

LITERATURE

SPOT A

DONE BY

Teacher:

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LEVEL THREE

ACTION PACK 12 /NEW

"اصنع نجاحك بنفسك ولا تنتظر ان يوجهك غيرك فالطاقة الكامنه
بداخلك قادره على تحطيم قيود الاحباط والخوف والفشل، اتفان بسيط مع
عقلك تصنع قرارك بالنجاح "

مي هندي

*ملخص مهم جدا في مادة مختارات ادبية (الادب literature spot A)

Literature Spot A

1. Poet

I Remember, I Remember

By

Thomas Hood (1799-1845)

Was a British poet and a humorist

1. القصيدة: انا اتذكر، انا اتذكر للكاتب توماس هود،
هو كاتب بريطاني في الشعر والاسلوب الكوميدي

2. Play

All the World's A stage

By

William Shakespare (1564-1616)

Was English playwright and poet, who is widely regards as the greatest
writer in the English language

2. مسرحية: مالعالم الا مسرح ، للكاتب ويليام شكسبير ، هو كاتب بريطاني وكاتب مسرحي
وعرف باعماله المشهورة على مستوى العالم

3. Novel / Story

The Old Man and The Sea

By

Ernest Hemingway (1899-1961)

American author and this novel was written in 1952, he won the Pulitzer
prize for fiction in 1953 for the old man and the sea and it is also
mentioned when he won the Nobel prize for literature in 1954

3. رواية : العجوز والبحر لايرنست هيمنغواي وهو مؤلف امريكي وقد كتب هذه الروايه في عام
1952، وفاز بجائزة بيلتزر للرواية في عام 1953 عن هذه الرواية المطروحة بالكتاب وقد كانت
عمل قوي وذكر ايضا في فوزه بجائزة نوبل للادب في عام 1954

1.POET:-

I remember, I remember :- by: Thomas Hood

تقسم القصيدة الى مقاطع يسمى المقطع stanza وتحتوي قصيدة على اربع مقاطع، تدور القصيدة حول موضوع طفولته وعاطفته الجياشه لتلك الفترة.

انواع التقسيمات في القصيدة حول تحليلها تكون اسئلة للمعاني المطروحة واسئلة للاستيعاب اللغوي واسئلة للتحليل .

كلمات مهمه عليك معرفتها لكي تستطيع الاجابة :-

Rhetorical device/ الاسلوب البلاغي ، / onomatopoeia تسمية الشيء بصوته ،
personification/ التشخيص ،

1-First stanza:

He talked about his childhood and where he was born with happy memories however the last two lines suggest that his present situation is not very good, because he is ill and near death.

المقطع الاول : يوضح عن طفولته واين ولد وذكرياته الجميله ويختتم المقطع الاول بحبه الى الماضي وان الحاضر ليس جيدا له لانه مريض وعلى اقترايه من الموت .

2.Second stanza:

It is about the childhood and it talks about happy memories.

المقطع الثاني: يود بالمقطع الثاني للتحدث عن طفولته وذكرياته الجميله .

3.Third stanza:

There is a contrast between the past and the present, he says that he was in high spirits as a young person (as he said in line 21) which contrasts with the how he feels now(that is so heavy line 22)

المقطع الثالث : يوضح مدى التناقض بالنسبة له بالماضي والحاضر وان الماضي كان بروح عاليه بشبابه كما شبهها بان روحها تطير من شدة تفاوله لكن ، على عكس واقعه الحالي من حيث ثقلها وتشاؤمه من حياته الحاليه بكل شيء فيها .

4.Fourth stanza:

He thinks of how he had childish thought as a young person, and wants to go back to those times rather than be as he is now (lines 29-32)

المقطع الرابع: يتكلم عن افكاره بطفولته وكيف كانت تحمل معها كل شيء جميل وكيف تغيرت عندما كبر وكشف حقيقة واقعه.

Questions:-

S.B/P.81

A. Vocabularies:-

1. Why does the poet describe the sun as peeping in line 4?

-it suggests that it slowly got brighter and brighter at first it wasn't very bright.

2. How do the word wing(line20) and the phrase flew in feathers (line21) help us to work out the meaning of swallows (line20)?

-we know that the wings and feathers are both things that birds have and that they fly so a swallow must be a kind of bird.

