

شرح وحل الوحدة الثالثة لكتابي الطالب و الأنشطة إنكليزي بكالوريا أدبي
المنهاج السوري

مدونة المناهج السعودية القسم السوري

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انكليزي . بكالوريا أدبي . سلسلة إيمار

الوحدة الثالثة كتاب الطالب

أهم المفردات الواردة في النص

awareness: وعي/ جذر	attributed : نسب / منسوب : سوناتة(شكل من أشكال قصيدة) sonnet	consciousness: وعي
rhythmic: إيقاعي	mock: سخرية	tension: توتر
choices: خيارات	criticism: نقد	mastery: إجادة / إتقان
evoke: استدع / استحضار	satire: الهجاء	selfhood: أنانية
metre: وزن شعري	mainstream: اتجاه عام	modernism: حداثة
epic: ملحمة / ملحمي	enduring: دائم / معاناة	circulation: تداول/ توزيع
excavation: تنقيب / حفريات	Renaissance: عصر النهضة	legacies: إرث
mythology: أسطوري		elites: النخبة

rhythmic: إيقاعي

النص صفحة ٢٩

History of Poetry

History of Poetry Poetry is an imaginative awareness of experience expressed through meaning, sound, and rhythmic language choices so as to evoke an emotional response. It has been known as music of ideas and employs **metre** and **rhyme**, but this is by no means necessary.



In fact, poetry has been around for thousands of years. However, we might think of the epic poem as the first instance of poetry, appearing as early as the 20th century B.C. The Epic of Gilgamesh is often cited as one of the earliest works of epic poetry, dating back to the 18th century B.C. Consisting of Sumerian poems, it's a text that was discovered through many different Babylonian tablet versions during archaeological excavations.

A list of the most notable works of epic poetry _ at least in the Western world _ would have to include the Iliad and the Odyssey, both works of Greek mythology that have been attributed to the poet Homer.

Throughout history, poetry has appeared in different forms. The sonnet form became best known as an English poetic form through the work of William Shakespeare in the 16th century. Where did the poetic form lead after the sonnet? Elizabethan poetry of the 1500s soon shifted into Restoration Poetry and a marked turn away from the sonnet.

Following the reign of Queen Elizabeth I, the English Restoration period, from 1660 to 1689, saw the rise of literary elites, such as John Dryden, perhaps one of the best-known names of English literary criticism, translation, drama, and poetry.

The form of the mock-heroic and the use of poetic form for satire didn't end with Dryden. Alexander Pope, most famous for his work *The Rape of the Lock* (1712), carried on Dryden's tradition of using poetry for comedic ends.

Poetry was for centuries a mainstream art, and writers such as Spenser, Milton, Donne, Blake, Wordsworth, Tennyson and Browning created a world of beauty, of images and forms, as enduring as the painting of the Renaissance or the music of the classical age. Their work became part of the English consciousness.

The story of English poetry could be seen in terms of a tension between formal mastery and individual expression, a tension in which the Romantic Movement was crucial in focusing attention on the personal vision of the poet. Blake, Wordsworth, Shelley, Keats, Tennyson and Whitman were exploring their own selfhood and their response to the world; they were no longer interested in perfecting existing models, or in being part of any school.

Yet by the 20th and 21st centuries, Modernism and the waves of change brought about by world war also influenced poetry, resulting in works by poets with distinct voices who came to enjoy global circulation. Poetry may no longer enjoy this position of centrality in our culture, but the music of ideas that these poets developed is still among the most precious legacies that we have received from the past. This history explores that legacy and shows how vital and challenging modern poetry can still be.

