

Lecture 1

Great Britain includes?

1- England Scotland and Wales

تحتمل 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 العصر الإليزابيثي القرن الـ 16

4-How long did Queen Elisabeth rule?

She ruled for 45 years and she was called virgin queen

متى لم الملكة إليزابيث الحكم؟ حكمت لمدة 45 عاما، وأنها كانت تسمى ملكة عذراء

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 ومكانيّا يلعب دورا

5- The English army defeated the Spanish Armada in ?

1588 هزم الجيش الإنجليزي أرمادا الإسباني في؟ 1588

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

William Shakespeare

انه يعتبر أعظم كاتب في اللغة الإنجليزية؟ وليام شكسبير

7- William Shakespeare was born in?

The middle of England

ولد وليام شكسبير في؟ وسط إنجلترا

8- which social class did Shakespeare belong to?

he was from a poor humble family

8- الطبقة الاجتماعية التي لم شكسبير تتبعها؟ كان من عائلة متواضعة الفقيرة

9- Shakespeare was a writer and?

Actor

كان شكسبير كاتباً وفاما

10- William Shakespeare performed most of his plays in?

The globe Theatre

وليام شكسبير يؤديها معظم مسرحياته في؟ مسرح العالم

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

A metaphor

يجب أقارن اليك ل يوم هو الصيف؟ والاستعارة

12- what is a sonnet?

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

ما هو السوناتا؟ وهناك نوع معين من القصيدة التي لديها 14 خطوط ولقافية خاصة

13-The eye of heaven refers to?

The sun

والعين من السماء تشير إلى؟ الشمس

14- Shakespeare refers to his poem with?

Eternal lines

شكسبير يشير إلى قصidته مع؟ خطوط الأبدية

15- comparing one thing with another is?

A metaphor مقارنة شيء واحد مع آخر هو الاستعارة

16- what is the image of sonnet 18?

And English summer's day 16- ما هي صورة من السوناتة 18؟ ويوم اللغة الإنجليزية الصيف

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

Love and the beauty of middle England ما هو موضوع السوناتة 18 لوليام شكسبير؟ الحب والجمال من وسط إنجلترا

18- place in the 16th century were very?

Popular

كان المكان في القرن الـ 16 جدًا شعبي

اعداد / هايدى

?Andrew Marvell was a poet and -1

A politician and also a member of the Parliament

وكان أندره Marvell شاعر و-1 سياسي وأيضاً عضواً في البرلمان

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

يعتبر القرن الـ17 عصر -2 الأزمة Crisis

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

The crisis and the response to it

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

?when was the English Civil War -4

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

?The English Civil War was between -5

The forces of the Parliament and the forces of the king

كانت الحرب الأهلية الإنجليزية بين -5 قوى البرلمان وقوى الملك

?in the civil war The Parliament represented -6

The upper class of people

?The English Civil War was -7

Bloody and destructive conflict

كانت الحرب الأهلية الإنجليزية -7 الدموي والصراع المدمر

?how many people died in the Civil War -8

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

توفي كيف كثير من الناس في الحرب الأهلية -8 وبطبيعة إنكلترا، 6٪ من اسكتلندا، و 41٪ من أيرلندا 4٪

?Andrea Marvell was -9

English metaphysical poet 17th century

؟ وكان أندرية -9 Marvell الإنجليزية الشاعر الميتافيزيقي القرن الـ17

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

Military imagery after the Civil War

ما هي الصور من حديقة أندره مارفيل -10 الصور العسكرية بعد الحرب الأهلية

?Britain is -11

بريطانيا -11 وهي جزيرة

An island

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

أنت التي عزيزتي وسعيدة جزيرة "يتحدث إلى" -12 بريطانيا Britain

?stirred is a metaphor to -13

آثار كنایة إلى -13 الحرب الأهلية الإنجليزية The English Civil War

?The glorious Revolution was in -14

1688 كانت الثورة المجيدة في -14

?in Andrew Marvell poem the bee represented -15

The parliament

في أندره Marvell قصيدة النحل ممثلة -15 البرلمان

in Andrew Marvell poem the flower represented -16

The king

في أندره Marvell قصيدة زهرة تمثل -16 الملك

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

Lecture 3

1-because of the Civil War thinkers preferred ?

Moderate ideas بسبب المفكرين الحرب الأهلية المفضلة؛ الأفكار المعتدلة

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

Extreme لأن المانيا وفرنسا لم تشهد الحرب الأهلية وتميل إلى أن تكون؟ أقصى

3- The movements in Europe lead to?

Revolution حركات في أوروبا تؤدي إلى؟ ثورة

4- The movements in England lid to?

More moderation and stability

الحركات في انكلترا غطاء لـ؟ 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 الـ17 والحركة الأوروبية في القرن الـ18 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 الفطاسون والأفكار الإسلامية

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

Liberalism فلسفة سياسية تأسست على فكرة الحرية المدنية والمساواة؟ الليبرالية

11- John Locke thinks that?

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

جون لوك يعتقد ذلك؟ يجب أن يكون هناك قانون للتوأن الجميع في المجتمع يجب أن تطه

12- what are the major thoughts of John Locke?

Freedom of religion, private property and a just law

ما هي الأفكار الرئيسية لجون لوك؟ حرية الدين، والملكية الخاصة وقانون عادل

13- A lot of British thoughts were a reaction to

The idea of European Tyranny

وهناك الكثير من الأفكار البريطانية كانت رد فعل لفكرة الاستبداد الأوروبي

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

To protect freedom

وفقاً لجون لوك الغرض من القانون هو؟ لحماية حرية

15- according to John Locke when law ends?

Tyranny begins

وفقاً لجون لوك عندما ينتهي القانون؟ يبدأ الطغيان

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

There's no freedom

وفقاً لجون لوك عندما لا يكون هناك قانون؟ ليس هناك حرية

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 مختلفه يعتقد الإنجليزية التي تميزت بها؟ الليبرالية، التسامح الديني وسيادة القانون

18- The most important work of Jones lock is?

two treaties on government

أهم الأعمال من قبل جونز هو؟ معاهدتين على الحكومة

اعداد / هايدى

Lecture 4

1- The act of union was in?

1707 - كان قانون الاتحاد في؟ 1707

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 الـ 19

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

Glasgow ,Edinburgh , Aberdeen"?

The Scottish enlightenment "Glasgow و ادنبره و ابردين"؟ حركة القرن الـ 18 الفكر داخل اسكتلندا الجامعات القديمة "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 سبب وعقدت لاعتقاد تقاؤلاً في قدرة الإنسانية على التأثير وتغيير للأفضل في المجتمع والطبيعة تسترشد؟

4- father of modern sociology? والد علم الاجتماع الحديث؟ Adam Ferguson آدم فيرغسون

5- father of modern geology? والد الجيولوجيا الحديث؟ James Hutton جيمس هوتون

6- Adam Smith Was? آدم سميث كان؟ الفيلسوف الأخلاقي والاقتصادي Moral philosopher and economist

7- Adam Smith belongs to? آدم سميث ينتمي إلى؟ الفيلسوف الاسكتلندي القرن الـ 18
18th century Scottish philosopher

8- he is considered the father of modern economics?

Adam Smith انه يعتبر والد الاقتصاد الحديث؟ آدم سميث

9- Who wrote The wealth of Nations?

Adam Smith 1776 الذي كتب ثروة الأمم؟ آدم سميث 1776

10- Adam Smith wrote his book based on?

Observation آدم سميث كتابه على أساس؟ ملاحظة

11- Adam Smith lid to the foundation of ?

