

الشعر الانجليزي

المحاضرة الحادية عشرة

"My Last Duchess-Robert Browning

*That's my last Duchess painted on the wall,
Looking as if she were alive. I call
That piece a wonder, now: Fra Pandolf's hands
Worked busily a day, and there she stands.
Will't please you sit and
look at her?*

1. The picture could be described as:
 - a. Poorly done and doesn't look realistic.
 - b. Well done that it appears life-like and realistic.
 - c. Piece of art.
 - d. B and C
2. The Duke proudly tells the messenger that the picture is the work of the famous painter:
 - a. Becasso
 - b. Fra Pandolf.
 - c. Leonardo Da Vinci
 - d. All false

*I said
"Fra Pandolf" by design, for never read
Strangers like you that pictured countenance,
The depth and passion of its earnest glance,
But to myself they turned (since none puts by
The curtain I have drawn for you, but I)
And seemed as they would ask me, if they durst,
How such a glance came there; so, not the first
Are you to turn and ask thus.*

3. The Duke shows the portrait of his last Duchess to the messenger who has come with an offer ofon behalf of the daughter of a neighboring Count.

- a. Marriage
- b. Purchase
- c. Sale
- d. Divorce

4. He would expect the daughter of his master, the Count, if she becomes his wife, to:

- a. Be faithful
- b. Help him in managing all this fortune.
- c. Concentrate all his attention on himself.
- d. All false

5. The messenger was the first person to turn to him:

- a. With rejection
- b. Inquiringly.
- c. Incredibly
- d. All false

*Sir, 'twas not
Her husband's presence only, called that spot
Of joy into the Duchess' cheek: perhaps
Fra Pandolf chanced to say "Her mantle laps
Over my lady's wrist too much," or "Paint
Must never hope to reproduce the faint
Half-flush that dies along her throat": such stuff
Was courtesy, she thought, and cause enough
For calling up that spot of joy*

6. In the portrait, the Duchess is shown to have:

- a. Seriousness signs on her face.
- b. Sadness signs on her face.
- c. A faint blush on her cheeks.
- d. All false

7. According to the Duke, this blush was because:

- a. She was very young.
- b. Of pleasure she derived from his presence.
- c. She was sick
- d. All false

8. According to the Duke, the Duchess was:

- a. Tough
- b. Hard to be pleased.
- c. Easily moved even by little acts of courtesy.
- d. Very silly

9. The innocence of The Duchess:

- a. Was not accepted by the Duke.
- b. Was considered as childishness.
- c. A and B
- d. Neither A nor B

10. The Duke by criticizing the Duchess was:

- a. Trying to justify his intention to marry again.
- b. Delivering a message that he would expect a more proper behavior from his second wife.
- c. Explaining why he was happy with his wife.
- d. All false.

She had

A heart—how shall I say?—too soon made glad,

Too easily impressed; she liked whate'er

She looked on, and her looks went everywhere.

Sir, 'twas all one! My favour at her breast,

The dropping of the daylight in the West,

The bough of cherries some officious fool

Broke in the orchard for her, the white mule

She rode with round the terrace—all and each

Would draw from her alike the approving speech, Or blush, at least.

11. The duke further tells the messenger that the last Duchess had:

- a. A very complicated nature.

- b. A very simple, childish nature.
- c. A bad temper.
- d. All false

12. According to the Duke, his wife:

- a. Was not distinguish between the valuable gifts he used to give her and the pretty trifles given to her by others.
- b. Was always appreciating his gifts and aware of their high value.
- c. Was not satisfied with any gift even if it valuable.
- d. All false

*She thanked men,—good! but thanked
Somehow—I know not how—as if she ranked
My gift of a nine-hundred-years-old name*