B. Comprehension:-

1. How does the poet contrast his memories of the past with the present day in the third stanza ? Refer to the words in bold in your answer.

-(my spirits flew in feathers then) he remembers his childhood being very happy. But now he is not happy (that is so heavy now) .

He also remembers the summer pools that he probably used to enjoy cooling off and swimming in on hot summer days, but says he is so ill now that they wouldn't be able to cool him down. (and summer pools could hardly cool / the fever on my brow)

2. In line 29 the poet refers to his childish ignorance. What was he ignorant about?

-The poet was ignorant about the size of the world, he used to think that the tops of the fir trees nearly touched the sky. The poet probably thought this because he was short and the trees were so tall that he thought they must touch the sky.

C. Analysis:-

1. In the second stanza, the poet expresses amazement that a tree (where my brother set/ the laburnum on his birthday) is still living, many years after it was planted, what does this tell us about the poet's views of our relationship with nature?

- he is amazed how the trees can live so long, whereas people come and go, the poet seems to receive a great deal of pleasure from nature.

2. The last three lines of the third and fourth stanzas suggest that the author has lost his youthful joy and optimism, do you agree with this view point? Justify your answer?

- I agree with this view point, the author's past was happier than now (my spirit.....is so heavy now) however the poet is worried about what will happen after his death, as a child he was closer to heaven than he is now (to know that I'm farther off from heaven/ than when I was a boy).

Questions:-

A.B /P.56

1. Read lines 3-6 what rhetorical device does the poet use to describe the sun? quote any other examples of this device from the poem?

- personification is used to describe the sun :

1. I often wish the night/ had done my breath away.

2. my spirit flew in feathers then

3. summer pools could hardly cool /the fever on my brow.

2. Read line 19, the word rush is an example of onomatopoeia, are there any other examples of onomatopoeia within the poem.

1. swing

2. fresh

3. Why do you think the poet might be (farther off from heaven now) discuss all possible meanings of this statement?

I think that the poet is an adult now and has lost the 'childish ignorance' that he had when he was a younger.

2.Play:-

All the World's a Stage:-

By : William Shakespeare

مقطع المسرحية المطروح معكم من اهم المقاطع بالادب الشكسبييري، لقد قيل في غابه وقد قيل هذا المقطع بواسطة رجل يسمى جاكوب وهو مفكر وفيلسوف ويوجد شخص مستمع له يتذوق نقده الساخر للحياة وهذا المقطع رده حول نظرتة للعالم كله .

يتدرج طرحه في هذا المقطع من مسرحية as you like it، حيث يتدرج في مراحل حياة الانسان من الطفولة الى المراهقة الى كبر العمر الى اختتام المراحل، وقد طرحها بطور تشبيهه ذات معنى واضح في كل مرحلة قسمت ضمن الاسطر المطروحة في جزء المسرحية التي عنونها في all the world's a stage

This excerpt is divided into stages:-

تقسيم الاقتباس المسرحي الى 6 اقسام ضمن الاسطر المطروحة

1.Babyhood Stage /line (1-5)

يذكر مرحلة الطفولة المبكرة للانسان وميلاده على هذه الارض كرجل او امراه

2.Childhood Stage /line (5-9)

يصف الطفولة بعد المبكره والتي يكون فيها طالب مدرسي بحاجة الى رعاية ببراءته واشراقتة

3.Early adulthood Stage / line (10-14)

كيف يصبح جندي بطل مقاتل باحثا عن السمعه والشهره الوهميه وان كان على خطر القتال

4.Late adulthood Stage / line (15-19)

كيف ينتقل الى مرحلة الحكمة وان الحياة تهدا بالنسبة له مع شكله وطعامه وكيف يكون رزين

5.Old age Stage / line (20-25)

كيف تحول الى مسن لا يوجد لديه شيء الا بانه طفل لكنه كهل

6. Last scene of all/ (27-29)

وفي المرحلة الاخيريه يصبح الانسان لا يرى لا يتذوق لا ياكل دليل على مشارفته للنهايه

*في التحليل المسرحي يحتوي الاسئلة على اقسام مهمه وهي

الافكار ideas/التحليل analysis/الفهم والاستيعاب comprehension/المعاني vocabulary

1.Vocabulary:-

1.In lines 10 to 14, the poet describes the soldier's life. Which word refers to weapon used by soldiers?

-Cannon

2.Compare lines 8 and 11. How do they convey the images of a boy and a soldier?