Classical free market economic theory آدم سميث غطاء المؤسسة من؟ النظرية الاقتصادية الكلاسيكية السوق الحرة

12- an economic system in which trade, industry and means of production are controlled by private owners? نظام الاقتصادي الذي يتم التحكم التجارة والصناعة ووسائل الإنتاج من قبل المالك من القطاع الخاص؟
Capitalism رأسمالية

13- what are the characteristics of capitalism? ما هي خصائص الرأسمالية؟ كسب المال، سوق تنافسية Making money, competitive market and wage labor والعمل المأجور

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

Producers and consumers

في الاقتصاد الرأسمالي الذي يقرر أسعار السلع والخدمات؟
المنتجين والمستهلكين

15- free markets means?

Not controlled by government **الأسواق الحرة تعني؟ لا يحكمها الحكومة**

16- it is the sole and purpose of all production

Consumption

هو الوحيد والغرض من كل استهلاك الانتاج

17- Adam Smith believed in?

Consumer society

آدم سميث يعتقد في؟ المجتمع الاستهلاكي

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

The invisible hand

ما هي الفكرة الأكثر أهمية من آدم سميث؟ اليد الخفية

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

Through the invisible hand

كيف آدم سميث اعتقد انه سيعمل 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 off?

The Industrial Revolution

بحلول نهاية القرن 18th بريطانيا بدأنا نرى بداية من؟ الثورة الصناعية

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

romantic poets

حركة الشعر في الشعرا الرومانسيين أواخر القرن الـ18 والـ19

3- the romantic poets celebrated?

The beauty of nature and the pure human spirit.

شعراء الرومانسية احتفل؟ جمال الطبيعة والروح البشرية النقى.

4- The romantic poets were against?

Enlightenment and human reason

وكانت شعرا الرومانسية ضد؟ التنوير والعقل البشري

5- where did William Wordsworth live?

The Lake District

أين ويليام وردزورث تعيش؟ منطقة بحيرة

6- what other famous poems by William Wordsworth?

The prelude, Lucy poems, lyrical ballads and Iaodamia

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

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 الـ19

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

William Wordsworth , Samuel Taylor Coleridge and Robert Southey

الأرقام الثلاثة من المدرسة البحيرة هي ...؟ وليام وردزورث، صامويل تايلر كولريdge وروبرت سوthing

9- The Lake District is in?

North Westrin England

منطقة بحيرة في؟ شمال Westrin انجلترا

10- daffodils are?

Yellow flowers

النرجس هي؟ الزهور الصفراء

11- daffodils is considered?

A lyrical poem

ويعتبر النرجس؟ قصيدة غنائية

12- another name for daffodils is?

I wondered lonely as a cloud

اسم آخر للأزهار النرجس البري هو؟ كنت أتساءل حيدا مثل سحابة

13- and daffodils he compares daffodils to ?

Shining stars " metaphor"

والنرجس انه يقارن النرجس لـ؟ نجوم تستطع "استعارة"

14- Who wrote daffodils?

William Wordsworth

الذي كتب النرجس؟ وليام وردزورث

15- William Wordsworth belong to what class?

Middle class

وليام وردزورث تنتمي إلى ما الدرجة؟ الطبقة الوسطى

16- The theme of daffodils is ?

موضوع النرجس هو؟

The beauty of English countryside جمال الريف الانجليزي

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

The ugliness of the industrial revolution

نحن من المفترض أن الانقسام ظهر كرد فعل لـ؛ بشاعة الثورة الصناعية

اعداد / هايدى

Lecture 6

1- William Blake was a poet and?

Painter and printmaker وكان وليام بليك وهو شاعر و رسام وبرینتمکر

2- William Blake died..?

Poor and was unknown during his life

توفي وليام بليك .. الفقراء وكانت مجهولة أثناء 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- 1420-1460

5- Child labor existed?

Before the Industrial Revolution

كانت عمالة الأطفال قبل الثورة الصناعية

6- the romantic poets hated..?

The way the industrial revolution is changing the landscape and

damaging human spirit

شعراء الرومانسية مكروه .. الطريق الثورة الصناعية يتغير المشهد وضارة روح الإنسان

7- romantic poets wanted more ?

Rural life

شعراء الرومانسية أراد أكثر من ذلك؟ الحياة الريفية

8- Tiger by William Blake is a part of?

He's book songs of innocence and experience

النمر من قبل وليام بليك هو جزء من؟ انه كتاب الأغانى البراءة والخبرة

9- William Blake portrays the tiger as?

Terrible and powerful like the Industrial Revolution

وليام بليك يصور نمر على النحو؟ رهيبة وقوية مثل الثورة الصناعية

10- Tiger by William Blake consists of?

Six stanzas

النمر من قبل وليام بليك يتكون من؟ ستة موشحات

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

The colors of the tiger "metaphor"

حرق مشرق في النمر وليام بليك يشير إلى؟ ألوان النمر "استعارة"

12- The third stanza represents?

The blacksmith (The Industrial Revolution)

يمثل مقطع ثالث؟ الحداد (الثورة الصناعية)

13- The lamp represents?

The innocence of the English countryside

يمثل المصباح؟ براءة الريف الانكليزي

14- the symmetry of the tiger is?

his stripes

التماثل النمر هو؟ المشارب 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

الثورة الصناعية تسبّب؟ المصادر التي من الثروة في الظهور

3- traditionally in Britain there are?

Three social classes

تقليدياً في بريطانيا هناك؟ ثلاث فئات اجتماعية

4- Class influences?

Name, accent, clothing and manner

التأثيرات الدرجة؟ اسم، لهجة، الملابس وطريقة

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

Etiquette

ويطلق على الطريقة التي تتصرف في فئة اجتماعية معينة؟ قواعد التشريفات

6- The period from 1714 and 1837 is called?

The Georgian era

وتسمى الفترة من 1714 و 1837؟ العصر الجورجي

7- The Georgian era was a time of?

Great stability and change in society

كان عصر الجورجي وقت؟ استقرار كبير والتغيير في المجتمع

8- The Georgina era included?

Industrial Revolution and romantic poets

وتشمل عصر جورجينا؟ الثورة الصناعية والشعراء الرومانسيين

9- Jane Austen Wrote works of?

Romantic Fiction

جين أوستن كتب أعمال؟ الخيال الرومانسي

10-what is the landed gentry of Georigine England?

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

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

11- Jane Austen is famous for?

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

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

12- The theme of pride and prejudice is?

The universal theme of love and marriage

موضوع كبرياء وتحامل هو؟ موضوع عالمي في الحب والزواج

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

Mr. Darcy and Elizabeth Bennet

من هم الشخصيات الرئيسية من كibriاء وتحامل؟ السيد دارسي والبيزابيث بينيت

14- The Novel explores seems like?

Social class, role of woman and upper-class hypocrisy

ويستكشف رواية تبدو؟ الطبقة الاجتماعية، دور المرأة والطبقة العليا النفاق

15- Jane Austen concentrates on?

The psychology of her characters

جين أوستن يركز على؟ علم النفس من 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 جميعاً الحمقى في الحب"

اعداد / هايدري

Lecture 8

1- when was the French Revolution ?

1789 1789 عندما كانت الثورة الفرنسية؟

2- The French Revolution showed a gap between?

Britain and France أظهرت الثورة الفرنسية فجوة بين بريطانيا 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

وتسمي 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

كان العصر الفيكتوري وقتاً صعباً .. الفقر بسبب النمو السكاني

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

From 17 to 31 million in only 64 years 31000000 في السنوات فقط 64 نما عدد السكان في العصر الفيكتوري من ..؟ من 17

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

Poverty, social problems and crime

وكانت المناطق الفقيرة من العصر الفيكتوري تشتهر .. الفقر والمشاكل الاجتماعية والجريمة

8- Charles Dickens 1812 to 1870 was?

An English novelist ,from poor background and a social critic

شارلز ديكنز 1812-1870 كان؟ روائي إنجليزي، من سوء الخلفية والنقد الاجتماعي

9- Dickens is the most famous novelist of?