Adapted from "A Brief History of Poetry"



الترجمة

تاريخ الشعر

الشعر هو وعي تخيلي للتجربة يتم التعبير عنه من خلال اختيارات المعنى والصوت واللغة الإيقاعية لإثارة استجابة عاطفية عُرفت باسم موسيقى الأفكار وتستخدم المقياس والقافية ، لكن هذا ليس ضروريًا بأي حال من الأحوال في الواقع ، كان الشعر موجودًا منذ آلاف السنين. ومع ذلك ، قد نفكر في القصيدة الملحمية على أنها أول مثال للشعر ، ظهرت في وقت مبكر من القرن العشرين قبل الميلاد . غالبًا ما يُستشهد بملحمة جلجامش باعتبارها واحدة من أقدم أعمال الشعر الملحمي ، والتي يعود تاريخها إلى القرن الثامن عشر قبل الميلاد . يتألف من قصائد سومرية ، وهو نص تم اكتشافه من خلال العديد من إصدارات الألواح البابلية المختلفة خلال الحفريات الأثرية يجب أن تشمل قائمة أبرز أعمال الشعر الملحمي - على الأقل في العالم الغربي - الإلياذة والأوديسة ، وكلاهما من الميثولوجيا الهلنانية التي تُسبب إلى الشاعر هوميروس ظهر الشعر على مر التاريخ بأشكال مختلفة. اشتهر شكل السوناتة بالشكل الشعري الإنجليزي من خلال أعمال ويليام شكسبير في القرن السادس عشر . إلى أين قاد الشكل الشعري بعد السونيتة؟ سرعان ما تحول الشعر الإليزابيثي في القرن السادس عشر إلى شعر الترميم والابتعاد الملحوظ عن السوناتة بعد عهد الملكة إليزابيث الأولى ، شهدت فترة استعادة اللغة الإنجليزية ، من ١٦٦٠ إلى ١٦٨٩ ، صعود النخب الأدبية ، مثل جون درايدن ، الذي ربما يكون أحد أشهر الأسماء في النقد الأدبي الإنجليزي والترجمة والدراما والشعر. ينته الشكل البطولي الوهمي واستخدام الشكل الشعري للسخرية مع درايدن. تابع ألكسندر بوب ، الأكثر شهرة في أعماله "اغتنصاب القفل" (١٧١٢) ، تقليد درايدن في استخدام الشعر لأهداف كوميدية . كان الشعر لقرون من الفن السائد ، وخلق كتاب مثل سينسر ، ميلتون ، دون ، بليك ، وردزورث ، تينيسون وبراوننج عالما من الجمال ، من الصور والأشكال ، مثل لوحة عصر النهضة أو موسيقى الكلاسيكية. سن. أصبح عملهم جزءًا من الوعي الإنجليزي

يمكن رؤية قصة الشعر الإنجليزي من منظور التوتر بين الإتقان الرسمي والتعبير الفردي ، وهو التوتر التي كانت فيه الحركة الرومانسية حاسمة في تركيز الانتباه على الرؤية الشخصية للشاعر. كان بليك ، ووردزورث ، وشيلي ، وكيتس ، وتينيسون ، وويتمان يستكشفون ذواتهم الذاتية واستجاباتهم للعالم لم يعودوا مهتمين بإتقان النماذج الحالية أو أن يكونوا جزءًا من أي مدرسة

ومع ذلك ، بحلول القرنين العشرين والحادي والعشرين ، أثرت الحداثة وموجات التغيير التي أحدثتها الحرب العالمية على الشعر أيضًا ، مما أدى إلى ظهور أعمال لشعراء ذوي أصوات متميزة أصبحوا يتمتعون بالتداول العالمي ربما لم يعد الشعر يتمتع بهذا المكانة المركزية في ثقافتنا ، لكن موسيقى الأفكار التي طورها هؤلاء الشعراء لا تزال من بين أئمن الموروثات التي تلقيناها من الماضي. يستكشف هذا التاريخ هذا الإرث ويظهر مدى حيوية وصعوبة الشعر الحديث

a. Read the text, then match the highlighted words with their meanings.

1 a group of people who have a lot of power and influence because they have money, knowledge, or special skills...elites

النخبة .. مجموعة من الأشخاص لديهم الكثير من القوة والتأثير لأن لديهم المال أو المعرفة أو المهارات الخاصة

C. Arrange the poets according to their chronological appearance.

- 1.Homer. 2. Shakespeare 3. John Dryden
4.Alexande Pope. 5. Keats

Vocabulary

Figures of Speech in Poetry

Read the meanings of poetic devices in the table below, then choose the correct answer.

• **A metaphor** is a figure of speech that describes an object or action in a way that isn't literally true, but helps explain an idea or make a comparison. Metaphors are used in poetry, literature, and anytime someone wants to add some color to their language.

