rd April 1915 at the age of 27.
- Died of an infected mosquito bite on his way to the battlefield of Gallipoli in Ottoman Turkey.
- The Irish poet W.B. Yeats described him as 'the handsomest young man in England.'
- A symbol of the 'waste of youth' of a whole generation because of the war.
- He wrote many poems but his most famous was 'The Soldier'..

#### **The Soldier**

- One of the great poems of the 20th Century.
- Has been criticized for being pro-war and overly patriotic.
- It is contrast to many of the other war poets whose poems were anti the war.
- Thomas Hardy, a famous writer and poet, wrote a poem directly against 'The Soldier.'
- However, despite all this, it is a beautiful and inspiring poem and talks of many of the things we have studied in this course.
- It is a fourteen line sonnet.
- Brooke grew up in Warwickshire, in the centre of England.

## مراجعة الفكر والثقافة الانجليزية من ١ الى ٦

1-Shakespeare was born in the\_\_\_\_\_

a-Victorian

b-The era of the Industrial Revolution

c- Elizabethan period when England was rising as a • world power.

2-The greatest writer in the most influential language in the world.

a- William Shakespeare

b- Charles Dickens

3-Sonnet 18-The theme of

a-Love and War

b-Beauty and ugliness

c-love and the beauty of 'Middle England.'

4-thee=

a-there

b-you

c-I

5- art=

a-are

b-act

6-hath=

a- has

b- have

c- had

7-thy=

a- your

b- they

c- where

8- Rhyme of sonnet 18:

a-Aabcbbdd

b-ABABCDCEfEFGG

C-ABABCCDDEEGG

9-What is the Rhyme:

a-is a repetition of similar sounds in two or more words, most often at the end of lines in poems and songs

b- Is comparing one thing with thing else

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10-Andrew Marvell was:

a-Painter and Parser

b-Poet and painter

c-poet and Politician

11- crisis in English society shaped a lot of modern English culture and thought.

Civil War

The Industrial Revolution

Great Fire

12-civil war was in fact happen

a-1734-1790

b-1807-1920

c- 1642-1651

13-In the civil war

a- the king think god give him right to role he was no reason for him to consult with poems

b- the king think god give him Wrong to role he was no reason for him to consult with poems

14- in fact the poems represent the:

a-Working class of England people

b-Poor class of England people

c-upper class of England people

15- What was affected of the English civil war?

a-Basically this should never happen again, people were shocked people never want to see soldiers walking through middle English again.

b-Wish to happen again and they were enjoying it

16-Because of the events of the Civil War British thinkers preferred

a-Sophisticated ideas

b-Militant ideas

c-moderate ideas.

17-German and French thinkers were more extreme because they

a-had not experienced the Civil War

b-had experienced the Civil War

18-John Locke:

a- English philosopher regarded as one of the most influential of Enlightenment thinkers and known as the 'Father of Classical Liberalism'

b- English Poet regarded as one of the most influential of Enlightenment thinkers and known as the 'Father of Classical poetry '

---

19-Enlightenment in :

17 th and 18 th

16 th

19 th

20- European movement of thought that saw human reason and empiricism

a- (getting theories from Imagination and fads) as the way to get to truth.

b- (getting theories from observable facts) as the way to get to truth.

21-What is the **Liberalism**

A- Liberalism is a political philosophy or worldview founded on ideas of liberty and equality

b-Liberalism is a political philosophy or worldview founded on ideas of Injustice and intolerance

**22-Liberalism** support ideas such as

free and fair elections

civil rights

freedom of religion

all

**23-john Locke-Quotes**-But there is only one thing which gathers people into seditious commotion, and that's oppression.

Letter Concerning Toleration (1689)

Second Treatise of Government

24-The end of law is not to abolish or restrain, but to preserve and enlarge freedom. For in all the states of created beings, capable of laws, where there is no law there is no freedom

Second Treatise of Government ch11  
**Second Treatise of Government, Ch. VI**

25-a long history of education and some major Universities in :  
Britain  
**Scotland**

### **26-The Scottish Enlightenment**

a-They held to an optimistic belief in the ability of humanity to effect changes for the better in society and nature, guided only by reason.

b-They held to an optimistic belief in the ability of humanity to effect changes for the better in society and nature, guided only by Observation

---

27-Adam Smith was  
**a Scottish Moral Philosopher and Economist.**  
Poet

28-capitalism is:  
a-System to make money in a normal fashion  
**b-are controlled by private owners with the goal of making profits**

### **29-A Summary of Smith's Ideas**

a-Smith believed in governments allowing people to trade freely.  
b-Smith believed the more people were allowed to do what they were good at the more prosperity would be brought to the society  
**c- all**

### **30-The Romantic Poets**

**A movement of poetry in late 18th Century/early 19 th**  
b- movement of poetry in late 16th Century/early 17 th

31-Wrote many famous poems including; the Prelude, the Lucy Poems  
a-William Blake  
**b-William Wordsworth**

32-It is often called „I wandered lonely as a cloud.“!  
Tiger  
**Daffodils**

33-. The Romantic poets wanted a more:  
**a. rural life**

- b. urban life
- c. modern life

34. William Wordsworth lived in the:

- a. 16th Century
- b. 18th & 19th Century
- c. 20th Century 3.