Victorian age

ديكنز هو الروائي الأكثر شهرة؟ العصر الفيكتوري

10- Dickens works include?

Christmas Carol, Oliver twist and great expectations

وتشمل أعمال ديكنز؟ عيد الميلاد كارول، أوليفر توينيت وتوقعات كبيرة

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

London & Paris

قصة مدينتين "تم تعينها في لندن وباريس

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

20 million copies

كم عدد نسخ قصة مدينتين بيعت؟ 20 مليون نسخة

13- a tale of two cities is considered ?

Fictional novel

وتعتبر قصة مدينتين؟ رواية خيالية

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

Self sacrifice

موضوع هام من حكاية مدينتين هو؟ التضحية بالنفس

15- another important theme in tale of two cities?

Peace

موضوع مهم آخر في حكاية مدينتين؟ سلام

16- The French Revolution aimed to

Liberty, equality and fraternity

الثورة الفرنسية التي تهدف إلى الحرية والمساواة والإخاء

17- The most important characters in tale of two cities are?

Sydney carton, Charles Darnay

الشخصيات الأكثر أهمية في قصة مدينتين هي؟ سيدني الكرتون، شارلز دارناي

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

The idea of sacrifice

ما هي الرسالة من كتاب "قصة مدينتين"؟ 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" مثلاً؟ السخرية من أهداف الثورة الفرنسية

20 The book message is ?

that revolution is not a good thing

رسالة الكتاب هو؟
أن الثورة ليست شيئاً جيداً

اعداد / هايدى

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؟ THE 第三大国家 - 4- THE 第四大国家 在人口方面 (317000000) 在面积方面.

2- when did Christopher Columbus discover the Americas?

- 1492 متى كريستوفر كولومبوس يكتشف الأمريكتين؟ 1492

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

Eastern coast of America

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

4- Britain fought with France over?

America and Canada

خاضت بريطانيا مع فرنسا قد انتهت؟ أمريكا وكندا

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

Were Conquered and displaced

الشعب الأصلي لأمريكا "الهنود"؟ تم محظوظ والتازحين

6- The British colonies were committed to?

Freedom and self governance

ارتكبت المستعمرات البريطانية؟ الحكم الحرية وتقرير المصير

7- when was the Declaration of Independence?

1776

عندما كان إعلان الاستقلال؟ 1776

8- when was the American Revolutionary war?

From 1775 to 1783

عندما كانت الحرب الثورية الأمريكية؟ من 1775-1783

9- The American Revolutionary war is often called ?

American war of independence

و غالباً ما تسمى الحرب الثورية الأمريكية؟ حرب الاستقلال الأمريكية

10- The American war of independence was between?

Britain and America

وكانت حرب الاستقلال الأمريكية بين؟ بريطانيا وأمريكا

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

The eastern United States

أعلنت معاهدة باريس 1783 البلد الجديد للولايات المتحدة والتي هي شرق الولايات 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

كان جورج واشنطن؟ - الرئيس الأول للولايات المتحدة - وكان رئيس الأركان في الجيش الأمريكي من he- the الخلقة الغنية "مالك الأرضي" الأب المؤسس THE- الولايات المتحدة

13- The American Declaration of Independence was ?

In the middle of the American war Of independence

كان إعلان الاستقلال الأمريكي؟ في منتصف حرب الاستقلال الأمريكية

14- The American declaration of the independence talked about?

American rights and the right to rebel against the British

الإعلان الأمريكي للإفراج تحدث عن؟ حقوق الأمريكية والحق في التمرد ضد البريطانيين

15- Who participated in writing The declaration of independence?

Joan Adams, Thomas Jefferson

الذين شاركوا في كتابة إعلان الاستقلال؟ جوان آدامز وتوماس جيفرسون

15- The Americans condemned?

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

الأمريكيون أدانوا الملك جورج 3، الشعب البريطاني والبرلمان

16- John Adams and Thomas Jefferson were influenced by?

John Locke and Adam Smith

تأثرت جون آدامز وتوماس جيفرسون من قبل؟ جون لوك وأدم سميث

اعداد / هايدى

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

اشترى الأمريكية العبيد للعمل في: القطن والسكر ومساعدة منزل

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

ولايات الجنوب مع الاقتصاد القطن تم على أساس؟ عبودية

6- The northern states was based on ?

Factories " they didn't need slaves"

استند الولايات الشمالية على؟ مصانع "أنها لم تكن في حاجة العبيد"

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

1861 and 1865

الحرب الأهلية في الولايات المتحدة كان بين؟ 1861 و 1865

8- The American Civil War was between?

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

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

9- what was the result of that unionists victory?

Slavery was abolished

ماذا كانت النتيجة أن النصر من النقابيين؟ الغيت العبودية

10- Abraham Lincoln was assassinated in

1865

اغتيل ابراهام لينكولن في عام 1865

11- with Lincoln being elected as a president

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

مع لينكولن انتخابه بدأ- he الرئيس الحرب الأهلية لأن سوف هو مكافحة العبودية

12- Aberham Lincoln was?

-Poor and from the Western frontier

كان Aberham لينكولن؟ ولد- Poor
وعن الحدود الغربية- He عام 1809

-He was born in 1809

اغتيل- He 1865 انتخب رئيسا -

-He was assassinated 1865

-كمحام قتل -

-He was elected as a president 1861

-من قبل الجنوبيين في مسرح -

-He worked as a lawyer

-قاد الشمالي للفوز.

-He was killed by a southern in a theater

-He led the northern to victory.

13- The Gettysburg address is ?

The most well known speech in the American history

عنوان جيتسبرغ هو؟ الخطاب الأكثر شهرة في التاريخ الأميركي

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

جعل Aberham لينكولن خطابه في؟ ميدان المعركة جيتيسبرغ

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

أربع نقاط وسبعين سنة يعني؟ 87 عاماً [النتيجة = 20]

اعداد / هايدى

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 حكم: - أكثر من 415 مليون شخص / سكان العالم 5 - غطت الإمبراطورية 1/4 من مساحة اليابسة في العالم

2- The British Empire started as?

Trading empire

بدأت الإمبراطورية البريطانية على النحو؟ الإمبراطورية التدالى

3- The Indian empire was called?

The British Raj

كان يسمى الإمبراطورية الهندية؟ الحكم 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

غطاء التمرد الهندي؟ الحكم المباشر أنحاء الهند عن بريطانيا

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

Many British lived in India

في النصف الأول من القرن الـ20؟ عاش العديد من البريطانيين في 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، روبيارد كبلنگ، ج. ج. فاريل

8- British East India Company ruled India from

1757 to 1858

حكمت شركة الهند الشرقية البريطانية في الهند 1858-1757

9- India got its independence in

1947

حصلت الهند على استقلالها في عام 1947

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

Armister

القوات البريطانية قتلت الكثير من الهند عام 1919 مذبحة Armister

11- The main goal of the British Empire was?

To make money

وكان الهدف الرئيسي من الإمبراطورية البريطانية؟ لكسب المال

12- EM Forster belongs to?

The Victorian age

فورستر ينتمي إلى؟ العصر الفيكتوري

13- EM Forster was?

