

جامعة الملك فيصل  
KING FAISAL UNIVERSITY



## أسئلة اجتهاديه لمحاضرات مقرر

الفكر والثقافة الانجليزية  
English Thought and Culture

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٢٠١٧ - ١٤٣٩

النسخة الثالثة من المحاضرة الاولى الى التاسعة

إعداد/ فتيات عذبة  
تنسيق/ سكرتير الخير

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## المحاضرة الاولى

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- 1- What are the origins of English language and where was it first spoken?  
English is a West Germanic language, English language was first spoken in England

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- 2- Mention some nations that their inhabitants were spoken English as a first language ?  
United Kingdom, the United States, Canada, Australia, Ireland, New Zealand and a number of Caribbean nations

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- 3- What is the third most common native language in the world ?  
**English**

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- 4- Fill the gaps :  
The English language is the **third** most common native language in the world  
The first most common native language in the world is **Mandarin Chinese**  
The second most common native language in the world is **Spanish**

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- 5- What is the official language of the European union, many commonwealth and United Nations?  
**English language**

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- 6- Circle the correct answer : English language is the official language....  
- in schools all over the worlds  
- in the developing countries  
- **in many world organizations**

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- 7- What is the language that people learn as a second.....language?  
**English**

---

- 8- Where did English language arise in the world ?  
**English arose in the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms of England**

9- Fill the gaps:

- what is called now south-east Scotland , it was kingdom of **Anglo-Saxon** in England
  - English arose in the **Anglo-Saxon** kingdoms of England and what is now **south-east Scotland**
- 

10- What is the main influence that have helped English language to become propagative in the world ?

**The extensions of powerful countries like Great Britain and the United Kingdom 17 – mid 20 th century and of the United States since the mid-20th century**

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11- What are the countries that its extension helped the spread of the English language and ,caused the spread of the English language to become a leading language in the world ?

**Great Britain , the United Kingdom and the United States**

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12- What is the Definition of thought ?

- Generally refers to any mental or intellectual activity involving an individual's subjective consciousness
  - Refer either to the act of thinking or the resulting ideas or arrangements of ideas
  - Similar concepts include cognition, consciousness, and imagination
  - Thought underlies almost all human actions and interactions
- 

13- What are the similar concepts to thought?

**Cognition, consciousness, and imagination**

---

14- Fill the gaps:

- Because thought underlies almost all human **actions** and **interactions**, understanding its **physical** and **metaphysical origins**.
- 

15- Circle the correct answer- **Thought:**

- **Generally refers to any mental or intellectual activity**
- Complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, law, morals, custom
- Make sense of or model the world in different ways

16- What is the characteristic of thinking ?

- Make sense of or model the world in different ways, and to represent or interpret it in ways that are significant to them
- Make sense of the world accord with their needs, attachments, objectives, plans

17- What is the definition of culture ?

Culture is "that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, law, morals, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society"

18- Culture is "that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, law, morals, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society"

**Who is the person that defined this definition from his view ?**

**Edward B. Tylor**

19- Circle the correct answer. **Culture:**

- make sense of or model the world in different ways
- **Any capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society**
- Underlies almost all human actions and interactions

20- What are factors influencing the English Thought & Culture?

- Invasions
- Roman & Greek teachings
- Religions
- Theories, Movements, & Revolutions Media & Technology
- Geography and location.
- Contributions of other nations and cultures

21- When did English became widespread all over the world?

From the 17<sup>th</sup> century to the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, via the British Empire, and of the United States since the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century.

## المحاضرة الثانية والثالثة

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1- The entry by Germanic and Normans to others' land considered as

- **Invasions factor.**
  - Religions factors.
  - Contributions of other nations.
  - Contributions of other cultures.
- 

2- Who did **invade Britain and in which area?**

- Germanic invaders entered Britain on the east and south coasts.
- 

3- When did the invaders entered in to Britain?