35-The „Lake District“ is in:

- a. Scotland
- b. England
- c. Wales

36. William Blake was also a great:

- a. singer
- b. painter
- c. politician

---

37. The industrial Revolution in England led to more \_\_\_\_\_

- a. farms
- b. factories
- c. shops

38-industrial Revolution began in \_\_\_\_\_

- a. Scotland
- b. England
- c- Great Britain

39-Negative points of The industrial Revolution:

a-The development of education

b-Increase public income

c- children were forced to work in relatively bad conditions for much lower pay than their elders.

40- Blake, especially saw and portrayed the industrial Revolution with:

- a- very strong and dark images that showed how he felt that the machines were destroying both nature and man
- b-. Image is very weak and luminous showed how he felt that the machines were destroying both nature and man

41-A poem in Blake's great work of poetry

- a-Second Treatise of Government, Ch. II
- b-'songs of Innocence and Experience'



## مراجعہ الفكر والثقافہ من ٧ الى ١٤

1-The Industrial revolution caused new sources of wealth to emerge.  
Many new families tried to imitate the behaviour of\_\_\_\_

a-the old rural aristocracy.

b-upper class

### 2- The British Class System

a-the upper classes,

b- the middle classes

c-the working classes

d-all

**4-18 and 19th Century**Novels of this era are often about:

a-how the lower working classes.and middle classes interact.  
There are many novels of this era that are about people from lower classes  
'social climbing' in good and bad ways.

b- how the upper classes and middle classes interact.  
There are many novels of this era that are about people from lower classes  
'social climbing' in good and bad ways.

---

5- The period of time from 1714 to 1837 is called the „Georgian Era' because:

a- it is the time of the reign  
of George I, George II, George III and George IV.

b- All residents of the area had their name George

5- Jane Austen. Was:

a- Victory

a- **Georgian**

**6- Georgian Architecture'** meaning

a- a particular way of building houses, especially among the upper classes.

b- Approach to teaching literature

7- Jane Austen famous for

a- Greed and injustice

b- **Pride and Prejudice**

8- The main characters in Pride and Prejudice

a- **Mr Darcy and Elizabeth Bennet**

c- Marlowe and Cortez

9- The Victorian Era (or age) was named after

a- **Queen Victoria**

b- Queen Elizabeth

10- **Victorian Age** was

a- Silver Age for Britain

b- **'Golden Age' for Britain**

11- British Empire and she is seen as one of Britain's greatest Monarchs (Kings or Queens). Because of

a- **the effect of population growth it was a time of difficulty for the poor, especially the poor of the cities.**

b- The rule of security and trade

12- Charles Dickens was an English novelist He created some of the world's most memorable fictional characters like

a- Darcy and Elizabeth

b- **Scrooge and Oliver Twist.**

---

13- Charles Dickens describe a situation of great poverty on:

a- **Dickensian Scene**

b- Oliver Twist

14- **A Tale of Two Cities** It talks about

a- Nature

b- **the brutality and violence of France before the revolution and then talks about the how the revolutionaries become just as brutal and violent after the revolution.**

15- The rules of how people should behave in a social situation are

- a. Politeness
- b. fun
- c. etiquette

16-. The 'Georgian Era' was named after the \_\_\_\_\_ of the time:

- a. Kings
- b. politicians
- c. poets

17-. The main male character in 'Pride and Prejudice' is Mr.:

- a. Smith
- b. Benet
- c. Darcy

18- 4. Charles Dickens was the greatest \_\_\_\_\_ of the Victorian age:

- a. Poet
- b. novelist
- c. playwright

19- Sidney Carton's death at the end of 'A Tale of Two Cities' is an example of:

- a. revolution
- b-insubordination
- c. sacrifice

---

## 20-The United States of America

- a- (3rd largest) In terms of population
- b- (2nd largest) In terms of population

21- The American Revolutionary War sometimes called  
a Industrial Revolution

b-American War of Independence

## 22-George Washington

- a- the first President of the United States and Founding Father
- b- Father of Liberalism

23- Who wrote **American Declaration of Independence**

- a- John Adams and Thomas Jefferson
- b- George Washington

24- In the early 19th Century a

a- large 'abolitionist' movement started which was based in the North of the USA.

c- World War 1

25- the forces of the North called

a- Unionists

b- Confederates

26- of the 'American War of Independence?'

a. Slavery

b. language

c. taxation

27- 3. George Washington came from a \_\_\_\_\_ background:

a. rich

b. poor

c. urban

28- Between 1812 and 1815 America fought a war with:

a. Spain

b. France

c. Great Britain

---

29- Gettysburg was also famous as a:

a. battlefield

b. mansion house

c. theatre

30- The rule of the East Indian Company became the 'British Raj' after which event?

a. The Indian Munity

b. The Civil War

c. The Indian Depression

31. The woman that accuses Dr. Aziz in 'A Passage to India' is called:

a. Mrs. Moore

b. Adela Quested

c. Mrs. Fielding

32. The 'British Raj' was an \_\_\_\_\_ part of the British Empire.

- a. difficult
- b. boring
- c. important

33- Another name for the 'Scramble for Africa' could be:

- a. African food
- b. race for colonies in Africa
- c. confusion in Africa

34. 'Heart of Darkness' talks about the psychological effects of the clash between civilisation and

- a. savagery
- b. colonialism
- c. commerce

35- The capital of Ireland is:

- a. London
- b. Edinburgh
- c. Dublin

36-. Ulysses is a \_\_\_\_\_ novel:

- a. short
- b. complicated
- c. boring

37- James Joyce was part of which literary movement?