Novelist , short story writer and a poet

كان فورستر EM؟ الروائي والكاتب قصة قصيرة وشاعر

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

the20th Century

ويعتبر مر إلى الهند أفضل رواية في؟ القرن

الشخصيات الرئيسية في ممر إلى الهند هي؟ الدكتور Azzie، أديلا مباحث، السيدة مور وسيريل فيلدينغ
15- The main characters in passage to India are?
Dr. Azzie, Adela quested, mrs Moore and Cyrill fielding

16- Who accuses Dr.aziz of assault ?
Adela الذي يتهم Dr.aziz الاعتداء؟ أديلا

17- The central theme of passage to India is?
The Mystery of India الموضوع الرئيسي لمرور إلى الهند؟ سر الهند

واحدة من ضعف الكتاب هو؟ الدكتور عزيز و Cyril Fielding يمكن أن يكون إلا الأصدقاء عندما يصبح الهند المستقلة
18- One of the weakness of the book is?
Dr. Aziz and Crill Fielding can only be friends when India becomes independent

19- Who wrote a passage to India?
EM Forster الذي كتب ممر إلى الهند؟ EM فورستر

اعداد / هايدى

Lecture 12

1- Who reached the Cape of Good Hope?

الذين وصلوا إلى رأس الرجاء الصالح؟ فرانسيس دريك 1581

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

Scramble for Africa كت المعاشرة لبناء المستعمرات في أفريقيا لك أنا كان يسمى؟ يتبارى لأفريقيا

3- Who competed with Britain over colonies in Africa?

Germany, France, Italy الذين تنافسوا مع بريطانيا بشأن المستعمرات في أفريقيا؟ ألمانيا وفرنسا وإيطاليا

4- Fort James 1663 was built in?

Gambia بنى القلعة جيمس 1663 في؟ غامبيا

5- European colonies where interested in Africa because of?

Slave trade المستعمرات الأوروبية حيث المهمة في أفريقيا بسبب؟ تجارة العبيد

5- when did trade of slavery start?

Late 16th century to early 19th century متى تجارة الرق تبدأ؟ أواخر القرن الـ 16 وحتى أوائل القرن الـ 19

6- slaves were taken from Africa to?

Caribbean, north and south America تم اتخاذ العبيد من أفريقيا إلى؟ منطقة البحر الكاريبي، شمال وجنوب أمريكا

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

William Wilberforce من خلال عمل الناس مثل ألغيت العبودية وليام ويلبرفورس

8- when was the scramble for Africa?

1880- 1940 عندما كان التدافع من أجل أفريقيا؟ 1880- 1940

9- The first stage of African empire was

-Exterior represented in slave trade وكانت المرحلة الأولى من الإمبراطورية الأفريقية - Exterior ممثلة في تجارة 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 بريطانيا تريد إنشاء ممر بين الشمال والجنوب

12- Germany wanted to create

East west passage أراد ألمانيا لخلق مرور الغرب والشرق

13-Who discovered the Congo?

Henry Martin Stanley1878 الذي اكتشف الكونغو؟ هنري مارتن Stanley 1878

14- when was the Congo Fried?

1960 عندما كان الكونغو فراید؟ 1960

15- Joseph Conrad was an English writer?
وكان جوزيف كونراد كاتبة إنجليزية؟ ولكن من أصل بولندي
But of a Polish origin

16-Joseph Conrad was a writer and
Sailor
وكان جوزيف كونراد الكاتب وبحار

17- Joseph of Conrad is considered
The father of modernization
يعتبر جوزيف كونراد والد التحديث

18- other great works of Joseph Conrad is
Nostromo- Lord Jim
الأعمال العظيمة أخرى من جوزيف كونراد هو Nostromo- الرب جيم

19- Who is the main character in heart of darkness?
Charles Marlow
من هو الشخصية الرئيسية في قلب الظلام؟ تشارلز مارلو

20 Who wrote heart of darkness
Joseph Conrad
الذي كتب قلب الظلام جوزيف كونراد

21- The novel explores
Cruelty of the Belgium, racism ideas of civilization
الرواية تستكشف القسوة من بلجيكا، والأفكار العنصرية الحضارة

22- Joseph Conrad was accused with
Being racist
واتهم جوزيف كونراد مع كونها 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

اعداد. / هايدى

Lecture 13

1-The military expeditions to Ireland started in?

The 12th century بدأ الحمارات العسكرية الى ايرلندا في القرن 12th

2- when was Ireland conquered?

The 16th century by the tudor dynasty عندما تم احتلال ايرلندا في القرن 16th من سلالة تيودور

3- The capital of Ireland is

Dublin عاصمة ايرلندا هي دبلن

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

وكانت الطبقة الحاكمة امتياز ايرلندا التي أعقبت المناطق الإنجليزية الطوائف البروتستانتية المسيحية الانجلو الايرلندي

Anglo-Irish

5- The Anglo Irish produced many

Politicians, prime minister's and military commanders

أنتجت الأنجلو أيرلندي 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 البريطانية الإيرلندية مثل أوسكار وايلد، ستوكر، CS لويس، الاعوام البنك الدولي، جورج برنارد شو وسامuel beckett

7- James Joyce was

Novelist, poet , Irish , catholic

كان جيمس جويس الروائي، الشاعر، الأيرلندي، 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 دبلن، تصوير للفنان عندما كان شاباً، أوليسيس

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

Modernism حركة التي تحاول كسر النمط التقليدي للشعر والكتابة في أواخر 19 وأوائل القرن 20 الحداثة

10- famous modernist include

James Joyce, Ezra Pound, Virginia Woolf and TS Eliot

الحداثة الشهيرة تشمل جيمس جويس، إبراهيم ملزمه، فرجينيا وولف وTS إليوت

11- often in modernism the writer shows?

The psychological side of his characters

في كثير من الأحيان في الحداثة ويوضح الكاتب؟ الجانب النفسي لشخصياته

12- Ulysses is based on

The Odyssey by Homer

ويستند أوليسيس على الأوديسيه التي كتبها هوميروس

13- Ulysses was written by

James Joyce وقد كتب أوليسيس التي كتبها جيمس جويس

13- James Joyce used a new technique called

Stream of consciousness's

تستخدم جيمس جويس تقنية جديدة تسمى تيار الوعي

14- how many words is Ulysses

260,000 words

كم عدد الكلمات هو يوليسيس 260,000 الكلمات

15- an example of modernism in Ulysses Is

Writing from a prospective off a cat

مثال الحداثة في أوليسيس يكتب من المحتلتين قبلة القط

اعداد / هايدى

Lecture 14

1- The first world war was between

كانت الحرب العالمية الأولى بين عامي 1914 و 1918، 1914 and 1918

2- The first world war was fought between

Triple entente(France, Russia and England)

Central Powers Germany, Austria and Hungary

وقد خاضت الحرب العالمية الأولى بين entente الثلاثي (فرنسا وروسيا وإنكلترا) وسط القوى المانيا والنمسا وHangrey

3- The first world war ended in

1918 with the victory off the triple enttente

انتهت الحرب العالمية الأولى في عام 1918 مع انتصار قاتلة *entente* ثلاثة أضعاف

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

France and Belgium | [Industrial](#) | [Services](#) | [Retail](#) | [Food & Beverage](#) | [Automotive](#) | [Pharmaceuticals](#) | [Chemical](#) | [Electronics](#) | [Telecommunications](#) | [Transportation](#) | [Aerospace](#) | [Energy](#) | [Construction](#) | [Manufacturing](#)

5- The most famous war poets are

Siegfried Wilfred Owen and Robert Brooke

شفاء الحب الأكثـ شهـة هـ سـيـفـيـدـ مـلـفـيـدـ أـمـنـ دـوـبـتـسـ وـبـوكـ

6- Robert Brooke died at the age of

27 of a mosquito bite

7- The soldier was criticized for being

Pro-war and over patriotic داعية لـ الحرب ومحب للبلد

8- Who wrote a poem against the soldier

Thomas Hardy - *Jude the Obscure* - Chapter 1

9. Robert Brock grew in

جـ Robert Brook grew in
Center of England

10. The soldier is considered an

Italian sonnet 14 lines

\ the 1st world war is considered one of the reasons behind

The declining old British Empire

تعتبر الحرب العالمية 1 واحدة من الأسباب وراء تاحفه الامبراطورية البريطانية قضم

اعداد / هادی



English thought & culture Exam 1435-1436

Dr.Jake Organ

مركز صدى الحروف لخدمة الطالب

للتواصل:



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1. The Romantic poets lived _____.

a. at the end of the 18century 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 إن الجواب بالتصوين.