- In the 5<sup>th</sup> century.
- 

4- Fill the gap :

- In the **5** century the **Germanic** invaders overran the **east** and **south** coasts of **Britain** .
  - Many cultural, social, economic, military and political events led to the development of English from its **Germanic roots**.
- 

5- In which events did the Germanic develop in English ?

- In cultural, social, economic, military and political events.
- 

6- Fill the gap

- People of Britain talked Old English in **Anglo-Saxon** era.
  - Some people in England talked the Middle English in **Normans** period .
- 

7- **MENTION** the tribes of Germanic who invaded the Britain?

- Angles, Jutes and Saxons .**
- 

8- The 3 tribes who conquered east and south coast of Britain in 5 century are ...

- **Germanic**
- Normans
- French
- Scotch

9- The Angles , Jutes and Saxons tribes were spoken of

**-Germanic origin**

-Franch

-Greek

-All of above

---

10- Words like: be , strong , water and mine its roots from

- Angles.

**- Germanic origin – old English.**

- French.

- Roman.

---

11- What is the name of the Duke of Normandy ?

**William.**

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12- When William did conquered England?

**In 1066.**

---

13- The Duke of Normandy invaded:

**-England .**

-Britain .

-France.

---

14- The conquerors in 1100 -1500 era called:

- Germanic

**- Normans**

- British

---

15- What kind of language did the Normans bring with them when they invaded England?

**French language.**

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16- The French language was used by a specific class who were they ?

**The Royal Court, and the ruling and business classes.**

17- In the Middle English period there was linguistic class division , How ?

In that period there was the lower classes spoke English and the upper classes spoke French.

18- During Middle English era in English there was a period that characterized by

- all people spoke English and French.

- Many civil war occurred .

- The lower classes spoke French .

- **The lower class spoke English and the upper spoke French.**

19- What kind of language was dominating in 14 century in Britain ?

English

20- In which century became the English language dominant in Britain ?

In 14 century.

21- Fill the gap :

In the 14th century English became dominant in Britain again, but with many French words added.

22- What are the characteristics of Early Modern English period ?

- (the Great Vowel Shift) started, with vowels being pronounced shorter and shorter.

- The British had contact with many peoples from around the world.

- The Renaissance of Classical learning.

- Many new words and phrases entered the language.

- The invention of printing.

- There was a common language in print.( WHICH WAS ENGLISH)

23- In which era did the Early Modern English occur :

- 1100 -1500

-1500-1800\*\*\*

- 450-1100

- 14 century

24- What did make the English language a common language in 16 century ?

The invention of printing.

**25-** The invention of printing contributed to the development of many things .....  
**give examples >>**

- Books became cheaper.
- More people learned to read.
- Printing also brought standardization to English.
- Spelling and grammar became fixed.
- The dialect of London, where most publishing houses were became the standard.
- In 1604 the first English dictionary was published. .

**26-** When was the first English dictionary published ? and where ?

In 1604 , in Britain .

**27-** When did the late modern English start ?

- 1800 \*
- 1600
- 1500 - 1800

**28-** What is the main difference between Early Modern English and Late Modern English?

Is vocabulary , late Modern English has many more words.

**29-** What did make Late Modern English has many more words than Early Modern English?

**There are 2 main principal factors:**

**Firstly**, the Industrial Revolution and technology created a need for new words,  
**Secondly**, the British Empire at its height covered one quarter of the earth's surface, and the English language adopted foreign words from many countries.

**30-**The reason behind the plenty of words that the Late Modern English have is :

- Many schools and scholars were speared around the Britain .
- **The Industrial Revolution and technology created a need for new words.**
- Because of printing .

**31-** Fill the gap :

- American English is more like the English of **Shakespeare** than modern British English is.
- British called the expressions of the English colonization of North America "**Americanisms**"
- Some "Americanisms" are **original British** expressions like ,(trash for rubbish) but British lost them and the colonization of North America preserved them .