- a. modernism
- b. romanticism
- c. realism

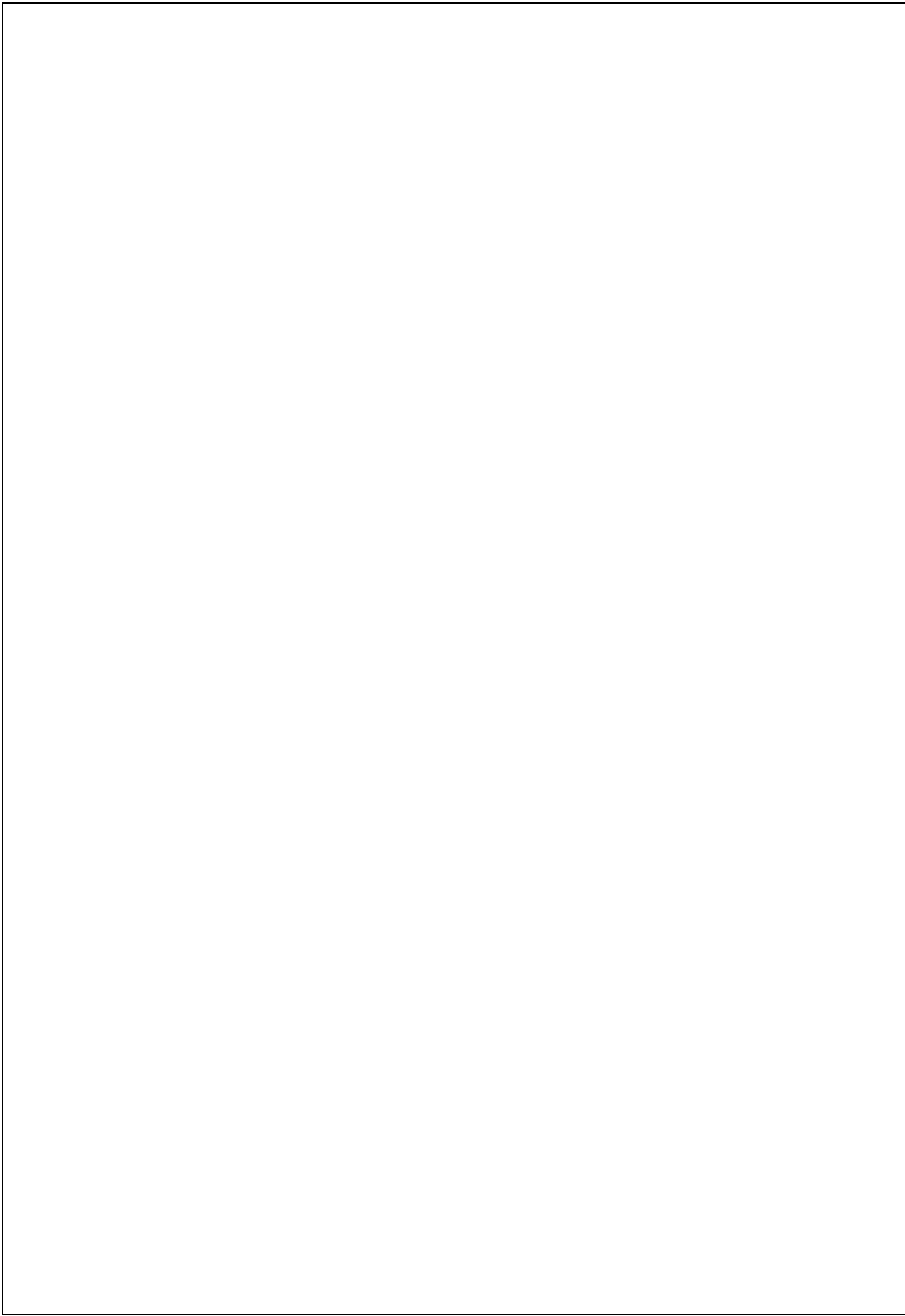
38. The 1st World War inspired a lot of:

- a. footballers
- b. playwrights
- c. poets

5. Rupert Brooke grew up in the \_\_\_\_\_ of England:

- a. center
- b. south coast
- c. north coast

|                                                                                                                 |                                            |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| اعظم كاتب انجليزي –sonnet- ١٨                                                                                   | -william Shakespeare: ١٦                   |
| شاعر وسياسي-<br>metaphysical                                                                                    | ١٧-Andrew Marvell<br>A gaden               |
| فيلسوف انجليزي – وهو اب<br>الليبرياليه الكلاسيكيه -                                                             | John Locke                                 |
| اسكتلندي فيلسوف وهو اب<br>الاقتصاد الحديث-حركة التنوير ١٨                                                       | Adam Smith                                 |
| The Daffodils شاعر الرومانسيه<br>الأكبر                                                                         | William Wordsworth<br>١٩-١٨                |
| The Tyger- شاعر انجليزي ورسام<br>ومصمم مطبوعات                                                                  | ١٨-William Blake                           |
| روائيه انجليزيه تعمل على الخيال<br>الرومانسي                                                                    | ١٨-Jane Austen<br>prejudice prideand       |
| A Tale of Two Cities - انجليزيه<br>وتعتبر اعظم روائيه في العصر<br>الفكتوري – وأول من ابتدع<br>الشخصيات الخياليه | ١٩-Charles Dickens                         |
| كان رئيس للولايات المتحده<br>الامريكيه واشتهر بالخطب الأمريكي<br>التاريخ                                        | -Abraham Lincoln<br>عنوان جيتيسبيرغ – خطبه |
| 'A Passage to India'-روائيه<br>انجليزيه كاتبه للقصص القصيره<br>والمقالات                                        | •Edward Morgan Forster<br>E.M.<br>Forster  |
| 'Heart of Darkness' – كاتب<br>انجليزي من اصل بولندي                                                             | Joseph Conrad                              |
| Ulysses- روائي وشاعر ايرلندي                                                                                    | ٢٠-James Joyce and                         |
| The Soldier                                                                                                     | ٢٠-Rupert Brooke                           |
| جيمس هوتون –اب الجيولوجيا<br>الحديثه                                                                            | ادم فيرغسون- اب علم الاجتماع<br>الحديث     |





## الفكر والثقافة الإنجليزية

اسئلة اختبارات سابقة لمقرر (الفكر والثقافة الإنجليزية)

- تم إفراد اسئلة كل محاضرة بجدول منفصل -

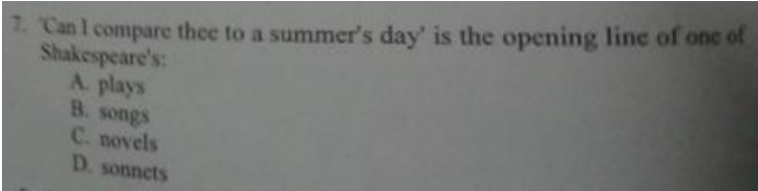
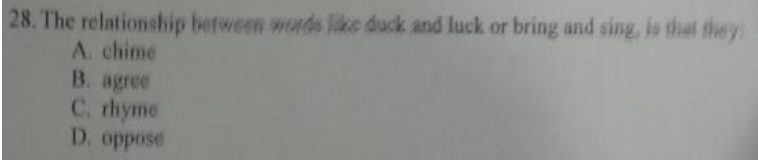
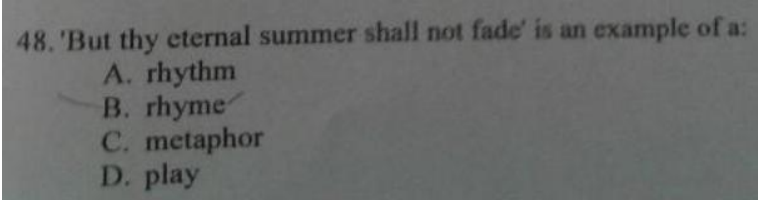
Dr. Jake Organ

الفصل الأول ١٤٣٥-١٤٣٦ هـ

### ملاحظات:

- الأسئلة التي تم حلها هي فقط للفصل الثاني لعام ١٤٣٤-١٤٣٥ هـ، لنفس الدكتور.

## Lecture 01

| No. | Question                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Answer                                                                                                                                          | Other options                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Lec.#          |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| 01. |                                                                                                                                                  | sonnets                                                                                                                                         | <b>novels:</b><br>"It is a truth universally acknowledged that a single man in possession of a good fortune, must be in want of a wife." is the famous opening sentence of <b>Pride and Prejudice</b> novel.   | 07             |
| 02. |  <p>The relationship between words like duck and luck or bring and sing is that they</p> <p>A. chime<br/>B. agree<br/>C. rhyme<br/>D. oppose</p> | <b>rhyme</b><br><b>Rhyme:</b> is a repetition of <u>similar sounds</u> in two or more words, most often at the end of lines in poems and songs. |                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                |
| 03. |                                                                                                                                                 | <b>metaphor</b><br><b>Metaphor:</b> is comparing one thing with <u>something else</u> .                                                         | <b>rhyme:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shakespeare (Sonnet 18) = (ABAB CDCD EFEF GG)</li> <li>Andrew Marvell (Garden) = (AABB)</li> <li>William Wordsworth (The Daffodils) = (ABABCC)</li> </ul> | 01<br>02<br>05 |



## Lecture 02

| No. | Question                                                                                                                                                       | Answer     | Other options                                                                                                                                               | Lec.#                |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 04. | 37. Marvell uses the words 'Thou Paradise of the four seas' because Britain is:<br>A. an island<br>B. a continent<br>C. a landlocked country<br>D. a peninsula | an island  |                                                                                                                                                             |                      |
| 05. | 49. Andrew Marvell was a famous poet and:<br>A. novelist<br>B. singer<br>C. politician<br>D. prince                                                            | politician | <b>novelist:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jane Austen</li> <li>Charles Dickens</li> <li>Edward Morgan Forster</li> <li>James Joyce</li> </ul> | 07<br>08<br>11<br>13 |
|     |                                                                                                                                                                |            |                                                                                                                                                             |                      |
|     |                                                                                                                                                                |            |                                                                                                                                                             |                      |