مُت بعون الله .. أخْسِر **Fájr**

وَصَلَى اللَّهُمَّ وَسِلِّمْ عَلَى أَشْفَ خَلْقَكَ سَيِّدَنَا مُحَمَّدَ .

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 والملحقات 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 انجلترا كمكان _____ A. 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. قاس وقبيح
B. قاسيّة نوع C. جيد D. الحكمة

--
4. Charles Dickens had a _____ upbringing

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

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

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

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

واتهم قلب الظلام) من كونها رواية _____ A. عنصرية B. سخيفة C. مملة D. الشيوعية

--
6. James Joyce is associated with which literary movement?

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

ويرتبط جيمس جويس التي الحركة الأدبية؟ أ. الفلسفة المعلالية B. الشيوعية
C. الرومانسية D. الحداثة

--
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 أن أقارن إليك أيام الصيف هو افتتاح خط واحد من A. اللعب B. الأغاني
شكسبير C. الروايات D. السوناتات

--
8. Ulysses is based on which classic ancient story ويشتمل أوليسيس الذي القصة القديمة الكلاسيكية

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

هاملت هوميروس أوديسسي B. فيرجيل C. 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 A. B. مستقر غاضب C. الثوري ضعيفة

--
11. India became independent from the British in

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

أصبحت الهند مستقلة عن بريطانيا في 1947 A. B. 1789 C. 1856 D. 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 جيتيسبرغ مع الكلمات الأربع يسجل قبل سبع سنوات وهذا يعني A. قبل 84 عاما B. منذ 28 عاما C. قبل 87 عاما D. قبل 11 عاما

--
14. William Wordsworth was a _____

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

وكان وليام ورذورث و _____ A. الروائي B. الشاعر C. الرسام D. playwright

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

- A. castles
- B. holes
- C. the forests

في الحرب العالمية 1 مات الكثير من الشبان في A. القلاع B. الثقب C. الغابات

D. trenches

خنادق

--
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 الإيرلندية دبلن A. كارديف C. غالاسكو D. بلפסט

--
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'? A. اجتماعات النفايات B. ألف C. المطبخ
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 حصل لروبرت بروك خلال الحرب العالمية 1؟ A. مات B. انه قتل الكثير من الناس
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 أبراهم لنكولن الرئيس الأمريكي خلال _____. A. الثورة B. حرب الاستقلال C. حلم
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. الصغير في هدوء C. بحرية
B. 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 بأن الحرب العالمية 1 إلى حدث مهم في _____. A. بريطانيا
الثورة B. ابتداء C. انخفاض D. ارتفاع

--
22. A daffodil is a _____

- A. cloud
- B. lake
- C. tree
- D. flower

والنرجس البري هو _____. A. سحابة B. بحيرة C. شجرة D. زهرة

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

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

محادثات عنوان جيتسبرغ إلى حكومة _____، _____ من قبل، لـ A' _____ السياسيين B. وزراء C. النساء 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 الان باسم الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية A. الجنوب B. الغرب C. الشمال D. الشرق

--
25. Charles Dickens wrote a lot about the London _____

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

تشارلز ديكنز كتب الكثير عن لندن A. الفقيرة B. الشرطة C. الموضات D. 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. زير الدفاع D. الملك

--
27. William Blake was both a poet and _____

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

وكان وليام بلوك كل من الشاعر و A. كاهن B. فنان C. فاعل D. مغنية

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

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

العلاقة بين كلمات مثل البط والحظ أو جلب والغناء، هو أنها A. تتناغم C. تتوافق B. تتفاوت D. معارضة

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

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

إمبراطورية البريطانية غطت ما نسبته في العالم؛ A. جميع B. 1/2 C. 1/4 D. 1/10

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

كل الناس خلقوا _____ هو عبارة مهمة في إعلان الاستقلال

A. equal

B. rich

مساو

C. poor

القراء مختلفه . C. المساواة الغنية . D.

D. different

--

31. William Blake died a _____ man

A. rich

B. famous

C. poor

وليام بلوك مات _____ رجل غني C. الشهير D. القراء الغاضبين

D. angry

--

32. Adam Smith was _____

A. an economist

B. a poet

كان آدم سميث _____ A. الخبير الاقتصادي B. شاعر C. وD. الشيوعي في علم الاجتماع

C. a communist

D. a sociologist

--

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

A. Aziz

B. Ahmed

C. العزيز A. _____ الطابع الرئيسي في الهند "عبور إلى الهند هو الدكتور . B. أحمد

C. Singh

D. راج

D. Raj

--

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. كما مهم جدا في العثور على الحقيقة A. كـ " عبر إلى الهند هو الدكتور . B. أحمد

C. The French Revolution

D. كـ " عبر إلى الهند هو الدكتور . B. أحمد C. العزيز D. الحقيقة

D. The 1st World War

--

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

A. telescopes

B. books

C. reason

كان عصر التنوير البشرية _____ كما مهم جدا في العثور على الحقيقة A. التلسكوبات

D. fact

B. الكتب C. السبب D. الحقيقة

--

36. Jane Austen wrote about the _____ era

A. Elizabethan

B. Tudor

C. Victorian

D. العصر الإلizabethي A. تيودور

D. Georgian

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

يسخدم مارفيل كلمة أنت الجنة البحار الأربع " لأن 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 Was
- D. the plague

كان 18th القرن المفكرين الفرنسيين أكثر راديكالية لأنهم لم يتعرضوا لـ A. الثورة
B. الفيضانات C. هل كانت المدني D. الطاعون

--
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. التطرف C. الاستعمار D. الرأسمالية

--
40. Britain had a _____ African Empire

- A. large
- B. cruel
- C. short
- D. small

كان لبريطانيا _____ الإمبراطورية أفرقيا A. كبير قاسية C. صغيرة D. 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

الإليزابيث _____ هو الشخصية الرئيسية في كبرباء 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

أنتجت المجتمع الأنجلو-الأيرلندي الكثير من A. السياسيين B. الكتاب C. فلاسفة
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 لـ "النعم من العزلة". هو _____

A. the joy of being alone

B. a comfortable sofa

C. waves and wind

D. a fun dance

فرحة الخلوة B. أريكة مريحة C. الأمواج والرياح D. الرقص 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 كولرidente C. ديفيد بيكهام D. أندره 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 للكبراء وتحامل هي A. الحب والزواج B. الكراهية C. الطعام وتناول D. المال والرياضة

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

A. rhythm

B. rhyme

C. metaphor

D. play

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

--
49. Andrew Marvell was a famous poet and _____

A. novelist

B. singer

C. politician

D. prince

وكان أندره مارفيل الشاعر الشهير و A. الروائي B. المغني C. سياسي D. 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 مدینتين " هو حول A. مدريد وبرلين B. روما وميلانو C. لندن وباريس D. برمنغهام ومرسيليا

* 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 her 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

بالنسبة لـ Metaphor:

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

بالنسبة لـ Rhyme وضحته لكم بالملخص بالحاضرة 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 rolled from (1558–1603) ...

- she was very strong women ..