-The schoolboy is represented as innocent and clean with his "shinning morning face" in line 8, this contrasted strongly with the soldier in line

3.Describe in your own words the image that the poet has created of the old man (lines 20-25) what is the old man wearing? How do his clothes fit him? What does his voice sound like ?

-He is now thin and stays indoors ('slippered' refers to footwear that people wear indoors, and 'pantaloons' means old man in this content) he wears spectacles and has his bag for carrying his money with him, his legs have grown thinner, so his trousers do not fit well and his voice has become high again like a child's .

4.Which a word in 'man's last stage' sums up the last line of the speech: sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything ?

-Sans meaning 'without' so at the end the person has nothing – he can't eat because he has no teeth. He can't see and he loses his sense of taste .

2.Comprehension:-

1.What are the five stages of a human's life, according to the speech? List them in the correct order.

1.boy hood (infant)

2.childhood (boy school)

3. Early adult hood (soldier)

4.late adult hood- middle age (the justice)

5.old age (second baby hood/childhood)

2.What does the playwright suggest about the soldier in lines 10 to 14? Choose the correct answer and justify it .

a. his life is short

b. he does not like conflict

c. he is aggressive and gets angry or violent easily.

-It is **C** / the soldier is jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel. He is also seeking the bubble reputation(he does things that make him look good even if they are pointless) even in the cannon's mouth (even if it means standing in front of guns) .

3.How does the playwright describe the appearance of the middle-aged person?

-The middle aged person is fat from eating too much (round belly on line 16) he has got hard eyes and a neat beard and he knows lots of wise sayings .

4.Look at the phrases in bold on lines 19 and 26 of the speech, how is the life of a person compared to an actor in the theatre?

-A part in role in a play and the expression is 'to play a part. The last scene is the end of a play and Shakespeare is connecting this to the end of life .

5.How does the playwright describe the person in the first and last stage of life ?

-They are both like young children- the first one is a baby but the second is an old person.

6.What des the playwright mean by the line' this strange eventful history (line 27) ?

-He means that life can be strange with lots of things happening in it .

3.Ideas:-

1.Find a line from the speech that represents the following ideas.

1.ageing 2.time 3.careers 4.youth 5.human life

-1.ageing: lines 22-25

2.time: lines 26-27

3.careers: lines 10-19

4.youth: lines 5-9

5.human life: lines 1-4

2.Which stage of life is represented as the most positive, in your opinion? Discuss this with reference to the speech and the ideas in exercise 3 .

-In my opinion the most positive stage of life according to this speech is the justice because positive adjectives are used to describe it such as 'fair' and wise .

4.Analysis :-

1.Which simile does the playwright use to describe the schoolboy as he walks to school ?

-The poet uses (creeping like snail) meaning very slowly .

2.Find another example of a simile in the speech, which two things are being compared .

-'bearded like the pard ' Shakespeare is comparing a soldier to a leopard .

3.In your opinion which stages do you think the playwright believes to be the most positive ?

-I think he believes middle ages is the most positive, because when the person has become a judge, he's full of wise saying. He is also well fed and serious in manner and appearance .

4.Read the poem I Remember I Remember again on page 81, and compare both authors' attitudes to childhood, in what ways do they differ? In what ways are they similar ? which one do you prefer ?

-The poet and the playwright have very different views on childhood, firstly, the poet sees it as a positive time of life, whereas the playwright does not portray either the baby or the schoolboy very favorably . secondly, the poet is talking about his own childhood while the playwright is generalizing .

3.Novel / Story

The Old Man and The Sea

By : Earnest Hemingway

هذه القصة تدور حول الرجل العجوز سانتيجو الذي يصطاد السمك وعلى الرغم من مرور 84 يوما ولم يصطاد شيئا لكن كان لديه أمل على ان يصاد سمك وله صديق شاب اسمه مانولين وهذا الشاب مخلص جدا لمعلمه الصياد الكبير وانه يؤمن بانه سوف يقدم له الكثير كي يتعلم منه .