الاستعارة هي شكل من أشكال الكلام الذي يصف شيئاً أو فعلاً بطريقة ليست صحيحة بالمعنى الحرفي للكلمة ، ولكنها تساعد في شرح فكرة أو إجراء مقارنة تستخدم بعض الاستعارات في الشعر والأدب وفي أي وقت يريد شخص ما إضافة بعض الألوان إلى لغته ..

e.g. The streets were a furnace. I can't walk anymore.
على سبيل المثال كانت الشوارع عبارة عن فرن. لا أستطيع المشي بعد الآن.

• **A simile** is a phrase that uses a comparison to describe. For example, "life" can be described as similar to "a box of chocolates". You know you've spotted one when you see the words like or as in a comparison.

التشبيه عبارة تستخدم مقارنة لوصف . على سبيل المثال و " يمكن وصف " الحياة " بأنها تشبه " علبه الشوكولاتة " ز أنت تعلم أنك قد اكتشفت واحدة عندما ترى الكلمات "مثل " أو "كما " في المقارنة

• **Personification** is a figure of speech in which an idea or thing is given human attributes and/or feelings or is spoken of as if it were human. It is a common form of metaphor in that human characteristics are attributed to nonhuman things.

e.g. I like onions, but they don't like me.

التجسيد هو شكل من أشكال الكلام يتم فيه إعطاء فكرة أو شيء، سمات أو مشاعر بشرية أو يتم التحدث عنها كما لو كانت بشرية . إنه شكل شائع من الإستعارة حيث تنسب الخصائص البشرية إلى الأشياء غير البشرية .

على سبيل المثال أنا أحب البصل ، لكنهم لا يحبونني

What type of poetic device is used in each sentence?

1 He was as brave as a lion.....**A similer**

كان شجاعا كالأسد



2 "All the world's a stage and all the men and women merely players; they have their exits and their entrances;" William Shakespeare: As You Like it.

A metaphore

كل العالم مسرح وكل الرجال والنساء مجرد لاعبين لديهم مخارجهم ومدخلهم". وليام شكسبير: كما تحبها.

3 "Death lays its icy hands on kings."... **Personification**

"الموت يضع يديه المتجمدة على الملوك".

4 "My love is like a red rose..."... **A similer**

"... حبي مثل وردة حمراء".

5 "Death! Where is thy sting? O grave! Where is thy victory?..." **Personification**

يا موت ! أين شوكتك ؟ يا قبر ! أين نصرتك ؟

Grammar Passive Voice

a. Read the story. Underline an example of the present passive, the past passive, the present perfect passive, the present continuous passive and the future passive. How do you form the passive?

A local jewellery shop was broken into by someone yesterday. The shop had just been locked up by the owner when he was threatened by a robber with a gun. He was told by the robber to unlock the shop and give him all the diamonds in the safe. Then he was tied up by the robber. A search has been organized by the police for the robber. It's hoped he will be found in a few days. The owner of the shop is being treated by doctors for shock.

تم اقتحام محل مجوهرات محلي من قبل شخص أمس. كان المالك قد أغلق المتجر لتوّه عندما هنده سارق بمسدس. قال له السارق أن يفتح المحل ويعطيه كل الماس الموجود في الخزانة ثم قيده السارق. نظمت الشرطة عملية بحث عن السارق. نأمل أن يتم العثور عليه في غضون أيام قليلة. يعالج الأطباء صاحب المحل من الصدمة.

b. Fill in the gaps with the correct passive forms of the verbs in brackets

1 I'm sorry this office is so dirty, but it **can't be cleaned** (can't / clean) until tomorrow morning.

2 These clothes **are designed** (design) for daily use, so you can wear them wherever you want.

3 Many offices of large companies **have been built** (build) in the town centre recently.

4 All the goods that were purchased yesterday have defects, so they **are being sent** (send) back to the manufacturer right now.

5 Camera footage shows that illegal goods **were smuggled** (smuggle) into the warehouse last week.

- 6 The poor bird **was captured** (capture) and all its efforts to escape from the trap were in vain.
- 7 The hotel near our office was closed because it **had been renovated** (renovate) by the owner.
- 8 Your car is a death trap. It **should have been sent** (should / send) to the scrap years ago

C. Change the following sentences into passive.

1 My neighbour disappeared six months ago. I haven't seen him since then.

My neighbour disappeared six months ago .He hasn't been seen since then .

