

أسئلة

الادب الإنجليزي عصر النهضة

الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٦

غير محلولة

تحياتي

نهادويل

ملتقى طلاب وطالبات جامعة الملك فيصل

(1) *Dr. Faustus* is a play by:

- A. John Donne
- B. John Milton
- C. Christopher Marlowe
- D. Thomas Kyd

(2) European explorations made world trade shift from:

- A. The Mediterranean to the Pacific
- B. The Mediterranean to the Atlantic
- C. The Mediterranean to the Red Sea
- D. The Mediterranean to the Caspian

(3) The negative effects of the Renaissance included:

- A. The increase in the price of sugar
- B. The increase in the power of the Church
- C. The slave trade and the destruction of Native American societies
- D. The production of poor literature

(4) The Renaissance is a landmark in world history, comparable to:

- A. The Scientific and Industrial Revolutions
- B. The Bolshevik Revolution
- C. The French Revolution
- D. The American Revolution

(5) What is the name of the new culture that the Renaissance brought:

- A. Protestantism
- B. The Reformation
- C. Calvinism
- D. Humanism

(6) Which languages were considered rude and unsophisticated in the Renaissance?

- A. Latin and Greek
- B. European languages
- C. Arabic and African languages
- D. Italian and Spanish

(7) Poetry in the Renaissance was a genre closely associated with
 A. Royal courts
 B. Universities
 C. Churches
 D. The countryside

(8) Much of Renaissance poetry is about royal courts because:
 A. Renaissance poets were royalists
 B. Renaissance poets did not have freedom of speech
 C. Renaissance poets were funded by courts
 D. Renaissance poets were not interested in life outside the courts

(9) Which European country is considered the home of the sonnet?
 A. Ireland
 B. Portugal
 C. England
 D. Italy

(10) The sonnet was made popular across Europe by:
 A. Shakespeare
 B. Petrarch
 C. Marlowe
 D. Donne

(11) Classical literature and Latin were central...
 A. In the humanist system of education
 B. In Renaissance politics
 C. In Renaissance economy
 D. In Renaissance science

(12) Renaissance writers studied ... most for style
 A. Seneca
 B. Horace
 C. Cicero
 D. Quintilian

(13) Renaissance writers studied ... most for the theory of poetry
A. Plato and Aristotle
B. Aristotle and Horace
C. Virgil and Quintilian
D. Cicero and Longinus

(14) Renaissance writers studied ... most for rhetorical figures
A. Plato and Aristotle
B. Aristotle and Horace
C. Virgil and Quintilian
D. Seneca and Sophocles

(15) Renaissance writers studied ... most for Drama?
A. Plato and Aristotle
B. Aristotle and Horace
C. Virgil and Quintilian
D. Seneca and Sophocles

(16) Improving fluency in Latin and developing public speaking skills were the aims of:
A. Renaissance literature
B. Renaissance science
C. Renaissance religion
D. Renaissance linguistics.

(17) Early Modern English is the language that was spoken in...
A. The ancient world
B. The Medieval period
C. The modern period
D. The Renaissance

(18) Poetry in Renaissance England was profoundly influenced by:
A. Renewed interest in classical poetry
B. Renewed interest in classical philosophy
C. Renewed interest in classical drama
D. Renewed interest in oral poetry

(19) The Pastoral was considered the form of poetry during the Renaissance

- A. The humblest
- B. The most prestigious
- C. The most classical
- D. The wisest

(20) The Epic was considered the form of poetry during the Renaissance

- A. The humblest
- B. The most prestigious
- C. The most classical
- D. The wisest

(21) The sonnet was made popular in England by:

- A. Shakespeare
- B. Petrarch
- C. Marlowe
- D. Donne

(22) Which genre of Renaissance poetry has 14 lines?