32- Which the one of these languages had an influence on American English:

- Greek
- **Spanish**
- Arabic

33- What did make the Spanish language entered to the English was :

- **The settlement of the American West.**
- The scholarships that given to scholars.
- The invasion of Spanish.
- Through the slave trade.

34- What did make the French words entered to the English was :

- Through the slave trade.
- The settlement of the American West.
- **Through Louisiana .**
- Through the goods trade.

35- What did make the West African words entered to the English was:

- The settlement of the American West.
- The scholarships that given to scholars .
- **Through the slave trade.**
- Industrial Revolution and technology.

36- What is the most type of English language that has influencing these days ?

**American English.**

37- What is the main reason that led the American English to have a particular influence?

**Because USA's dominance of cinema, television, popular music, trade and technology (including the Internet).**

38- Mention some other varieties of English language except American English ?

**Australian English, New Zealand English, Canadian English, South African English, Indian English and Caribbean English.**

1- Fill the gaps :

English is considered a **Germanic** language, but has been strongly influenced by **French**.  
French is a **Romance** language ,from **Rome**, which had much geographical cross over  
with **Greece**

2- When did the ancient Greek philosophy arise ?

**In the 6 century**

3- The ancient Greek philosophy continued through the ..... period.

- A- Germanic
- B- Hellenistic**
- C- Normandy
- D- 6 century

4- Ancient Greece was incorporated in .....

- A- in the Roman Empire**
- B- in the Greek Empire
- C- in England empire

5- Fill the gaps :

Many philosophers today maintain that **Greek** philosophy has influenced much of  
**Western** thought since its inception

6- "The safest general characterization of the European philosophical tradition is  
that it consists of a series of footnotes to Plato. **Who did note that once ?**

**Alfred Whitehead**

7- Fill the gaps:

The influence of Greek philosophy uninterruptedly continued from **ancient Greek** and **Hellenistic philosophers**, to the European **Renaissance** and **Enlightenment**.

---

8- Socrates he was a

- A- **classical Greek Athenian philosopher**
  - B- classical Roman Athenian philosopher
  - C- mathematician
  - D- Actors
- 

9- Socrates was.....

- A- A student of Plato
  - B- A priest
  - C- **A philosopher known through the accounts of later classical writers such as , Plato**
  - D- A very famous writing thought his novels .
- 

10- Plato and Xenophon were :

- A- Play characters
  - B- student of Aristotle
  - C- students of Alfred Whitehead
  - D- **student of Socrates**
- 

11- Plays of his contemporary Aristophanes was one of the reasons that.....

- A- Helped to establish theaters in the Roman Empire
- B- Helped him to make a fortune
- C- **let Aristotle to became a renowned person**
- D- Made Aristotle as an enigmatic figure.

12- Aristotle was a mysterious figure but the accounts of later classical writers caused his fame and .....

- A- **the plays of his contemporary Aristophanes.**
  - B- Cause of his ideas about metaphysics
  - C- His writing about Plato
  - D- Debates with Emperor Constantine
- 

13- Fill the gaps

Many would claim that **Plato's dialogues** are the most **comprehensive** accounts of Socrates to **survive** from antiquity.

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14 - What did make Socrates to survive from antiquity?

**Plato's dialogues**

---

15 - How did Plato's dialogues portray Socrates ?

**Socrates has become renowned for his contribution to the field of ethics .**

---

16- Platonic Socrates who lends his name to the concept.....

- A- Of Socratic irony
  - B- Of the Socratic method
  - C- Of elenchus
  - D- All of above**
- 

17- What are the concepts that lend Socrates' name to them ?

**The concepts of Socratic irony and the Socratic method, or elenchus.**

18- What is the Socratic method, or elenchus?

It is a type of pedagogy in which a series of questions are asked not only to draw individual answers, but also to encourage fundamental insight into the issue at hand.

---

19- The aim of the Socratic method, or elenchus is

- A- To draw individual answers from his students
  - B- To encourage fundamental insight into the issue
  - C- To choose the best students of his class
  - D- A + B**
- 

20- Socrates made important and lasting contributions in many fields what were they ?