2 The organizers will exhibit the paintings till the end of the month.

The paintings will be exhibited by the organizers till the end of the month .

3 Scientists expect that people will live on Mars in 2050.

It is expected by scientists that people will live on Mars in 2050

4 Police officers were examining the evidence when the lights went off.

The evidence was being examined by the police officers when the lights went off.

5 The committee asked me some difficult questions in the interview yesterday.

It was asked by the committee some difficult questions in the interview .

6 Sami's parents must have brought him up to be more polite. yesterday

Sami must have been brought up by his parents to be more polite .

7 After the interview, the owner had already offered me the job at his bank.

After the interview , I had already been offered the job by the owner at his bank

After the interview , the job had been offered to me by the owner at his bank .



A

Prominent Figure in English Literature

John Keats (1795-1821) was a prominent English poet in the second generation of the Romantic era, along with Lord Byron and Percy Bysshe Shelley.

-----b-----

He devoted his short life to the perfection of a poetry marked by vivid imagery, great touching appeal, and an attempt to express a philosophy through classical legend. His reputation grew after his early death, and he was greatly admired in the Victorian Age. His



influence can be seen in the poetry of Alfred Lord Tennyson.

The son of a stable manager, John Keats received relatively little formal education. After his father died in 1804, Keats had close emotional ties to his sister, Fanny, and his two brothers, George and Tom. The Keats children lived with their widowed grandmother at Edmonton, Middlesex. John started school at Enfield. At school Keats was noted as an aggressive guy but in 1809 he began to read eagerly.

John Keats was trained by a surgeon in 1811. He broke off the training in 1814 and went to London, where he worked as a dresser, or junior house surgeon, at Guy's and St. Thomas' hospitals. His literary interests had been crystallised by this time, and after 1817, he devoted himself entirely to poetry. From then until his early death, the story of his life was largely the story of the poetry he wrote.

John Keats wrote sonnets, odes, and epics. All his greatest poetry was written in a single year, 1819: Lamia, The Eve of St. Agnes, the great odes: To a Nightingale, On Melancholy, and To Autumn, and the two unfinished versions of an epic on Hyperion. Today his poems and letters remain among the most popular and analysed in English literature. Keats is remarkably a sensitive collector, organiser and transmitter of sensations, who tasted to the full, the beauties of the world and sought to increase them in his writings.

c
Adapted from The Romantic Poets

شخصية بارزة في الأدب الإنجليزي

كان جون كيتس (1795-1821) شاعرًا إنجليزيًا بارزًا في الجيل الثاني من العصر الرومانسي ، إلى جانب

اللورد بايرون وبيرسي بيش شلي

كرس حياته القصيرة لإتقان شعر يتميز بصور حية وجاذبية مؤثرة كبيرة ومحاولة للتعبير عن فلسفة من خلال الأسطورة الكلاسيكية. نمت سمعته بعد وفاته المبكرة ، وحظي بإعجاب كبير في العصر الفيكتوري. يمكن رؤية تأثيره في شعر ألفريد لورد تينيسون.

تلقى جون كيتس ، ابن مدير مستقر ، القليل من التعليم الرسمي نسبيًا. بعد وفاة والده في عام 1804 ، كان لدى كيتس علاقات عاطفية وثيقة مع أخته ، فاني ، وشقيقه ، جورج وتوم. عاش أطفال كيتس مع جدتهم الأرملة في إدمونتون ، ميدلسكس. بدأ جون المدرسة في إنفيلد. لوحظ في المدرسة أن كيتس رجل عدواني لكنه بدأ في عام 1809 بالقراءة بلهفة.

تلقى جون كيتس تدريبًا على يد جراح في عام 1811. قطع التدريب في عام 1814 وذهب إلى لندن ، حيث عمل كمصمم ملابس أو جراح منزل صغير في مستشفيات جيز وسانت توماس. تبلورت اهتماماته الأدبية في ذلك الوقت ، وبعد عام 1817 ، كرس نفسه بالكامل للشعر. منذ ذلك الحين وحتى وفاته المبكرة ، كانت قصة حياته إلى حد كبير قصة الشعر الذي كتبه.



