

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
كويز (اختبار الادب الانجليزي الفصل الثاني 1435)  
[أسئلة اختبار - Litritre Renaissance - د/فوزي سلسلي]

1) The tithe was:

- The 1/5 of produce that people had to give to the Church
- The 1/10 of produce that rich people had to give to poor people
- **The 1/10 of produce that rich people had to give to the Church**
- The 1/10 of produce that rich people had to give to the KING

2) Reformation was caused by:

- **The greed corruption and absenteeism of the Catholic Church**
- The greed corruption and absenteeism of the Protestant Church
- The greed corruption and absenteeism of the Calvinist Church
- The greed corruption and absenteeism of the Lutheran Church

3) The person most credited for launching the Reformation was:

- An English king called Henry VIII
- A French priest called John Calvin
- **German priest called Martin Luther**
- An explorer called Columbus

4) what new religion was born in Europe as result of the Reformation ?

- Calvinism
- Catholicism
- **Protestantism**
- Atheism

5) The Renaissance was not all positive, and historians cite among its negative contributions:

- Violations in human right
- The division of Europe
- The spread of Atheism
- **The slave trade and the destruction of Native American societies**

6) Vasco Da Gama was:

- A French writer
- An English king

- A Spanish explorer
- **A Portuguese explorer**

7) Sea voyages and explorations allowed Europeans to take over trade routes and establish colonies in the Americas .World trade,as a result,shifted from the Mediterranean sea:

- The Red sea
- The Nile River
- The INDIAN Ocean
- **The Atlantic Ocean**

8) Humanist education was primarily based on the study of:

- English and Spanish Literatures
- Shakespeare and the English language
- English and German
- **Latin and Classical Literature**

9) England built two universities in the Renaissance that became famous

- London and Leeds Universities
- Kings College and Birmingham Universsity
- Brighton and Leeds Universities
- **Oxford and Cambridge Universities**

10) Renaissance writers studied Cicero most to:

- Learn the theory of poetry
- Learn rhetorical figures
- learn Drama
- **Improve their style**

11) Renaissance writers studied Aristotle and Horace most to...

- **Learn the theory of poetry**
- Learn rhetorical figures
- learn Drama
- Improve their style

12) Renaissance writers studied Virgil and Quintilian most to ?

- Learn the theory of poetry
- **Learn rhetorical figures**

- learn Drama
- Improve their style

13) Renaissance writers studied Seneca most to:

- Learn the theory of poetry
- Learn rhetorical figures
- **learn Drama**
- Improve their style

14) Many schools and colleges were built in the Renaissance, but this education system aimed primarily at:

- Improving fluency in English and in Renaissance drama
- Improving fluency in European Languages
- Improving fluency in Greek and Islamic Literature
- **Improving fluency in Latin and public speaking skills**

15) In the Renaissance, pastoral poetry was considered:

- The most prestigious form of poetry
- **The humblest form of poetry**
- A weak form of poetry
- The most popular form of poetry

16) In the Renaissance, epic poetry was considered:

- **The most prestigious form of poetry**
- The humblest form of poetry
- A weak form of poetry
- The most popular form of poetry

17) In the Renaissance, the sonnet was considered:

- The most prestigious form of poetry
- The humblest form of poetry
- A weak form of poetry
- **The most popular form of poetry**

18) Italy was considered the home of which form of poetry ?

- The epic
- **The sonnet**
- The pastoral

- Metaphysical poetry

19) Petrarch was credited for popularizing which form of poetry across Europe?

- The epic

- **The sonnet**

- The pastoral

- Metaphysical poetry

20) In the Renaissance ,poetry was a very good skill to have for...

- People who liked to travel

- People who were religious

- People who wanted to become businessmen

- **People who had political ambition**

21) What do you call a contradiction that proves to be true?

- A metaphor

- A metonymy

- **A paradox**

- An irony

22) Soliloquy is...

- **A monologue in which the character appears to be thinking out loud**

- A monologue in which the character speaks to the audience

- A monologue in prose

- A monologue in verse

23) In which genre of Renaissance Literature did Soliloquy become a successful technique?

- Poetry

- Prose

- **Drama**

- Short story

24) Abstract values were characters in....

- **The first English plays**

- The first English poems

- The first English novels

- The first English short stories

25) The first English plays were performed

- **in the church**
- in the street
- in the court
- in peoples homes

26) Who were the University Wits?

- Bright students in English Universities
- The first generation of professional English poets
- **The first generation of professional English playwrights**
- The first generation of English Humanists

27) A metaphor that builds an analogy between two things or situations not naturally or usually, or usually comparable is called:

- **Conceit**
- Contrast
- Metonymy
- Mixed metaphor

28) The most profound influence on English Renaissance Poetry was:

- Christian Medieval poetry
- The Bible
- **Classical poetry**
- Classical philosophy

29) Which group of poets became famous for using clever and witty language?

- The Country House poets
- The Cavalier poets
- **The Metaphysical poets**
- The Pastoral poets

30) What did the three strange women tell Macbeth?