**In fields of epistemology and logic .**

---

21- The influence of Socrates's ideas and his approach remains strong in providing a foundation for much **western philosophy** that followed.

---

22- Plato was.....

- A- A teacher of Socrates
  - B- Emperor of the Roma
  - C- A mathematician only
  - D- A Classical Greek philosopher, mathematician.**
- 

23- What was the name of Plato's mentor?

**Socrates**

---

24- Who was the founder of the Academy in Athens ?

**Plato**

---

25- Who did establish first institution of higher learning in the Western world ?

**Plato**

**26-** Fill the gaps

Along with his mentor, **Socrates**, and his student, **Aristotle**, Plato helped to lay the foundations of **Western** philosophy and **science**.

**27-** What is The best explanation of this phrase "The safest general characterization of the

European philosophical tradition is that it consists of a series of footnotes to Plato"?

**It is not mean the systematic scheme of thought, which scholars have doubtfully extracted from his writings. It refers to the wealth of general ideas scattered through them.**

**28-** Where can we touch the Plato's sophistication as a writer ?

**In his Socratic dialogues.**

**29-** How many Socratic dialogues did Plato write ?

**Thirty-six dialogues**

**30-** Plato had ..... Letters

**A- 13**

B- 30

C- 35

D- 40

**ملاحظة/** في النسخة القديمة لملف الاسئلة كان الجواب لهذا السؤال هو ٣٦ وتم تعديل الخطأ والصحيح ١٣

**31-** What did let to several conventions regarding the naming and referencing of Plato's texts?

**Because Plato's writings have been published in several fashions.**

تمت

## المحاضرة الخامسة والسادسة

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1- Aristotle was

- A- a Greek philosopher, and a student of Plato
  - B- a Greek philosopher, and a student of Socrates
  - C- a Greek philosopher, and a student of Xenophon
  - D- a Greek philosopher, and a student of Alexander
- 

2- Fill the gap :

Aristotle was teacher of Alexander the Great

---

3- Mention the subjects that Aristotle wrote about.....

He covered many subjects, including physics, metaphysics, poetry, theater, music, logic, linguistics, politics, government, ethics, biology, and zoology.

---

4- Who was the first one that created a comprehensive system of Western philosophy?

**Aristotle**

---

5- Aristotle was the first one who ....

- A- discovered unknown animals
  - B- set up an institution of higher learning in the Western world
  - C- established zoology
  - D- **created a comprehensive system of Western philosophy**
- 

6- Fill the gaps :

The comprehensive system of Western philosophy that Aristotle created was encompassing morality, aesthetic s, logic, science, politics, and metaphysics.

7- Fill the gaps :

Aristotle's views on the physical sciences profoundly shaped medieval scholarship , and his works contain the earliest known formal study of logic. This study of logic was incorporated in the late 19th century into modern formal logic.

---

8- When did the observations of Aristotle were confirmed accurately?

**Only in the 19th century**

---

9- Aristotle also had views in metaphysics, Aristotelianism had a profound influence on...

**A- Christian theology**

B- Logic

C- Theater

D- comprehensive system of Western philosophy

---

10- Who were the first to develop democracy?

**The Greeks**

---

11- Fill the gaps :

The American political system is profoundly influenced by ideas from ancient Greece and Rome.

---

12- Fill the gaps :

Americans' ideas about democracy and republican government come from these ancient governments and their values of citizen participation and limited government originate in these ancient societies.

13- What is the type of education which the founders of the United States had all received?

A classical education. As they were forming their own ideas about the world, they were learning about and absorbing the ideals of ancient Greece and Rome.

---

14- When The founders were building the foundations of American government, they looked to.....

- A- law books all over the world to avoid other nations' mistakes
  - B- ancient Greece and Rome for inspiration**
  - C- their own ideas and believes
  - D- Sermons and religious stories
- 

15- Talk about The Roman Empire , at its height?