كتب جون كيتس السوناتات والقصائد والملاحم. كتب أعظم أشعاره في عام واحد، ١٨١٩: لمياء، عشية القديسة أغنيس، القصائد العظيمة: إلى العندليب، في الكأبة، والخريف، والنسختان غير المكتملتان من ملحمة هايبريون لا تزال قصائده ورسائله كيتس هو جامع ومنظم وناقل للأحاسيس حساس بشكل ملحوظ، اليوم من بين أكثر القصائد والأدب تحليلاً في الأدب الإنجليزي. وقد ذاق إلى أقصى حد جمال العالم وسعى إلى زيادتها في كتاباته.

C

b. Skim the text then match the following headings with the suitable paragraph.

- What was John Keats' childhood like?
- What was John Keats' occupation?
- What did John Keats write?
- Why is John Keats important?

c. Match the words in the box with their definitions.

devote appeal aggressive eagerly ode

- a serious and urgent request. **appeal**
طلب جاد وعاجل. **مناشدة**
- to dedicate or to give an amount of time, attention, etc. to something **devote**
لتكريس أو إعطاء قدر من الوقت والاهتمام وما إلى ذلك لشيء **يكرس**
- a poem or song written in order to praise a person or an event **ode**
قصيدة أو أغنية مكتوبة من أجل مدح شخص أو حدث **د. قصيدة**
- very eager to argue or fight with people. **aggressive**
حريص جداً على الجدل أو القتال مع الناس. **عنيف**
- having an extremely strong desire to do or have a lot of something. **eagerly**
لديك رغبة قوية للغاية في القيام بشيء ما أو امتلاك الكثير من الأشياء **بلهفة**

c. Decide if the following statements are True or False. Correct the false ones.

- John Keats is considered one of the early romantic poets. **F**

يعتبر جون كيتس من أوائل الشعراء الرومانسيين

John Keats was a prominent English poet in the second generation of the Romantic era

كان جون كيتس شاعراً إنجليزياً بارزاً في الجيل الثاني من العصر الرومانسي

- Keats' poetry contained lively and attractive images. **T**

احتوى شعر كيتس على صور حيوية وجذابة

- Keats' was a well-known and influencing during his life **F**

كان كيتس معروفاً ومؤثراً خلال حياته

His reputation grew after his early death .

نمت سمعته بعد وفاته المبكرة

4. Keats' literary interests appeared before he worked at hospitals. **F**

ظهرت اهتمامات كيتس الأدبية قبل أن يعمل في المستشفيات

Keats' literary interests appeared by the time he had worked at hospitals

ظهرت اهتمامات كيتس الأدبية في الوقت الذي كان يعمل فيه في المستشفيات

5. "To a Nightingale" is one of Keats' greatest epics. **T**

"To a Nightingale" هي واحدة من أعظم ملاحم كيتس

d. Complete the following sentences with information from the text.

1. Keats relationship with his family was **close emotional** .

كانت علاقة كيتس مع عائلته عاطفية وثيقة

2. The story of the poetry he wrote **was the story of his life** .

قصة الشعر الذي كتبه كانت قصة حياته

3. When we analyse Keats poems and letters we notice that **Keats is remarkably a sensitive collector, organiser and transmitter of sensations** .

هو جامع ومنظم ومرسل للأحاسيس حساس بشكل ملحوظ Keats ، نلاحظ أن Keats عندما نحلل قصائد ورسائل

Vocabulary

Poetic Devices

1. He is a lion

a. **Simile** b. Metaphor c. Personification

2. The wind wrapped its icy fingers around my body.

a. Simile b. Metaphor c. **Personification**

3. The boat was tossed like a cork on the waves.

a. **Simile** b. Metaphor c. Personification

4. "Shall I compare thee to a summer's day? Thou art more lovely and more temperate":
Sonnet 18: William Shakespeare

a. Simile b. **Metaphor** c. Personification

5. Blind justice was not on his side.

a. Simile b. Metaphor c. **Personification**

Pronunciation



Match the correct sentence to its implied meaning according to the words in italics.