## Lecture 03

| No. | Question                                                                                                                     | Answer | Other options                                                                              | Lec.# |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 06. | 10. The English Civil War lead, eventually, to a more _____ Britain.<br>A. stable<br>B. angry<br>C. revolutionary<br>D. weak | stable | <b>revolutionary:</b><br>Many of the movements in Europe led to revolution but in Britain. | 03    |
| 07. | 12. John Locke is known as the _____ of Classical Liberalism:<br>A. enemy<br>B. father<br>C. boss<br>D. founder              | father |                                                                                            |       |



|     |                                                                                                                                                          |               |  |  |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--|--|
| 08. | 35. The Enlightenment saw human _____ as very important in finding truth:<br>A. telescopes<br>B. books<br>C. reason<br>D. fact                           | reason        |  |  |
| 09. | 38. 18th Century French thinkers were more radical because they hadn't experienced:<br>A. revolution<br>B. flooding<br>C. the Civil War<br>D. the plague | the Civil War |  |  |

### Lecture 04

| No. | Question                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Answer                | Other options                                                        | Lec.# |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 10. | 9. Adam Smith's most famous book's short title is:<br>A. the Origin of Species<br>B. Economics<br>C. the Wealth of Nations<br>D. the Communist Manifesto                                                                             | the Wealth of Nations |                                                                      |       |
|     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                       | <b>Economics:</b><br>Adam Smith: Father of Modern <b>Economics</b> . | 04    |
| 11. | 17. What is the 'sole end and purpose of production'?<br>A. waste<br>B. meetings<br>C. cuisine<br>D. consumption<br><br>What is the 'sole end and purpose of production'?<br>A. waste<br>B. meetings<br>C. cuisine<br>D. consumption | consumption           |                                                                      |       |



|     |                                                                                                                                                                                        |              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                              |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 12. | 20. Adam Smith believed in government's allowing people to trade _____:<br>A. little<br>B. quietly<br>C. freely<br>D. secretly                                                         | freely       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                              |
| 13. | 32. Adam Smith was:<br>A. an economist<br>B. a poet<br>C. a communist<br>D. a sociologist<br><br>Adam Smith was:<br>A. an economist<br>B. a poet<br>C. a communist<br>D. a sociologist | an economist | <b>a poet:</b><br>01. William Shakespeare<br>02. Andrew Marvell (metaphysical poet)<br>03. William Wordsworth (Romantic poet)<br>04. William Blake<br>05. James Joyce<br>06. Siegfried Sassoon<br>07. Wilfred Owen<br>08. Rupert Brooke | 01<br>02<br>05<br>06<br>13<br>14<br>14<br>14 |
|     |                                                                                                                                                                                        |              | <b>a sociologist:</b><br>Adam <b>Ferguson</b> : Father of Modern Sociology.                                                                                                                                                             | 04                                           |

## Lecture 05

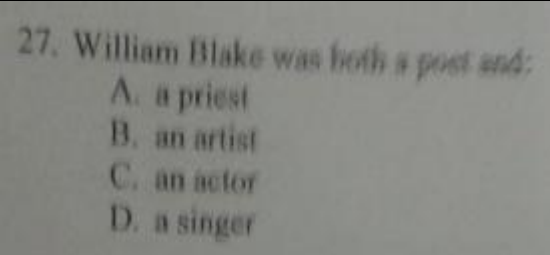
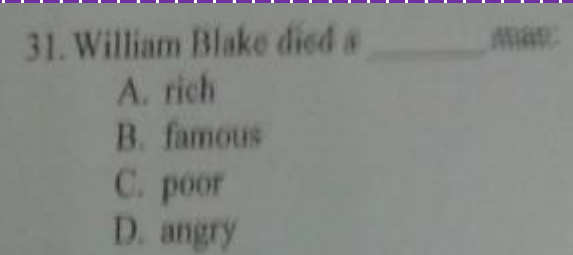
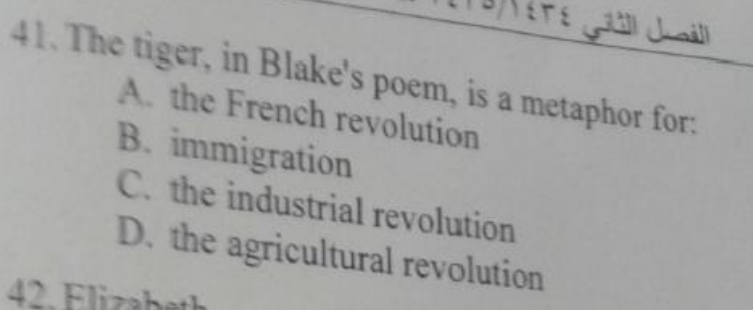
| No. | Question                                                                               | Answer | Other options                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Lec.#                          |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 14. | 14. William Wordsworth was a:<br>A. novelist<br>B. poet<br>C. painter<br>D. playwright | poet   | <b>painter:</b><br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>William Blake</li> <li>John Constable</li> <li>Thomas Gainsborough</li> <li>Sir Joshua Reynolds</li> </ul> <b>playwright:</b><br>William Shakespeare | 06<br>07<br>07<br>07<br><br>01 |