The Roman Empire, at its height, included about a fourth of Europe, much of the Middle East, and the entire northern coastal area of Africa. Its millions of people spoke many languages and worshipped different gods.

---

16- Although millions of Roman people spoke many languages and worshipped different gods , they were united .... How come ?

**The military power and government of the Romans united them**

---

17- Fill the gap :

The city of Rome grew from **a farming village**

---

18- Where the capital of the huge Roman Empire was located?

**in central Italy**

19- When did the Roman Empire fell ?

- A- almost 1500 years ago
  - B- almost 1550 years ago
  - C- almost 1555 years ago
  - D- almost 1005 years ago
- 

20- How does the Roman empire influences our lives ?

More than 300 million persons speak languages directly related to Latin.  
Also, Roman law provided the basis of the law of most European and American nations.

---

21- The language of the roman empire was..

- A- English
  - B- Germanic
  - C- **Latin**
  - D- Old English
- 

22- Many words in English and in other languages come from?

**Latin**

---

23- What was the religion that became the state religion of the Roman Empire?

**The Christianity**

---

24- When did the Christianity become the state religion of the Roman Empire?

**In 380 AD**

---

25- What is the name of the Roman Emperor who converted his religion to Christianity?

**Constantine**

---

26- When did the Roman Emperor convert his religion to Christianity?

**In, or about, 312 AD**

27- The religion which has a **long history** in Europe is

- A- Hinduism
- B- Buddhism
- C- Judaism**
- D- Islam

28- The influence of .....on ETC & Europe in General

- A- Islam and Muslims**
- B- Judaism and Jewish
- C- Spain and Muslims
- D- Christianity

29- During (711 – 1492) In which land that became the center or torch of light, knowledge, & sciences for all Europe :

- A- Greece
- B- Roma
- C- Andalusia**
- D- Franc

30- Fill the gap

**Jewish** populations had existed in Europe, especially in the area of the former **Roman Empire** from very early times.

**Al-Andalus** became the center or torch of light, **knowledge**, & **sciences** for all Europe.

تمت

1- Paganism , Atheism ,Hinduism, Buddhism ..... These are

- Philosophers
  - Plato's dialogues
  - **Religions & Beliefs**
  - Courtiers
- 

2- Believing in or worshipping idols, statues, plants, rocks, mountains, rivers, animals, or other objects .

- **Paganism**
  - Atheism
  - Buddhism
  - Hinduism
- 

3- Fill the gaps:

- Atheism is the rejection of belief in the existence of deities
  - Specifically the position that there are no deities (gods) is Atheism
- 

4- When was the existence of God so universally accepted in the western world ?

**Before the 18th century**

---

5- What are the main ideas about Darwin's Theory of Evolution ?

1. natural selection
2. chance,
3. human evolution from ( ape) .

6- Natural selection this idea related to....

- Atheism
  - **Darwin's Theory of Evolution**
  - Plato's Socrates
  - Socratic method
- 

7- One of the concepts of Darwin's theory of evolution...

- human evolution from (Puma)
  - **human evolution from ( ape)**
  - human evolution from (pika\_)
  - all of the above
- 

8- They believe in many gods.

- Paganism
  - Atheism
  - Buddhism
  - **Hinduism**
- 

9- Buddha was taken as god

- Paganism
  - Atheism
  - **Buddhism**
  - Hinduism
- 

10- Belief in one God for the Jews only!

- Christianity
- Trinity
- **Judaism**
- Jews

11- Fill the gaps:

Trinity means God the father ,God the sons and God the holy spirits .

---

12- Trinity related to.....

- **Christianity**
  - **Judaism**
  - **Buddhism**
  - **Hinduism**
- 

13- Belief in one true God (Allah) for all related to ...