- never marred 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 مباشره من عائلة فقيره فمدنه صغيره

also he was not from upper classes #

his family was poor

he got rich people to help him

كان فقير فكان يخلع له شخص يتبعاه من الطبقه الغبيه

**# 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 الطبقه العليا اللي جالسين فوق

والوسط بالوسط وال العامة بالآخر ولا نها 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 إسبانيا ونشب بينهم صراعات انتهت بهزيمة الأسطول الإسباني 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 ونذر بعديد من الأسماء (المسرحيون) مثل ويليام وبن 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

نحوة Metaphore

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 حصلاتي معلمة عليها بس ما اقتنعت فيها يمكن محدثتها خطأ برجع لها

بمشيئة الله أو اللي يقدر يفتح المحاضرة يتتأكد اللي هي البيتين هذين

What luckless apple did we taste

To make us mortal and thee waste!

حبيت اشارك بتصحيح حل الاسئلة التالية والمقرر
ممتع بس بيبي له حفظ بالمعلومات والتاريخ وانا صعب
على 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
revolution.

موت سيدني في نهاية قصة مدینتين 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 الأهلية
slavery هو العبودية و civil war

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

السوناته الـ 18

عنوانها الحب وجمال اوساط إنجلترا

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 انجلترا Metaphor البيت هذا فيها
في أول سطر

ترجمة الكلمات اللي علق عليها

thee = you

thou = you

art = are

temperate = controlled = مُسيطر ، منتظم

Buds = flower = ورد وأشجار

الشهر مايو = May

hath = has

التاغم بين الـ Day + May = Rhyme

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;

