

(1) The growth of poetry in Renaissance England was profoundly influenced by:

- A. Renewed interest in paganism
- B. Renewed interest in classical poetry
- C. Renewed interest in philosophy
- D. Renewed interest in linguistics

(2) The Pastoral was considered during the Renaissance as

- The most prestigious form of poetry
- The most primitive form of poetry
- A foreign form of poetry
- The humblest form of poetry

(3) The Epic was considered during the Renaissance as

- The most prestigious form of poetry
- The most primitive form of poetry
- A foreign form of poetry
- The humblest form of poetry

Ambitious Renaissance poets began their career:

- as authors of pastoral poetry and worked their way up to the epic
- as authors of epic poetry and worked their way up to the pastoral
- as writers of prose and worked their way to poetry
- as writers of letters and worked their way up to poetry

In the 16<sup>th</sup> century, poetry was a genre closely associated with

- the street
- universities
- the royal court

- of poetry
- (4) Ambitious Renaissance poets began their careers:
- A. As authors of pastoral poetry and worked their way up to
  - B. As authors of epic poetry and worked their way up to
  - C. As writers of prose and worked their way to poetry
  - D. As writers of letters and worked their way up to poe

- (5) In the 16<sup>th</sup> century, poetry was a genre close
- A. The street
  - B. The universities
  - C. The royal court
  - D. The youth

- (6) In the Renaissance, poetry was a very good :
- A. People who had political ambitions
  - B. People who fall in love
  - C. People who traveled a lot
  - D. People who didn't speak a second language

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السنة الأولى 1433/1434 هـ  
(7) Many Renaissance poets write about or for the royal courts because:  
A. They loved their king  
B. They wanted to impress their king or queen  
C. No one wanted to read their poetry except the king  
D. The poets were funded and paid by the king

(8) The Sonnet emerged first in:  
A. Spain  
B. Portugal  
C. France  
D. Italy ←

(9) Macbeth is told a prophecy by:  
A. Three strange men  
B. Three strange children  
C. Three strange soldiers  
D. Three strange women ←

(10) Macbeth plots the murder of the king with  
A. His soldiers  
B. His uncle  
C. His wife ←  
D. His friend

(11) Who, in the end, becomes king in Shakespeare's play Macbeth?  
A. Macbeth  
B. Lady Macbeth  
C. Malcolm ←  
D. Macduff

(12) Whose head does Macduff bring to Malcolm in the end of Shakespeare's play Macbeth?  
A. Lady Macbeth's head  
B. Macbeth's head ←  
C. The king's head  
D. All of the above

(13) Soliloquy in Drama is:

- A. A dialogue between two characters
- B. A poem recited at the end of the play
- C. A poem recited at the beginning of the play
- D. A monologue in which the character appears to be thinking out

(14) Soliloquy achieved its greatest effect in:

- A. English Renaissance drama
- B. In modern drama
- C. In French Renaissance Drama
- D. In American Drama

(15) The Metaphysical poets are known for their:

- A. Vulgar use of language
- B. Aristocratic language
- C. Ungrammatical language
- D. Clever use of language

(16) The leading metaphysical poet was:


- A. William Shakespeare
- B. John Milton
- C. Andrew Marvell
- D. John Donne


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- (17) The Pastoral is a Renaissance mode of
- A. Poets
  - B. Kings
  - C. Soldiers
  - D. Shepherds

- (18) "The Passionate Shepherd to his love"
- A. John Donne
  - B. John Milton
  - C. Christopher Marlowe
  - D. William Shakespeare

- (19) "The Nymph's Reply to the Shepherd" is a
- A. John Donne
  - B. Walter Raleigh 
  - C. Christopher Marlowe
  - D. William Shakespeare
- .....

- (20) "The Passionate Shepherd to his Love"
- 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
- .....

- (21) *Carpe diem* is a Latin expression
- A. Seize the day 
  - B. Seize the money
  - C. Seize the girl
  - D. Seize the power
- .....

- C. Seize the girl
  - D. Seize the power
- .....

- (22) 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
- .....

- (23) The Cavalier Poets were followed by:
- A. John Donne
  - B. William Shakespeare
  - C. John Milton
  - D. Ben Jonson
- .....

(25) The Reformation

- A. Ended the religious unity of Europe
- B. Created religious unity in Europe
- C. Spread Judaism in Europe
- D. Spread Islam in Europe

(26) One of the main reasons behind the Reformation

- A. Europeans were becoming less religious
- B. Europeans were becoming more religious
- C. The greed and corruption of the Church
- D. Europeans were converting to Judaism

(27) Martin Luther was

- A. A German priest who led the Reformation
- B. An American writer who won the Nobel Prize
- C. A Spanish explorer
- D. A English Protestant king



- (31) The negative effects of the Ren
- A. The increase in the price of sugar
  - B. The increase in the power of the C
  - C. The slave trade and the destruction
  - D. The production of poor literature
- .....

- (32) The Renaissance is an impo
- A. The Scientific and Industrial R
  - B. Armstrong landing on the moon
  - C. The invention of the car
  - D. The invention of the airplane
- .....

- (33) The poet who made the
- A. Petrarch

- B. Shakespeare
  - C. Marlowe
  - D. Queen Elizabeth
- .....

(34) In England the most famous sonneteer is

- A. Petrarch
  - B. Shakespeare ←
  - C. Marlowe
  - D. Queen Elizabeth
- .....

(35) The most famous sonnets are


- A. Shakespeare and Petrarch ←
  - B. Shakespeare and Marlowe
  - C. Marlowe and Petrarch
  - D. Ben Jonson and Marlowe
- .....

(36) The Sonnet has:


- A. 8 lines
- B. 20 lines

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- D. A sonnet  
C. A sonnet  
D. None of the above


- (40) The Metaphysical Poets were:  
A. 17<sup>th</sup> century English poets   
B. 16<sup>th</sup> century Italian poets  
C. 16<sup>th</sup> century French poets  
D. 17<sup>th</sup> century Spanish poets


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


- (42) The first English plays told  
A. Jokes  
B. Religious stories   
C. The future  
D. love stories


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- (43) The characters in Morality Plays were:
- A. Poor people
  - B. Rich people
  - C. Abstract values 
  - D. None of the above
- .....

- (44) The first generation of professional playwrights were:
- A. The Superstars
  - B. The Angry Playwrights
  - C. The English Playwrights
  - D. The University Wits 
- .....

- (45) Dr. Faustus is a play by:
- A. William Shakespeare
  - B. John Milton
  - C. Christopher Marlowe 
  - D. Thomas Kyd
- .....

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- (46) The two English universities that flourished d
- A. Oxford and Cambridge 
  - B. Leeds and Essex
  - C. Brighton and London University
  - D. King's College and Birmingham University
- .....

- (47) Which author did Renaissance writers st
- A. Shakespeare
  - B. Marlowe
  - C. Lord Byron
  - D. Cicero
- .....

- (48) Which authors did Renaissance writ
- A. Plato and Aristotle
  - B. Aristotle and Horace
  - C. Shakespeare and Marlowe
  - D. Cicero and Longinus

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- (28)
- A. Catholicism
  - B. Presbyterianism
  - C. Protestantism
  - D. Atheism

Reformation, a new religion was born in Europe

(29) Vasco Da Gama was:

- A French writer
- An English king
- A Spanish explorer
- A Portuguese explorer 

(30) European explorations made world trade shift from:

- China to Europe
- India to Europe
- The Mediterranean to the Atlantic
- The country to the city