وفي يوم بعد مرور 84 يوما للصدي حصل سانياغو على مفاجأة كبيرة في حياته، عندما حصل على اصطياده للسمكة الضخمة المارلين وهي سمك قرس ذو حجم كبير، فقد كانت مغامرة الاولى اثناء الصيد وقد فلتت منه بالبدايه لكنه فكر بطريقة عمليه كي يصطادها وقد ربط نفسه في صنرة الصيد وقد ارخى يده في حال تحركت الصناره بان الطعم قد امسك سمك، وحصل وان اصطاد السمكة الضخمة لكن تحمل كل الاصابات ليحصل عليها وقد كانت بصنارته معه لولا ان هاجمه الكثير من القرش عندما وجدوا الدماء المنتشرة في الماء وقد تمكن من اصابتهم لكنه كان مصابا بجروح عده في جسمه ووصل للبيت وهو متخن بالجراح ونام.

فزاره صديقه الصغير مانولين وقد شد على يد صديقه العجوز بانه سوف يبقى معلمه وانه سيستفيد منه الكثير وانه سيحصل على صيد اخر بالرغم من فقر عائلته وحاجتها الى الماده وانها كانت رافضه عمل ابنها الشاب مع هذا العجوز الذي لا يكسب شيئا .

لكن الدليل على صيد العجوز لسمكة المانويل بقي كالسر الغامض لان السياح عندما زارو كوبا وسالو عن هذا الهيكل الضخم للسمكة لم يستطع النادل ان يشرح لهم سوى كلمة قرش فهمو منه فاعتقدو انها هيكل للقرش وليس لسمكة المانويل وهي اضخم سمكة اصطيديت بالقرية وفي تلك الاثناء سانتيجو كالعاده نائم ويحلم في الاسود التي واجهها في افريقيا بطفولته.

***ملاحظة:**

عند تحليل القصة يجب ان نتعرف على العديد من المفاهيم مثل مايلي ضروري :-

***The elements of story**

الشخصيات 1.characters وتقسم الى رئيسية وثانوية

الزمن 2.setting → time

المكان place

المغزى 3.theme

العقدة 4.plot

الصراع 5.conflict

The elements of story:-

Title: the old man and the sea

1.The characters:

a. Main characters :

- 1.Santiago : fisherman, old man, patient, optimistic, poor, active, dreamer
- 2.Manoline : fisherman, a student of Santiago, caring person, kind, thoughtful, loyal to Santiago

b. Other characters

-waiter: cannot talk English (because he is Cuban) and the official language is Spanish.

-tourists :-

2.Setting :

- 1.place: Cuba / in the sea
- 2.time : Morning/ night

3.Plot:

When the marlin was caught it was very big, Santiago insisted to catch it .

4.Conflict:

He dreamt his childhood dream when he was in Africa and how he faced lions, when he was young and strong.

5. Theme

The theme of memory the dreams relate to the theme of strength

1.Comprehension :-

1.What evidence is there at the very beginning of the story that= Santiago is a very optimistic and determined person ?

-he goes to sea to try his luck every day even though he hasn't caught anything for 84 days.

2.When Santiago feels a bite on his line. He works out that ' it must be a big fish, perhaps a marlin' what evidence is there that he is correct?

-It drags the boat a long for a long time, so it must be a big fish .

3.Why does Santiago go to sleep that night with the line tied around himself ? (paragraph 4)

-So that he doesn't lose it in the water and also so that he feels it when the fish pulls it .

4.How does Manolin try to encourage Santiago not to give up fishing? What does this tell you about Manolin's character ? (paragraph 9)

-Manolin tells Santiago that he beat the marlin and that he wants to fish with him again because he still has a lot of learn.

Manolin reassures Santiago that the great fish didn't beat him and that they will fish together again. He tells him that the old man still has much to teach him. Manolin seems to be a caring person, kind, thoughtful and loyal to Santiago .

5. What is the reason for the tourists' misunderstanding about what the skeleton was ? (paragraph 10)

-The waiter couldn't speak their language and was trying to explain about the sharks. However, the tourists only understood 'shark ' and assumed that the skeleton was the skeleton of a shark .

2. Ideas :-

1. Find a line in the story that represents the following ideas .

1. *memory* -- →line 10-11 and 33-36

2. *determination*--- →line 1-2 and 13-15

3. *strenght*-- →line 13-15 and 17-18

4. *suffering and pain*---- →line 18 and line 21

2. In this retelling of the story, strength is represented in many ways. Choose one example of strength and explain its importance.