"Peter told John that a deal like this wasn't allowed."

e.g. 1 & b

1. "Peter told John that a deal like this wasn't allowed"
- b. It clarifies that Peter, as opposed to someone else, told John not to make the deal.
2. "Peter told John that a deal like this wasn't allowed."
- a. It clarifies that John was told not to make the deal, not someone else
3. "Peter told John that a deal like this wasn't allowed"
- c. It emphasizes the fact that John had been told not to make the deal but did so anyway.
4. "Peter told John that a deal like this wasn't allowed."
- c. It emphasizes that Peter said the deal was not allowed, indicating that John thought or said the opposite.

Grammar

Passive Voice

a. Change the following sentences into passive as in the example.

e.g. People say Tom Cruise is the richest movie star.

- It is said that Tom Cruise is the richest movie star.
- Tom Cruise is said to be the richest movie star.

1. They reported that the railway line was buried under tons of rocks and earth.

It was reported that the railway line was buried under tons of rocks and earth.

2. Environmentalists estimate that 1500 square kilometers of rainforests is cut every year.

It is estimated by the environmentalists that 1500 square kilometers of rainforests is cut every year.

3. Jane's friends have thought that she is furious at losing her job.

It has been thought by Jane's friends that she is furious at losing her job.

4. Students claim that this examination will be the most difficult one.

It is claimed that this examination will be the most difficult one.

5. The professor is showing his students the results of his research in the laboratory now.

The professor's students are being shown the results of his research in the laboratory now

6. The government will pay Dr. Mahmoud 20 million Syrian pounds for his great invention.
Dr. Mahmoud will be paid by the government 20million Syrian pounds for his great invention .



7. The secretary has told the manager some bad news about the new project.
The manager has been told by the secretary bad news about the new project
8. The teacher was asking us a very difficult question when the school bell rang.
We were being asked by the teacher a very difficult question when the school bell rang

b. Change the following questions using the passive voice.

e.g. Where do manufacturers make glass containers?

Where are glass containers made by manufacturers?

1. When is he going to pay the taxes?

When are the taxes going to be paid by him ?

2. How much do they spend on these activities?

How much are these activities spent on

3. Will you pay the fine tomorrow?

Will the fine be paid by tomorrow by you ?

4. Has anybody shown you what to do?

Have you been shown what to do by anybody?

5. Why didn't they mend the roof before it fell down?

Why wasn't the roof mended before it fell down ? (by them)

Everyday English

Asking for Information

a. Choose the best follow up questions for the statements below in the first column.

Statement	Follow-up question
<p>1. I've heard that a huge amount of oil has just been found in my country.</p> <p>لقد سمعت أنه تم العثور للتو على كمية هائلة من النفط في بلدي</p>	<p>d. Could this have an impact on the price of petrol for car drivers?</p> <p>هل يمكن أن يكون لذلك تأثير على سعر البنزين لسائقي السيارات؟</p>
<p>2. My perfect house would be high in the mountains.</p>	<p>a. Don't you think you'd feel isolated?</p> <p>ألا تعتقد أنك ستشعر بالعزلة؟</p>

بيتي المثالي سيكون عالياً في الجبال	
3. Many celebrities like to get involved in charity work.	f. Do you mean it's worth working for nothing?
يحب العديد من المشاهير المشاركة في الأعمال الخيرية	هل تقصد أن الأمر يستحق العمل من أجل لا شيء؟
4. I heard that constant texting can cause brain disorders.	c. But what could be the reason behind that?
سمعت أن الرسائل النصية المستمرة يمكن أن تسبب اضطرابات في الدماغ	لكن ماذا يمكن أن يكون السبب وراء ذلك؟
5. The government in my country has extended the school day by one hour each day	g. How have the students reacted?
قامت الحكومة في بلدي بتمديد اليوم الدراسي y ساعة واحدة كل يوم	كيف كان رد فعل الطلاب؟
6. About 85% of the world's population now own a mobile phone.	e. How long have you had yours?
حوالي ٨٥٪ من سكان العالم يمتلكون الآن هواتف محمولة	كم صار لك تمتلك جهازك؟

مثال سنن