فيها تصوير .. Imagery

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 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 مadam الرجال يتفسون والعيون ترى  
ومادامت تعيش هذه السوناته  
انه راح تعيش في هذى السوناته

~~~~~

المهم

what lines Rhyme *

ايش السطور اللي تتناغم مع بعضها

where is the metaphor and imagery *

وذكرهم

first 6 lines = imagery of summer and nature *

Andrew Marvell

member of the parliament and an English metaphysical poet

عضو بالبرلمان وشاعر ميتافيريقي

-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 وقفه 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

وذين بحطلكم الاستعارات

1 -

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

ان النحل والورد متألفين لكن احنا خلقنا بينهم مشكلة

2-

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

ما هي التفاحة المشؤومة اللي أكلناها ؟
لتجعلنا فانين يالأسف

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

الاسئلة بالنهاية كانت

:اقباس

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

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

(الحرب الأهلية في بريطانيا (إنجلترا ، ايرلندا ، سكوتلند)

**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 ارتفاع انجلترا 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 ليشتير مع البرلمان

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

وكأن 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 سكتلندا 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 أعتراض لم يكن يريد هذا كانوا يريدون حكم الملك والبرلمان

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

(وهذى اهم النقاط اللي قالها (كتبتها كلها اصلاً

كذا ان شاء الله تكون اوضح للمذاكرة

الترجمه اجتهاد شخصي والمحاظره برسو كتبتها اجتهاد شخصي

Andrew Marvell

member of the parliament and an English metaphysical poet

عضو بالبرلمان وشاعر ميتافيزقي

-1 التصاویر لشعره

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Under their colours stand display'd:
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That of the tulip, pink, and rose.

جالس يوصف الورود واقفة وقفه جيش

Military image
of the flower

تصویر جیشی للورود

2 -

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

imagery of stars

تصویر للنجوم

وذهب بحفلكم الاستعارات

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2-

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

ما هي التفاحة المشؤومة اللي أكلناها؟

لتجعلنا فانيين بالأسف

استعارة بأنتم في جنة (الجنة) زي آدم وحواء
واكلو تفاحة مشؤومة خلتهم فانيين من الخلود في هذه الجنة

الاسئلة بالنهاية كانت

:اقباس

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the legacy of stability

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مجد الاستقرار بان الحرب لن تعود / لأنهم مايغعون يشوفون جنود في ساحات المجلترا

:اقباس

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

تحدى عن الاستعارات اللي استخدمها مارفل لظهور هذ التأثير

D: ذكرها فوق

:اقباس

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

ما هي الصور القوية من جمال ضواحي إنجلترا اللي استخدموها ويلiam ومارفل
the beauty of England

كلهم يستشعرون جمال ضواحي إنجلترا:

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

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

.. Imagery فيها تصوير

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

يختفي Declines = go down =

جمال Fair = beautiful

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ومادامت تعيش هذه السناته

انه راح تعيش في هذى السناته



المهم

* what lines Rhyme *

ايش السطور اللي تتناغم مع بعضها

where is the metaphor and imagery *

وذكر قسم

first 6 lines = imagery of summer and nature

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تحدث عن الاستعارات اللي استخدمها مارفل لظهور هذ التأثير

D: دَكْرَهَا فَوْقَ

:اقتباس:

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the beauty of England

(: كلهم يستشعرون جمال ضواحي إنجلترا

محاضره 3 كل شيء تقريبا مكتوب

**John locke \***

**english philosopher and political thinker**

**enlightenment thinker**

**17–18th century thinkers**

**father of classic liberalism =**

**the rule of law**

**and**

freedom of religion  
and  
private property

عصر البیزابیث وفیه الشاعر شکسپیر هو عصر سلام 16th century – time of peace

\* عصر اندر و مارفیل 17th century – English Civil war –

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

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

سمیث السکوتلندي

\* عصر الرومانسیة وکره الثورة الصناعیه 18–19th Century movement of romanticism

فیها الشاعر ویلیام وردزورث + ویلیام بلیک

18–19th Century british class system \* التفرقة الطبقية في بريطانيا فيها رواية الكاتبه جین

اوستن

19–20th Century Victorian era \* العصر الفکتوری والکاتب تشارلز دیکنز

هذی العصور ذکرهم بالترتيب رکزو فیها سهله ان شاء الله



اوکي 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.

### خلاصة حال الكلام

كلها كانت بسبب  
الـ Civil war المفكرين صارو يفضلون افكار عصرية  
ما كانت فرنسا والمانيا تفكرون زيهم لأنهم ماختبروا الحرب الاهلية وافكارهم كانت متشدده

ذكر هالمقدمه عشان يشرح ليش John Lock + Adam smith ( enlightenment thinker )  
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 مفكري الحركة التسورية للقرن الـ 17 والـ 18

## **Liberalism : political philosophy \***

"الحرية اللي مافيها استبداد وحكومة تسلب فلوس الشعب وتحكم 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 الوحش ويطورنا لكنه باسم الدين صارو غير عقلاني وجعلنا بدون عاطفة أكثر من الوحش ( لأنو كان فيه عداوة بين الكاثوليك والبروتستانت )

حريّة الدين = freedom of religion

:r ose:

المحاضرة الرابعة ..

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

اسكتلندي مفكر اخلاقي و تجاري " التجارة الحضارية "

**Capitalism , Controlled by 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 ما تفرض فيها بضاعة على الشعب

### **: المحاضرة الخامسة**

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

**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 رافضه الحياة العصرية وتحتفل بجمال الطبيعة وروح الانسان

هؤلاء يسمون شعاء الرومانسية

\***Lake poets** هم مجموعة من الشعراء يتجمعون لالقاء الشعر من مدينة : **Lake district** وشاعر .. شمال غرب انجلترا

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

تكون باعداد كبيرة

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

كلامي " لجمال الكلمات = " شعر الدافوديلز مافيها استعارات ولاشيء شعر

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

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

المحاضره السادسه

:اقتباس

Romanticism: William Blake and the Industrial Revolution

بعرضو من شعراء الرومانسية ، يكره الثورة الصناعية

ماكان مشهور خلال حياته مات وهو فقير

كان رسام و كان شاعر

### Industrial revolution \*

-الثورة الصناعيه تحورت لعملية صناعية جديدة

-بدأت في بريطانيا العظيمه وبعد عقود انتقلت لاوربا الغربية والولايات المتحدة

-الثورة الصناعية تركت بصمة في التاريخ غالبا في كل نواحي الحياة اليومية بطريقه ما

-تغير مستوى متوسط الدخل وصار في نمو مستمر

## Negative points \*

**مساوة الثورة الصناعية:** ساهمت في نمو المناطق الحضارية ، الكثير انتقل للمدن وساقت الطبيعة ، وكثير عمل الاطفال بشكل ملحوظ وكانوا يتلقون اجر اقل من الكبار بسبب حاجتهم

\*النمر The tyger = tiger =

من أشهر كتابات بليك ، استعارة تشبيهية كبيرة للشورة الصناعية والنمر الدخيل لأنجلترا

## \*الشعر الرباعي لكل بيت يسمى Stanza

Jane Austen and the British class system

- فيه ثلاثة طبقات في المجتمع البريطاني:

## upper classes . الـ1-

## الوسطى - middle classes

### **"العاملة " 3- الخدم working class**

و فيه تفرقة بينهم تأثر في اسمهم ، لهجتهم ، ملابسهم ، و اسلوبهم

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

الاتكويت "اتكيت خخ" هم اداب المعاشرة ، كيف يفترض من الناس التصرف في حالة اجتماعية معينة

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

وجود الثالث\*

## Pride and prejudice : كبرباء واجحاف ، عن الحب والزواج\*

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

: \$ )

بس بقولكم تلخيص مبسط وسريع ..

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

جورج واشنطن

-فيها اكبر ناطقين للغة الانجليزية ورابع اكبر دولة بالمساحة

-وبدأت فيها ثورة أمريكية The American Revolutionary War في ثاني سنة اعلنوا فيها

الاستقرار

- كانت بين بريطانيا والولايات المتحدة ( جورج واشنطن قائد قوات ، و جورج الثالث )

-جورج واشنطن من عائلة مالكه غنية..

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

- لأن أي هام لينكون غير مؤيد للعبودية

- كانت بين الشمال "Unionists" وابراهام لينكون ينتمي لهم

وبين الجنوب "Confederates" يستبعدون الافريقيين لاستخراج القطن والسكر

-وكثير من المؤسسين الامريكان كانوا يستبعدون الافارقـة

نسبة الشعب الافريقي 20%

—ابراهام لینکولن اغتیل بعد اربع سال من حکمه

- وسبب الحرب الاهلية انهم اختاروه رئيساً لامريكا وهو غير مؤيد للعبوديه وقتله واحد من الجنوبيين

**Gettysburg** - هي المدينة التي وقع فيها خطاب ابراهام تقع في بنسلفانيا

**نقطة مهمة بالمحاضرة السابعة واحتمال كبير يجب عليها اسئلة يعطي النص ويقول مثل 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.

طبعاً هذه كلها من رواية pride and prejudic للروائية Jane Austen

---

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله

معليش جدولي للأسف مضغوط وعندى صوتيات والله يعين

هنا بعض الأشياء قد يسأل عنها لأنه يقول الراتب 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 **الرایم سکیم**  
(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.

الإستعارة: مقارنة بين النمر وعيونه والنار

**قصيدة الترجم**

قصيدة الترجم

four stanzas

6 , line

الرایم سکیم rhyme scheme  
( ABABCC )

تجولت وحيداً كسحابة ( I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud ) : أسماء أخرى للقصيدة

قصيدة غنائية lyrical

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

- A- AABBDD
- B- AABBCC
- 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 العادبة، وردزورث ..... على مرأى من الزهور الجميلة.

A- recollect

تذكّرها

B- forgot

نسی

C- disregard

تجاهل

D- overlooked

غفل

## **ملف لازم الكتاب والشعراء والشخصيات السياسية في المقرر لدكتور جاك اورتن**

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 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 25thbest novel in the English language in the 20thCentury.
- The novel made Forster a commercial success.
- It was turned into a film in 1984 which one 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 إلى 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-Aabcbcdd
- b-ABABCDCDEFGG
- 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

---

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'**



## مراجعه الفكر والثقافة من ٧ إلى 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

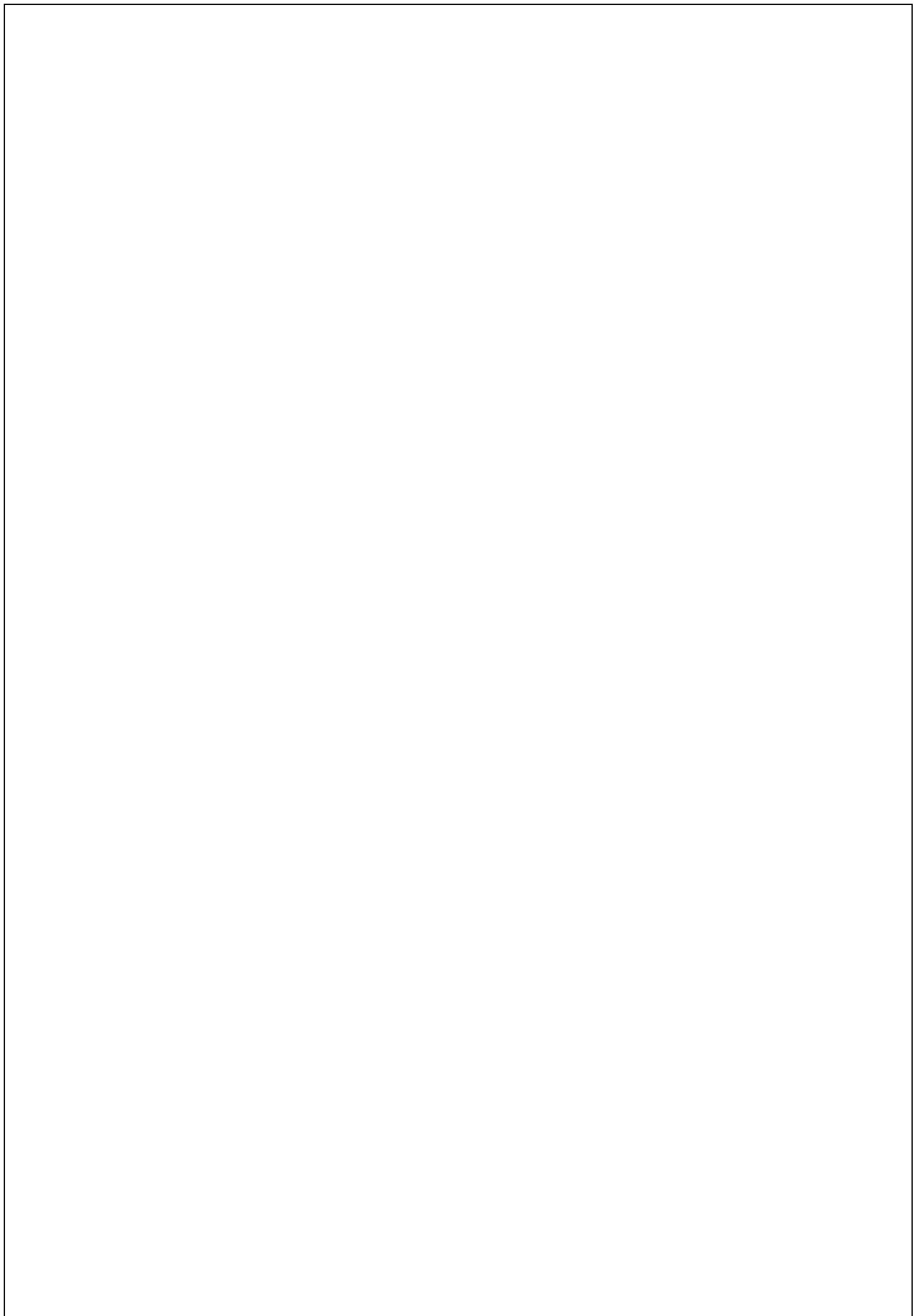
38. The 1st World War inspired a lot of:

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

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

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

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





## الفكر والثقافة الإنجليزية

اسئلة اختبارات سابقة لمقرر (الفكر والثقافة الإنجليزية)  
- تم إعداد 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. | <p>7. 'Can I compare thee to a summer's day' is the opening line of one of Shakespeare's:</p> <p>A. plays<br/>B. songs<br/>C. novels<br/>D. sonnets</p>                                                                                                                                                      | sonnets                                                                                                                                         | <p><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.</p>        | 07             |