-The fish is an important representation of strength within the story. After it bites the line, Santiago is constantly in competition with it, needing to use ' all his strength' (line 14) to stay in his boat. It is also significant since even though is stronger than Santiago he manages to catch it .

3. Analysis:-

1. Why do you think that Manolin's parents want him to stop fishing with Santiago? Do you think they were justified ?

-They don't think Santiago is productive enough, I think they are justified because if Manolin is not making any money. It means that his whole family will have nothing to eat .

2. What is the importance of Santiago's dreams of his youth and lions in Africa ? how does this relate to the themes in the story ?

-Perhaps he is remembering his youth and wishing that he was young again so that he had the strength to deal easily with the problems at sea, lions also signify strength, so as well as the theme of memory the dreams relate to the theme of strength .

EXAM

Literature Spot A / Level 3 :-

1. Read the following lines by Thomas Hood ' I remember I remember'

*I remember I remember
The fir trees dark and high
I used to think their slender tops
Where close against the sky
It was a childish ignorance
But now 'tis little joy
To know I'm farther off from heav'n
Than when I was a boy*

1. In this stanza the poet refers to the 'childish ignorance' what was he ignorant about ?

2. In the last three lines in this stanza the poet has lost his joyful and optimism, do you agree with this viewpoint, justify your answer.

3. Why do you think the word ' heaven' write as heav'n, explain .

Answers:-

1. the poet was ignorant about the world size , he used to think that the tops of the fir trees nearly touched the sky. The poet probably thought this because he was short and the trees were so tall that he thought they must touch the sky.

2. yes I justified, the poet is worried about what will happen after death as a child he was closer to heaven than he is now (to know tat I'm farther off from heav'n / than when I was a boy)

3. the word heaven is written in the poem as heav'n because the rhythm in poetry would be wrong if we pronounced heaven with three syllables we need two syllables to keep the right rhythm so the poet write it heav'n .

2.All the world's a stage:-

1. The play 'as you like' there were five stages that Shakespeare described in the excerpt 'all the world's a stage' , mention three of them.

**2.how does the playwright describe the appearance of adulthood
(as a soldier)**

3.the word sans mentions with sans teeth , sans eyes, sans taste , sans every thing, what does sans mean, and why does the playwright use this word in the last stage ?

4.in your opinion which stage do you think the playwright believes to be the most positive ?

5.which simile does the playwright use to describe the schoolboy as he walks to school ?

Answers :-

1.1.childhood stage/ 2. early adulthood stage/ 3.late adulthood stage.

2.The soldier is strong with beard jealous in honor, sudden and quick in quarrel, he does things that make him look good even if they are pointless.

3.Sans means without , so at the end the person has nothing. He can not eat because he has no teeth, he can not see and he loses his sense of taste .

4.I think he believes middle age is the most positive because when the person has become a judge he has full of wise saying, he is also well fed and serious in manner and appearance.

5.The poet uses 'creeping like snail' meaning going very slowly.

3.The Old Man and The Sea :-

By:Ernest Hemingway

Read the following brief text from the story of ' the old man and the sea' by Ernest Hemingway and answer the questions below :-

'Santiago is an old fisherman in Cuba. But for the last eighty-four days he hasn't caught any fish. . his friend a young fisherman named Manoline helps him to bring in his empty boat every day'etc

- 1.According to the whole story, describe the features of main characters in the story.**
- 2. In the story there is a word which means ' a curved object on which to hang something for example a fish on a line' .**
- 3.Santiago tied a line around himself when he goes to sleep, explain it.**
- 3.Manolin's parents want Manolin to stop fishing with Santiago, why do you think that parents refused Santiago, explain it .**
- 4.Why does the playwright indicate to Santiago's dream of his youth, what is the theme of being lion in the dream during his story .**
- 5.Tourist guess the skeleton was for shark, how did they conclude it?**

Answers :-

1.Santiago: fisherman, old man, patient, optimistic, poor, active, dreamer

2.Manolin: fisherman, a student of Santiago, caring person, kind, thoughtful, loyal to Santiago

2.Hook

3.Because he doesn't want to lose it in the water and also that he feels it when fish pulls it .

4.The theme of being lion in the story to indicate to the strength and how Santiago was strong and had the ability to deal easily with the problems in the sea as well as the theme of memory the dreams relate to the theme of strength .

5.They concluded from the waiter when he told them about it in his own language but tourist couldn't understand any words except the word ' shark' .