

10. The Reformation was launched by:  
A. A French monk called Martin Luther  
B. A Spanish explorer called Christopher Columbus  
C. An English king called Henry VIII

11. The Reformation ended Europe's religious unity and brought a new religion called:  
A. Catholicism  
B. Protestantism  
C. Presbyterianism  
D. Athanism

12. As a result of European explorations, world trade shifted from the Mediterranean sea to:  
A. Asia  
B. The Atlantic Ocean  
C. The Americas  
D. Western Europe

13. What's the name of the new culture that the Renaissance brought?  
A. Protestantism  
B. Humanism  
C. Calvinism  
D. Paganism

14. The foundation of humanist education was:  
A. Latin and Classical Literature  
B. Science and architecture  
C. English and German  
D. History and politics

15. In England, the Renaissance became associated with the establishment of universities that eventually became very famous. These universities are:

(8) What did Renaissance writers study to improve their style?  
A. Plato  
B. Aristotle  
C. Cicero  
D. Homer

(9) What did Renaissance writers study to learn the theory of poetry?  
A. Cicero and Longinus  
B. Plato and Aristotle  
C. Aristotle and Horace  
D. Shakespeare and Machiavelli

(10) What did Renaissance writers study to learn rhetorical techniques?  
A. Plato and Aristotle  
B. Virgil and Quintilian  
C. Homer and Aeschylus  
D. Sophocles and Euripides

(11) Which classical author did Renaissance writers study?  
A. Aeschylus  
B. Sophocles  
C. Euripides  
D. Seneca

(12) Renaissance education aimed primarily at:  
A. Improving language and communication skills  
B. Improving the education of kings and princes  
C. Improving the education of the poor  
D. Improving fluency in Latin and public speaking

(13) The English that was spoken and written in the 16th century is called  
English that we speak and write today. Why?  
A. Early Modern English

14. Which language was considered the most prestigious in the Renaissance?

- A. Italian
- B. French
- C. Latin
- D. Spanish

15. Which form of poetry was considered the least prestigious in the Renaissance?

- A. Epic poetry
- B. Pastoral poetry
- C. Dramatic poetry
- D. The sonnet

16. Which form of poetry was considered the most prestigious in the Renaissance?

- A. Epic poetry
- B. Pastoral poetry
- C. Dramatic poetry
- D. The sonnet

17. In the Renaissance, what was a useful skill to have for people who had business ambitions?

- A. People who had business ambitions
- B. People who were courtiers
- C. People who had political ambitions
- D. People who liked to read the classics

18. Why was so much of Renaissance poetry written about royal courts?

- A. The poets were paid by kings and princes
- B. The poets were inspired by kings and princes
- C. The poets were paid by kings and princes
- D. The poets liked to read the classics

19. Which European country is considered the home of the sonnet?

- A. Italy
- B. England
- C. Spain

... Renaissance

... Renaissance poem is credited for popularizing the sonnet in England?

A. Petrarch  
B. Dante  
C. Boccaccio  
D. Villanelle

... Renaissance

... Renaissance, the sonnet is mostly associated with which poet?

A. William Shakespeare  
B. John Donne  
C. John Milton  
D. John Keats

... Renaissance

... Which type of Renaissance poem has 14 lines?

A. The epic  
B. The pastoral  
C. The sonnet  
D. The country house poem

... Renaissance

... What purpose did Elizabethan poetry have?

A. To entertain and to communicate  
B. To teach and to please  
C. To educate princes  
D. To educate the aristocracy

... Renaissance

... It has been estimated that in the course of the 16<sup>th</sup> century...

A. Over one hundred thousand sonnets were written in Western Europe  
B. Over two hundred thousand sonnets were written in Western Europe  
C. Over three hundred thousand sonnets were written in Western Europe  
D. Over four hundred thousand sonnets were written in Western Europe

... Renaissance

... Elizabethan plays were often published...