- **Islam**
- Christianity
- Judaism
- Trinity

تمت

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ملاحظة

المحاضرة الثامنة

نزلت مراجعة لما سبق

1- Charles Darwin was

- A French naturalist.
- **A British naturalist.**
- A British philosopher
- A French doctor

2- Charles Darwin proposed the theory of biological evolution by

- "descent with modification"
- Atheism
- Chance
- **natural selection**

3- Darwin defined evolution as

- **"descent with modification"**
- natural selection
- led to Atheism
- all of the above

4- What is the idea (concept ) of "descent with modification" ?

**The concept is the species change over time, give rise to new species, and share a common ancestor.**

5- What was the result of Darwin's theory?

**His theory led to Atheism.**

6- Darwin's theory led to

- **Atheism**
- French Revolution
- believe in God
- to many wars

7- One of Darwin's idea

- your great-great-great-ancestor was not a monkey
  - **your great-great-great-ancestor was a monkey**
  - to make the ordinary people gain more power
  - prosiest to have power and political rights
- 

8- Before Darwin's theory most European countries

- Were atheism
  - Were secular
  - Were in wars
  - **believe in God**
- 

9- What is called the period of radical change in France?

**The French Revolution.**

---

10- Fill the gaps

The French Revolution (was a period of radical social, cultural, and political change in France that had a major impact on France and throughout the rest of Europe).

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11- The French Revolution had a major impact on France and throughout the rest of ....

- **Europe**
- World
- Greece
- Roma

12- The French Revolution was a revaluation in France

- From 17899 to 1798
  - From 1889 to 1899
  - From 1700 to 1701
  - **From 1789 to 1799**
- 

13- What were the results of The French Revolution?

**It led to the end of the King, and to many wars.**

---

14- When did The French Revolution end?

**In November 1799 when Napoleon Bonaparte took power.**

---

15- The French Revolution ended when ....

- Charles Darwin proposed the theory
  - **Napoleon Bonaparte took power**
  - Charles Darwin took power
  - All of the above are incorrect
- 

16- Who did become the Emperor of France when The French Revolution ended?

**Napoleon Bonaparte.**

---

17- Napoleon Bonaparte became Emperor in

- 1789.
- **1799\*\***
- 1788 .
- In 20<sup>th</sup> century.

18- Before 1789, France was ruled by

- Greek and roman .
  - **the nobles and the Catholic Church.**
  - the government of England .
  - Napoleon Bonaparte.
- 

19- Fill the gaps

Before **1789**, France was ruled by the **nobles** and the **Catholic Church**.

---

20- What was the idea of The French Revolution?

**The idea was to make the ordinary people gain more power.**

---

21- How did The French Revolution impact on most of the European countries at that time?

**Many people in that countries were prosiest to have power and political rights.**

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22- What does mean by The Renaissance ?

**A cultural movement – from the 14<sup>th</sup> to the 17<sup>th</sup> century.**

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23- The Renaissance beginning

- from the 17<sup>th</sup> to the end of 17<sup>th</sup> century
  - from the 17th to the 18th century
  - in 18 century until these days
  - **from the 14th to the 17th century**
- 

24- In which country did The Renaissance begin ? and in which age ?

**In Italy in the Late Middle Ages.**

25- Fill the gaps:

The Renaissance regarded as the cultural bridge between the **Middle Ages** and **modern history**.  
The Renaissance started as a **cultural** movement in **Italy** in the **Medieval period** and later spread to the rest of **Europe**, marking the beginning of the **Modern age**.

---

26- What did characterizes the Renaissance?

**It encompassed the flowering of Latin languages, a change in the artistic style and gradual, widespread educational reform.**

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27- The flowering of Latin languages, a change in the artistic style and gradual, widespread educational reform happened

- **In The Renaissance period .**
  - In Old English 450 – 1100 AD.
  - After The French Revolution ended period.
  - During The French Revolution.
- 

28- What did make The Renaissance is probably best known?

**It is known for its artistic developments and for the development of 'Humanism' .**

---

29- What is the development of 'Humanism' ?

**It is a movement which emphasized the importance of creating citizens who were able to engage in the civil life of their community.**

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