13. Because she was innocent and pleased by trifles given to her from some men, he considered this as:

- a. Betrayal.
- b. Lack in dignity.
- c. Intelligence.
- d. All false

*Who'd stoop to blame
This sort of trifling? Even had you skill
In speech—(which I have not)—to make your will
Quite clear to such an one, and say, "Just this
Or that in you disgusts me; here you miss,
Or there exceed the mark"—and if she let
Herself be lessoned so, nor plainly set
Her wits to yours, forsooth, and made excuse,
—E'en then would be some stooping; and I choose
Never to stoop.*

14. The duke further says that he did not try to correct her and put an end to her foolishness in thanking everybody, because:

- a. He understand her nature.
- b. He wanted her to fix herself without being controlled.
- c. He thought it hurts him to take note of her childish conduct.
- d. All false

15. The speech clearly reveals that the Duke:

- a. Is a proud and conceited person.
- b. has right notions of dignity and decorum.
- c. Has killed his wife.
- d. Has loved his wife so much.

*Oh sir, she smiled, no doubt,
Whene'er I passed her; but who passed without
Much the same smile? This grew; I gave commands;
Then all smiles stopped together.*

16. The Duke tells the messenger that the last Duchess did not know how to conduct herself with:

- a. Simplicity
- b. Morality
- c. patience
- d. Dignity

17. She had the habit of:

- a. Crying
- b. Smiling
- c. Tearing
- d. drinking.

18. He gave orders that her smiling should stop,

- a. But all smiling didn't stop.
- b. And all smiling was stopped.
- c. And she became moderate in smiling.
- d. All false

19. How did the smiles stop? What were the orders he gave? The poet:

- a. Has left the meaning obscure.
- b. Answered these questions later.
- c. Already answered these question at the beginning of the poem.
- d. All false

*I repeat,
The Count your master's known munificence
Is ample warrant that no just pretence
Of mine for dowry will be disallowed;
Though his fair daughter's self, as I avowed
At starting, is my object. Nay, we'll go
Together down, sir. Notice Neptune, though,
Taming a sea-horse, thought a rarity,
Which Claus of Innsbruck cast in bronze for me!*

20. The Duke now:

- a. Continues talking about his wife.
- b. Changes the subject and talks about his intended marriage.
- c. Negotiating the price of the portrait with the messenger of the Count.
- d. All false

21. He tells the messenger that theof his master is sufficient guarantee that his legitimate expectations for a dowry would be fully satisfied.

- a. Big wealth
- b. Firm nature
- c. Toughness
- d. natural generosity

22. He says that a suitable dowry will not be denied to him. Then very cunningly he adds that, of course, his primary interest is:

- a. The dowry

- b. The Count's financial support
- c. The Count's political support.
- d. The fair daughter of the Count.

23. This poem was written in

- a. 1842
- b. 1890
- c. 1701
- d. All false

24. "My Last Duchess" is the dramaticof the duke of Ferrara.

- a. Story
- b. Confession
- c. Monologue
- d. All false

25. Executing the elements of a dramatic monologue, the duke reveals his situation and much more than he intends to the:

- a. Reader
- b. Agent
- c. Both the agent and the reader.
- d. Himself

26. Using iambic pentameter AABB couplets Robert Browning reveals:

- a. The horrifying story of the murder of the duke's previous wife.
- b. The innocence of a wife which damaged her marriage.
- c. The nobility of the Duke.
- d. All false

27. "My Last Duchess" is a dramatic monologue, a poem with a character who presents an account centering on:

- a. Two to three topics
- b. No specific topic.
- c. A particular topic.
- d. All false

28. The word monologue is derived from a Greek word meaning to:

- a. Speak alone.
- b. Think loudly
- c. Speak to one person.
- d. All false

29. Browning first published poem under the title:

- a. "My Last Duchess"
- b. " She. Italy"
- c. "I. Italy"
- d. All false

30. The setting of "My Last Duchess," a highly acclaimed 1842 poem by Robert Browning, is:

- a. The palace of the Duke of Ferrara
- b. The castle of the Duke of Ferrara
- c. The palace of the Count.
- d. All false

31. Browning appears to have modeled the Duke of Ferrara after:

- a. King Henry
- b. King Arthur
- c. Alfonso II
- d. Himself