|     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                         |  |  |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|
| 15. | <p>22. A daffodil is a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. cloud</li> <li>B. lake</li> <li>C. tree</li> <li>D. flower</li> </ul>                                                                               | flower                  |  |  |
| 16. | <p>45. Another meaning for 'the bliss of solitude', is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. the joy of being alone</li> <li>B. a comfortable sofa</li> <li>C. waves and wind</li> <li>D. a fun dance</li> </ul> | the joy of being alone  |  |  |
| 17. | <p>46. Another famous 'Lake Poet' was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. James Joyce</li> <li>B. Samuel Taylor Coleridge</li> <li>C. David Beckham</li> <li>D. Andrew Marvell</li> </ul>                      | Samuel Taylor Coleridge |  |  |



## Lecture 06

| No. | Question                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Answer                    | Other options                                         | Lec.# |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 18. |  <p>27. William Blake was both a poet and:</p> <p>A. a priest<br/>B. an artist<br/>C. an actor<br/>D. a singer</p> <p>William Blake was both a poet and:</p> <p>A. a priest<br/>B. an artist<br/>C. an actor<br/>D. a singer</p> | an artist                 |                                                       |       |
|     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                           | <u>an actor:</u><br>William Shakespeare               | 01    |
|     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                           |                                                       |       |
| 19. |  <p>31. William Blake died a _____ man:</p> <p>A. rich<br/>B. famous<br/>C. poor<br/>D. angry</p>                                                                                                                                | poor                      |                                                       |       |
| 20. |  <p>41. The tiger, in Blake's poem, is a metaphor for:</p> <p>A. the French revolution<br/>B. immigration<br/>C. the industrial revolution<br/>D. the agricultural revolution</p> <p>42. Elizabeth</p>                          | the industrial revolution | <u>the French revolution:</u><br>A Tale of Two Cities | 08    |
|     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                           |                                                       |       |
|     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                           |                                                       |       |

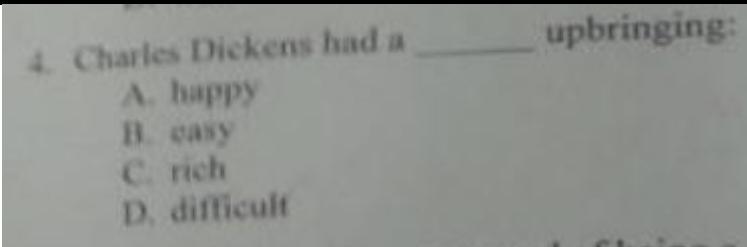
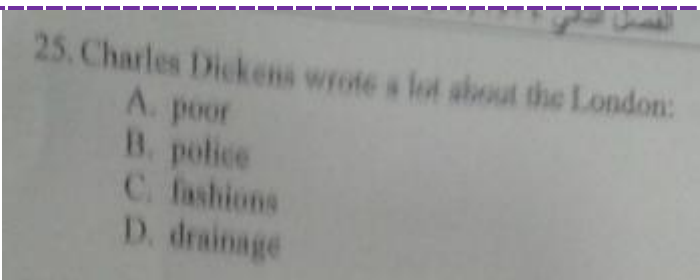
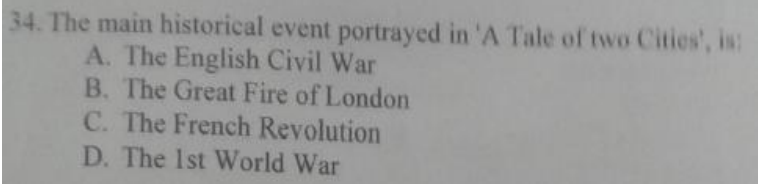


## Lecture 07

| No. | Question                                                                                                                                 | Answer            | Other options                                                                                                                                        | Lec.# |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 21. | 36. Jane Austen wrote about the _____ era:<br>A. Elizabethan<br>B. Tudor<br>C. Victorian<br>D. Georgian                                  | Georgian          | <b>Elizabethan:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shakespeare was born in the Elizabethan period.</li> <li>Called a (golden age)</li> </ul> | 01    |
| 22. | 42. Elizabeth _____ is the main character in Pride and Prejudice:<br>A. Bennett<br>B. Taylor<br>C. Darcy<br>D. Smith                     | Bennett           | <b>Victorian:</b><br><b>Charles Dickens:</b> the greatest novelist of the Victorian period and his name is used to describe the period.              | 08    |
| 23. | 47. The main themes of Pride and Prejudice are:<br>A. love and marriage<br>B. hate and pride<br>C. food and eating<br>D. money and sport | love and marriage | <b>Darcy:</b><br>The main <b>male</b> character in 'Pride and Prejudice'                                                                             | 07    |