A. Before they were performed  
B. After they were performed  
C. Were never published  
D. Were rarely published

... Renaissance

... or for royal

- (26) Who are the Metaphysical poets?
- A. 17<sup>th</sup> century English poets
  - B. 16<sup>th</sup> century English poets
  - C. 15<sup>th</sup> century English poets
  - D. 18<sup>th</sup> century English poets

- (27) Who wrote "A Valediction: Forbidding Mourning"?
- A. Petrarch
  - B. John Milton
  - C. William Shakespeare
  - D. John Donne

- (28) A Paradox is a contradiction
- A. That proves true
  - B. That is unlikely
  - C. That is unconvincing
  - D. That's unheard of

- (29) Renaissance plays were performed
- A. During the day and used daylight
  - B. At night under the moonlight
  - C. At night and used candlelight
  - D. At night in the dark

- (30) The main action that the plot in *Macbeth* centers around is:
- A. The murder of a diplomat
  - B. The murder of a king
  - C. The murder of a prince
  - D. The murder of a wife

- (31) A soliloquy is a monologue...
- A. In which the character speaks in prose
  - B. In which the character speaks in verse
  - C. In which the character appears to be thinking out loud
  - D. In which the character speaks to the audience

- (32) Soliloquy achieved success in
- A. English Renaissance prose
  - B. English Renaissance sonnets

- C. English Renaissance Epic
- D. English Renaissance Drama

(33) The first English plays were

- A. Political dramas
- B. Romantic drama
- C. Adventure dramas
- D. Religious dramas

(34) What was the first generation of professional English playwrights known as?

- A. The University Wits
- B. The Playhouse Wits
- C. The Town Wits
- D. The Theatre Wits

(35) English Renaissance Poetry was profoundly influenced by:

- A. Classical philosophy
- B. Classical mythology
- C. Classical rhetoric
- D. Classical poetry

(36) The Latin expression *Carpe diem* means:

- A. Seize power
- B. Seize the land
- C. Seize the day
- D. Seize the throne

(37) Not all the effects of the Renaissance were positive. Among the negative effects of the Renaissance, we should mention:

- A. The capitalist economy and the destruction of tradition economy
- B. Atheism and the destruction of religious institutions
- C. The destruction of the countryside in European societies
- D. The slave trade and the destruction of Native American societies

- 1387
- (39) To improve the English language, Renaissance authors advocated
- A. The reading of Shakespeare's plays
  - B. The reading of the Bible
  - C. The reading of grammar books
  - D. The imitation of Latin syntax

- (40) In Shakespeare's play, Macbeth is told a prophecy by:
- A. Three strange men
  - B. Three strange children
  - C. Three strange soldiers
  - D. Three strange women

- (41) Who helps Macbeth in his plot to murder the king?
- A. His soldiers
  - B. His uncle
  - C. His wife
  - D. His friend

- (42) The Metaphysical poets became famous for using:
- A. Vulgar language
  - B. Clever language
  - C. Ungrammatical language
  - D. Anisocratic language

- (43) Who is the most famous metaphysical poet?
- A. William Shakespeare
  - B. John Milton
  - C. Andrew Marvell
  - D. John Donne

- (44) "The Passionate Shepherd to his Love" is a poem by:
- A. John Donne
  - B. John Milton
  - C. Christopher Marlowe
  - D. William Shakespeare

- (45) "The Nymph's Reply to the Shepherd" is a poem by:

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- 30
- John Donne  
Walter Raleigh  
Christopher Marlowe  
William Shakespeare

(46) "The Passionate Shepherd to his Love" is about:  
A. The love of a shepherd for his maiden  
B. The love of a shepherd for his sheep  
C. The love a shepherd for his neighbor  
D. The love a shepherd for himself

(47) The Cavalier Poets were:  
A. Poets who opposed the king in the English civil war  
B. Poets who supported the king in the English civil war  
C. Poets who did not take part in the English civil war  
D. Poets who opposed the English civil war

(48) The Cavalier Poets were followers of:  
A. John Donne  
B. William Shakespeare  
C. John Milton  
D. Ben Jonson

(49) The Cavalier poets idealized:  
A. The king  
B. The gangster  
C. The parliament  
D. The money

(50) What kind of characters did Morality Plays put on stage?  
A. Poor people  
B. Rich people  
C. Abstract values  
D. None of the above