| 02. | <p>28. 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> <p><b>The relationship between words like duck and luck or bring and sing is that they</b></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. | <p>48. 'But thy eternal summer shall not fade' is an example of a:</p> <p>A. rhythm<br/>B. rhyme<br/>C. metaphor<br/>D. play</p>                                                                                                                                                                             | <b>metaphor</b><br><b>Metaphor:</b> is comparing one thing with <u>something else</u> .                                                         | <p><b>rhyme:</b></p> <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><br>• Jane Austen<br>• Charles Dickens<br>• Edward Morgan Forster<br>• James Joyce | 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><b>Adam Smith: Father of Modern Economics.</b> | 04    |
| 11. | 10. The English economist<br>17. 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 | <p><b>a poet:</b></p> <p>01. William Shakespeare<br/>02. Andrew Marvell (metaphysical poet)<br/>05. William Wordsworth (Romantic poet)<br/>06. William Blake<br/>13. James Joyce<br/>14. Siegfried Sassoon<br/>14. Wilfred Owen<br/>14. Rupert Brooke</p> <p><b>a sociologist:</b></p> <p>Adam Ferguson: Father of Modern Sociology.</p> | 01<br>02<br>05<br>06<br>13<br>14<br>14<br>14<br><br><br>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   | <p><b>painter:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• William Blake</li> <li>• John Constable</li> <li>• Thomas Gainsborough</li> <li>• Sir Joshua Reynolds</li> </ul> <p><b>playwright:</b></p> <p>William Shakespeare</p> | 06<br>07<br>07<br>07<br><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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. a priest</li> <li>B. an artist</li> <li>C. an actor</li> <li>D. a singer</li> </ul> <p><b>William Blake was both a poet and:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. a priest</li> <li>B. an artist</li> <li>C. an actor</li> <li>D. a singer</li> </ul> | an artist                 |                                                              |       |
|     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                           | <b>an actor:</b><br>William Shakespeare                      | 01    |
| 19. | <p>31. William Blake died a _____ man.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. rich</li> <li>B. famous</li> <li>C. poor</li> <li>D. angry</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                 | poor                      |                                                              |       |
| 20. | <p>41. The tiger, in Blake's poem, is a metaphor for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. the French revolution</li> <li>B. immigration</li> <li>C. the industrial revolution</li> <li>D. the agricultural revolution</li> </ul> <p>42. Elizabeth</p>                                                                                            | the industrial revolution | <b>the French revolution:</b><br><i>A Tale of Two Cities</i> | 08    |



## Lecture 07

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



## Lecture 08

| No. | Question                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Answer                | Other options                                                                                                                      | Lec.#                                                                        |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 24. | <p>4. Charles Dickens had a _____ upbringing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. happy</li> <li>B. easy</li> <li>C. rich</li> <li>D. difficult</li> </ul> <p>Charles Dickens had a _____ upbringing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. happy</li> <li>B. easy</li> <li>C. rich</li> <li>D. difficult</li> </ul>                      | difficult             |                                                                                                                                    |                                                                              |
| 25. | <p>25. Charles Dickens wrote a lot about the London:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. poor</li> <li>B. police</li> <li>C. fashions</li> <li>D. drainage</li> </ul> <p>Charles Dickens wrote a lot about the London:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. poor</li> <li>B. police</li> <li>C. fashions</li> <li>D. drainage</li> </ul> | poor                  |                                                                                                                                    |                                                                              |
| 26. | <p>34. The main historical event portrayed in 'A Tale of two Cities', is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. The English Civil War</li> <li>B. The Great Fire of London</li> <li>C. The French Revolution</li> <li>D. The 1st World War</li> </ul>                                                                                               | The French Revolution | <p><b>The English Civil War:</b><br/>Andrew Marvell: A Garden.</p> <p><b>The 1st World War:</b><br/>Rupert Brooke: The Soldier</p> | <span style="color: blue;">02</span><br><span style="color: blue;">14</span> |



|     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                  |  |  |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|--|--|
| 27. | <p>50. 'A Tale of two Cities' is about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Madrid and Berlin</li> <li>B. Rome and Milan</li> <li>C. London and Paris</li> <li>D. Birmingham and Marseilles</li> </ul> | 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. fun</li> <li>B. money</li> <li>C. knowledge</li> <li>D. happiness</li> </ul> <p>People have rights including the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of _____:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. fun</li> <li>B. money</li> <li>C. knowledge</li> <li>D. happiness</li> </ul> | happiness |                                                                                                                                                              |       |
| 29. | <p>26. George Washington was the first _____ of the United States of America:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Prime Minister</li> <li>B. President</li> <li>C. Minister of Defence</li> <li>D. King</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                       | President | <p><b>Prime Minister:</b><br/> <b>The Anglo-Irish:</b> This group produced many influential politicians, <b>prime ministers</b> and military commanders.</p> | 13    |



|     |                                                                                                                                             |       |                                                                                                                                                                            |                      |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
|     | 30. "All men are created ____" is an important phrase in the Declaration of Independence:<br>A. equal<br>B. rich<br>C. poor<br>D. different | equal | rich:<br>George Washington                                                                                                                                                 | 09                   |
| 30. | "All men are created ____" is an important phrase in the Declaration of Independence:<br>A. equal<br>B. rich<br>C. poor<br>D. different     |       | poor:<br><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> | 01<br>06<br>08<br>10 |

# 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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>84 years ago</li> <li>28 years ago</li> <li>87 years ago</li> <li>11 years ago</li> </ol> <p>D. he joined the Germans</p> <p>19. Abraham Lincoln was the <i>American President during the American:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>revolution</li> <li>war of independence</li> <li>dream</li> <li>civil war</li> </ol> | <p><b>87 years ago</b></p> <p>explain:</p> <p>Four score and seven:<br/> <math>4 \times 20</math> (score) + 7=87</p> <p>Or<br/> <math>1863 - 1776 = 87</math></p> <p><b>civil war</b></p> |                                                                                                                                                                                                    |       |
| 32. |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                           | <p><b>war of independence:</b></p> <p>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    |

|     |                                                                                                                                                         |        |                                       |    |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------------|----|
|     | 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 |
| 33. |                                                                                                                                                         |        |                                       |    |
|     |                                                                                                                                                         |        |                                       |    |

## 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><i>A Passage to India</i> 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            | 1/4    | <b>1/2:</b><br>up to half the population of Ireland was killed in the English Civil War. | 13    |
|     | <b>The British Empire covered what proportion of the world?</b><br>A. all<br>B. 1/2<br>C. 1/4<br>D. 1/10         |        |                                                                                          |       |
| 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   |                                                                                          |       |



|     |                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                    |    |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
|     | 39. Britain's presence in India is an example of _____;<br>A. socialism<br>B. radicalism<br>C. colonialism<br>D. capitalism | <b>colonialism</b>                                                                                                                 |    |
| 37. |                                                                                                                             | <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                      | modernism       |                                                                |          |
|     | <b>James Joyce is associated with which literary movement?</b><br>A. transcendentalism<br>B. communism<br>C. modernism<br>D. romanticism                  |                 | <b>romanticism:</b><br>• William Wordsworth<br>• William Blake | 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 Universities: <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><br>تم الحصول على الإجابة من نفس الدكتور<br>بالمحاضرة المباشرة <u>الثالثة</u> -الطلاب.- |               |       |