## Lecture 08

| No. | Question                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Answer                | Other options                                                                                                                      | Lec.#               |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 24. |  <p>4. Charles Dickens had a _____ upbringing:<br/>A. happy<br/>B. easy<br/>C. rich<br/>D. difficult</p> <p>Charles Dickens had a _____ upbringing:<br/>A. happy<br/>B. easy<br/>C. rich<br/>D. difficult</p>                      | difficult             |                                                                                                                                    |                     |
| 25. |  <p>25. Charles Dickens wrote a lot about the London:<br/>A. poor<br/>B. police<br/>C. fashions<br/>D. drainage</p> <p>Charles Dickens wrote a lot about the London:<br/>A. poor<br/>B. police<br/>C. fashions<br/>D. drainage</p> | poor                  |                                                                                                                                    |                     |
| 26. |  <p>34. The main historical event portrayed in 'A Tale of two Cities', is:<br/>A. The English Civil War<br/>B. The Great Fire of London<br/>C. The French Revolution<br/>D. The 1st World War</p>                                | The French Revolution | <p><u>The English Civil War:</u><br/>Andrew Marvell: A Garden.</p> <p><u>The 1st World War:</u><br/>Rupert Brooke: The Soldier</p> | <p>02</p> <p>14</p> |



|     |                                                                                                                                                                 |                  |  |  |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|--|--|
| 27. | <p>50. 'A Tale of two Cities' is about:</p> <p>A. Madrid and Berlin</p> <p>B. Rome and Milan</p> <p>C. London and Paris</p> <p>D. Birmingham and Marseilles</p> | London and Paris |  |  |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|--|--|

## Lecture 09

| No. | Question                                                                                                                                                                    | Answer    | Other options                                                                                                                                                  | Lec.# |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 28. | <p>1. People have rights including the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of _____:</p> <p>A. fun</p> <p>B. money</p> <p>C. knowledge</p> <p>D. happiness</p>           | happiness |                                                                                                                                                                |       |
| 29. | <p>26. George Washington was the first _____ of the United States of America:</p> <p>A. Prime Minister</p> <p>B. President</p> <p>C. Minister of Defence</p> <p>D. King</p> | President | <p><b>Prime Minister:</b></p> <p><b>The Anglo-Irish:</b> This group produced many influential politicians, <b>prime ministers</b> and military commanders.</p> | 13    |
|     |                                                                                                                                                                             |           |                                                                                                                                                                |       |
|     |                                                                                                                                                                             |           |                                                                                                                                                                |       |



|     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |       |                                                                                                                                                                |                      |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 30. | <p>30. "All men are created _____" is an important phrase in the Declaration of Independence:</p> <p>A. equal<br/>B. rich<br/>C. poor<br/>D. different</p> <p>"All men are created _____" is an important phrase in the Declaration of Independence:</p> <p>A. equal<br/>B. rich<br/>C. poor<br/>D. different</p> | equal | rich:<br>George Washington                                                                                                                                     | 09                   |
|     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |       | poor:                                                                                                                                                          | 01<br>06<br>08<br>10 |
|     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>William Shakespeare</li> <li>William Blake: died very poor</li> <li>Charles Dickens</li> <li>Abraham Lincoln</li> </ul> |                      |

## Lecture 10

| No. | Question                                                                                                                                                                                | Answer                                                                                                                                                       | Other options                                                                                                                                                                                   | Lec.# |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 31. | <p>13. The Gettysburg address starts with the words 'Four score and seven years ago' this means:</p> <p>A. 84 years ago<br/>B. 28 years ago<br/>C. 87 years ago<br/>D. 11 years ago</p> | <p>87 years ago</p> <p>explain:<br/>Four score and seven:<br/><math>4 \times 20 \text{ (score)} + 7 = 87</math><br/>Or<br/><math>1863 - 1776 = 87</math></p> |                                                                                                                                                                                                 |       |
| 32. | <p>19. Abraham Lincoln was the American President during the American:</p> <p>A. revolution<br/>B. war of independence<br/>C. dream<br/>D. civil war</p>                                | civil war                                                                                                                                                    | <p><u>war of independence:</u><br/>The American War of Independence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>called: The American Revolutionary War</li> <li>main causes: taxation</li> </ul> | 09    |



|     |                                                                                                                                                         |        |                                       |    |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------------|----|
| 33. | 23. The Gettysburg Address talks of 'Government of the _____, by the _____, for the _____':<br>A. politicians<br>B. ministers<br>C. nobles<br>D. people | people | <b>Politicians:</b><br>Andrew Marvell | 02 |
|     |                                                                                                                                                         |        |                                       |    |
|     |                                                                                                                                                         |        |                                       |    |