- A. The Metaphysical poem
- B. The Epic poem
- C. The Pastoral
- D. The Sonnet

(23) John Donne was:

- A. A leading English metaphysical poet
- B. A leading English epic poet
- C. A leading English pastoral poet
- D. A leading English dramatic poet

(24) "A Valediction: Forbidding Mourning" is a poem by:

- A. Petrarch
- B. John Milton
- C. Ben Jonson
- D. John Donne

(25) John Milton is the author of:
A. "On His Blindness"
B. "A Valediction: Forbidding Mourning"
C. "The Passionate Shepherd to his Love"
D. Macbeth

(26) A Paradox is:
A. An analogy
B. A contradiction that proves true
C. A contradiction that's unheard of
D. A metaphor

(27) Carpe diem is a Latin expression that means:
A. Seize the day
B. Seize the money
C. Seize the girl
D. Seize the power

(28) The Cavalier Poets were:
A. Poets who sided with the king in the English civil war
B. Poets who opposed the king in the English civil war
C. Poets who sided with the Puritans in the English civil war
D. Poets who opposed the English civil war

(29) Whose head does Macduff bring to Malcolm in the end of Shakespeare's Macbeth?
A. The King's head
B. Macbeth's head
C. Lady Macbeth's head
D. The prince's head

(30) In the Renaissance, poetry was a very good skill to have for
A. People who wanted to make money
B. People who had political ambitions
C. People who wanted to marry well
D. People who wanted to be religious leaders

- (31) The Reformation was ...
- A. A political event that had religious consequences
 - B. A religious event that had political consequences
 - C. A scientific event that had political consequences
 - D. A cultural event that had scientific consequences

- (32) The greed, corruption and absenteeism of the church led to ...
- A. The Reformation
 - B. The Scientific Revolution
 - C. The Puritan Revolution
 - D. The discovery of America

- (33) *In Praise of Folly* was written by:
- A. Martin Luther
 - B. John Calvin
 - C. Desiderius Erasmus
 - D. Shakespeare

- (34) John Calvin was:
- A. A German priest who led the Reformation
 - B. A French priest who led the Reformation
 - C. A Swiss priest who led the Reformation
 - D. An English priest who led the Reformation

- (35) Vasco Da Gama was:
- A. The first European to reach America by sea
 - B. The first European to reach India by sea
 - C. The first European to reach China by sea
 - D. The first European to reach Russia by sea

- (36) Humanism meant that important questions of life and death, good and government, ceased being talked about exclusively from the perspective of kings and started being talked about ...
- A. from the perspective of businessmen
 - B. from the perspective of explorers
 - C. from the perspective of human beings
 - D. from the perspective of kings

(37) Humanism emerged, first, in the home of the Roman Empire and the Latin language, which is...

- A. Italy
- B. England
- C. Romania
- D. France

(38) Humanists contributed greatly to the development of

- A. Religious schools
- B. Law schools
- C. Grammar schools
- D. Private schools

(39) The most common language in Europe in the medieval period was Latin. In the Renaissance, Humanists started developing and using:

- A. The vernaculars
- B. Classical Latin
- C. Modern Latin
- D. Spanish

(40) Movable type is:

- A. A navigation tool
- B. A paper factory
- C. A university press
- D. Printing

(41) "The Virgilian Wheel" referred to Renaissance poets who:

- A. Began their career as writers of epic poetry and worked their way up to the pastoral
- B. Began their career as writers of pastoral poetry and worked their way up to the epic
- C. Began their career as writers of prose and worked their way to poetry
- D. Began their career as writers of poetry and worked their way up to drama

(42) A monologue in which the character appears to be thinking out loud is called:

- Flashback
- Internal monologue
- External monologue
- soliloquy

(43) Soliloquy is a technique that was most successfully used in:

- A. English Renaissance drama
- B. English Renaissance poetry
- C. English Renaissance prose
- D. English Renaissance sonnets

(44) Which Renaissance poets were known for their clever use of language:

- A. The Cavalier Poets
- B. The Metaphysical Poets
- C. The University Wits
- D. Royal Poets

(45) The leading metaphysical poet was:

- A. William Shakespeare
- B. John Donne
- C. Alexander Pope
- D. John Milton

(46) Ben Jonson's followers were called:

- A. The Cavalier Poets
- B. The Transcendental Poets
- C. The Puritan Poets
- D. The Classical Poets

(47) The Cavalier poets idealized:

- A. The republic
- B. The monarch
- C. The parliament
- D. The Bible

(48) The first English novels told religious stories

- A. Novels
- B. Poems
- C. Plays
- D. Short stories

49) Which plays presented characters in the form of abstract values?

- A. Tragedies
- B. Morality Plays
- C. Comedies
- D. Tragicomedies

50) The "University Wits" were:

- A. The first generation of professional dancers in England.
- B. The first generation of professional priests in England.
- C. The first generation of professional poets in England.
- D. The first generation of professional playwrights in England.