## Lecture 11

| No. | Question                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Answer | Other options                                                                            | Lec.# |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 34. | 11. India became independent from the British in:<br>A. 1947<br>B. 1789<br>C. 1856<br>D. 1984                                                                                                                  | 1947   | <b>1789:</b><br>The French Revolution                                                    | 08    |
|     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                |        | <b>1984:</b><br>A Passage to India novel: turned into a film in 1984                     | 11    |
| 35. | 29. The British Empire covered what proportion of the world?<br>A. all<br>B. 1/2<br>C. 1/4<br>D. 1/10<br><br>The British Empire covered what proportion of the world?<br>A. all<br>B. 1/2<br>C. 1/4<br>D. 1/10 | 1/4    | <b>1/2:</b><br>up to half the population of Ireland was killed in the English Civil War. | 13    |
|     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                |        |                                                                                          |       |
| 36. | 33. The main Indian character in 'A Passage to India' is Dr. _____:<br>A. Aziz<br>B. Ahmed<br>C. Singh<br>D. Raj                                                                                               | Aziz   |                                                                                          |       |



|     |                                                                                                                             |             |                                                                                                                                    |    |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| 37. | 39. Britain's presence in India is an example of _____:<br>A. socialism<br>B. radicalism<br>C. colonialism<br>D. capitalism | colonialism |                                                                                                                                    |    |
|     |                                                                                                                             |             |                                                                                                                                    |    |
|     |                                                                                                                             |             | <b>capitalism:</b><br>is an economic system in which trade, industry and the means of production are controlled by private owners. | 04 |

## Lecture 12

| No. | Question                                                                                                         | Answer | Other options | Lec.# |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|---------------|-------|
| 38. | 3. The Belgians were what type of colonial rulers?<br>A. cruel<br>B. kind<br>C. good<br>D. wise                  | cruel  |               |       |
| 39. | 5. 'Heart of Darkness' was accused of being a _____ novel:<br>A. racist<br>B. boring<br>C. silly<br>D. communist | racist |               |       |
| 40. | 40. Britain had a _____ African Empire:<br>A. large<br>B. cruel<br>C. short<br>D. small                          | large  |               |       |



|     |                                                                                                         |       |  |  |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|--|--|
| 41. | 44. 'Heart of Darkness' is set in the Belgian _____ :<br>A. Nile<br>B. Congo<br>C. Zambezi<br>D. Amazon | Congo |  |  |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|--|--|

### Lecture 13

| No. | Question                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Answer          | Other options                                                                                                   | Lec.#    |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 42. | 6. James Joyce is associated with which literary movement?<br>A. transcendentalism<br>B. communism<br>C. modernism<br>D. romanticism<br><br><b>James Joyce is associated with which literary movement?</b><br><b>A. transcendentalism</b><br><b>B. communism</b><br><b>C. modernism</b><br><b>D. romanticism</b> | modernism       |                                                                                                                 |          |
|     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                 |                                                                                                                 |          |
|     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                 | <u>romanticism:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>William Wordsworth</li> <li>William Blake</li> </ul> | 05<br>06 |
| 43. | 8. 'Ulysses' is based on which classic ancient story:<br>A. Homer's Odyssey<br>B. Virgil's Aeneid<br>C. Milton's Paradise Lost<br>D. Shakespeare's Hamlet                                                                                                                                                        | Homer's Odyssey |                                                                                                                 |          |



|     |                                                                                                                            |             |                                                                                                                                                             |    |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| 44. | 16. James Joyce set a lot of his stories in the Irish capital city:<br>A. Dublin<br>B. Cardiff<br>C. Glasgow<br>D. Belfast | Dublin      |                                                                                                                                                             |    |
|     |                                                                                                                            |             | <b>Glasgow:</b><br>An 18 <sup>th</sup> Century movement of thought within Scotland's ancient <b>Universities</b> : <u>Glasgow</u> , Edinburgh and Aberdeen. | 04 |
|     |                                                                                                                            |             |                                                                                                                                                             |    |
| 45. | 43. The Anglo-Irish community produced a lot of:<br>A. politicians<br>B. writers<br>C. philosophers<br>D. sportsmen        | politicians |                                                                                                                                                             |    |
|     |                                                                                                                            |             | <b>philosophers:</b><br>Modernism                                                                                                                           | 13 |
|     |                                                                                                                            |             |                                                                                                                                                             |    |

### Lecture 14

| No. | Question                                                                                                                                            | Answer            | Other options | Lec.# |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------|
| 46. | 2. 'The Soldier' portrays England as a _____ place:<br>A. cruel and ugly<br>B. happy and blessed<br>C. ordered and efficient<br>D. wild and lawless | happy and blessed |               |       |
| 47. | 15. In the 1st World War many young men died in the _____:<br>A. castles<br>B. holes<br>C. the forests<br>D. trenches                               | trenches          |               |       |



|     |                                                                                                                                                              |         |  |  |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|--|--|
| 48. | 18. What happened to Rupert Brooke during the 1st World War?<br>A. he died<br>B. he killed many people<br>C. he became a general<br>D. he joined the Germans | he died |  |  |
| 49. | 21. The 1st World War can be said to an important event in the _____ of Britain:<br>A. revolution<br>B. beginning<br>C. decline<br>D. rise                   | decline |  |  |

### Lecture ?

| No. | Question                                                                                                                                            | Answer                                                                                        | Other options | Lec.# |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-------|
| 50. | 24. The new country of the USA was only a small part of the _____ of the area we now know as the USA:<br>A. south<br>B. west<br>C. east<br>D. north | east<br>تم الحصول على الإجابة من نفس الدكتور<br>بالمحاضرة المباشرة <u>الثالثة</u> - الطالبات. |               |       |

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