- A secret
- **A prophecy**
- A riddell
- The horoscope

31) A Paradox is a contradiction that:

- Somehow proves unfitting or untrue
- **Somehow proves fitting or true**
- Somehow proves to be exaggerated
- Somehow proves to be a lie

32) Humanism meant that important question of life and death good and evil, politics and government, ceased being talked about exclusively from the perspective of the church, and started being talked from the perspective of:

- Businessmen
- Explorers
- Writers
- **Simple human beings**

33) Humanists provided European kings and princes with what the church could not provide they provided:

- A religious education
- **A secular education**
- A free education
- A military education

34) The invention of printing during the Renaissance made it easier to:

- Print books with pictures
- Print forbidden books
- **Print books and open universities**
- Provide employment for youth

35) At the heart of the Humanist system of education was:

- Technology and physics
- Foreign Languages and art
- History and geography
- **Classical Literature and Latin**

36) In the 16th century, poetry was a literary genre closely associated with:

- Average people
- The universities
- **The royal court**

- The French

37) "On his Blindness" is a poem in which the author talks about:

- Regaining his sight
- **Loosing his sight**
- Seeing through his heart
- Seeing through other peoples eyes

38) "On his Blindness" is:

- An epic poem
- A pastoral poem
- A metaphysical poem
- **A sonnet**

39) Shakespeare,s play Macbeth is:

- **A tragedy**
- A comedy
- A history
- A tragicomedy

40) Shakespeare,s play Macbeth is about:

- **The assassination of king**
- The assassination of an ambassador
- The assassination of a general
- The assassination of a wife

41) Macbeth plots to kill the king with the help of:

- His brother
- **His wife**
- His son
- His uncle

42) Pastoral poetry in the Renaissance was concerned with the lives of:

- Poets
- kings
- Soldiers
- **Shepherds**

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
أختبار الادب الانجليزي عصر النهضة  
[أسئلة اختبار - الادب الانجليزي عصر النهضة]

- 1) The reformation ended Europe's religion unity and brought a new religion called
  - Catholic
  - **Protestantism**
- 2) What's the name of the new culture that the renaissance brought?
  - Protestantism
  - **Humanism**
  - Catholicism
  - Paganism
- 3) The ..... of humanist education was
  - **Latin and classical literature**
  - Science and
  - English and German
  - History and Politics
- 4) In England the renaissance became associated with the establishment of universities that eventually became famous these universities are
  - Cambridge
  - Oxford
  - **Cambridge and Oxford**
- 5) What did renaissance writer study to improve their style?
  - Shakespeare
  - Marlow
  - Lord Bayne
  - **Cicero**
- 6) What did renaissance writer study to improve their theory of poetry?
  - Plato and Aristotle
  - **Aristotle and Horace**
  - Shakespeare and Marlow
  - Cicero



7) What did renaissance writer study to learn rhetorical figures

- **Vergil and Quintilian**
- Plato and Aristotle
- Shakespeare and Marlow
- Shakespeare and Euripides

8) Renaissance education aimed primarily at

- Improving language and communication skills
- Improving the education of kings and princes
- Improving the education of the poor
- **Improving fluency in Latin and public speech**

9) The English that was spoken and written in the Renaissance...English that we speak and write today

- **Early modern English**
- Standard English
- Technical English
- Colloquial English

10) Which form of poetry was considered to be the humblest during the renaissance?

- Epic Poetry
- **Pastoral Poetry**
- Dramatic poetry
- The sonnet

11) Which form of poetry was considered to be the most prestigious during the renaissance

- **Epic Poetry**
- Pastoral Poetry
- Dramatic poetry
- The sonnet

12) In the renaissance poetry was a very good skill to have for

- **For people who had political ambitions**
- People who all in love
- People who travel a lot
- People who didn't speak second language

13) Why so much of renaissance poetry was written about royal courts?

- The poets were puritans
- The poets were kings and princes
- **The poets were paid by kings and princes**
- The poets like to visit the courts

14) Which European country is considered to be the home of the sonnet

- **Italy**
- England
- Spain

15) Which type of renaissance poems has 14 lines

- The Epic
- **The sonnet**
- The pastoral
- The country house poems

16) What purpose Elizabethan poetry ?

- To entertain and communicate
- **To teach and to please**
- To educate princes
- To educate the aristocracy

17) It has been estimated that in the course of the 16th century?

- Over one hundred thousand sonnets were written in western Europe
- Over two hundred thousand sonnets were written in western Europe
- **Over three hundred thousand sonnets were written in western Europe**
- Over four hundred thousand sonnets were written in western Europe

18) Elizabethan plays were often published

- Before they were performed
- **After they were performed**
- Were never published
- Were rarely published

19) Who are Metaphysical poets?

- **17th century English poets**

- 16th century English poets
- 15th century English poets
- 18th century English poets

20) Who wrote a Validation : Forbidden mourning

- Petrarch
- John Milton
- Shakespeare
- **John Donne**

21) A paradox is a contradiction

- **That proves true**
- That's unlikely
- That is unconvincing
- That's unheard of

22) Renaissance plays were performed

- **During the day and used day light**
- At night under the moon light
- At night and used candle lights
- At night in the dark

23) The main action that the plot in Macbeth centers around is?

- The murder of a diplomat
- **The murder of a king**
- The murder of a prince
- The murder of a wife

24) A soliloquy is a monologue

- in which the character speaks in prose
- in which the character speaks in verse
- **in which the character appears to be thinking out loud**
- in which the character speaks to the audience

25) the soliloquy achieved success in

- English renaissance prose
- English renaissance sonnets

- English renaissance Epic
- **English renaissance Drama**

26) The first English plays were

- Political drama
- Romantic drama
- Adventure drama
- **Religious drama**

27) What was the first generation of professional playwrights called

- **The university wits**
- The play house wits
- The town wits
- The theatre wits

28) English renaissance poetry was profoundly influenced by

- Classical philosophy
- Classical mythology
- Classical rhetoric
- **Classical poetry**

29) The Latin expression "Cape Diem" means

- Seize power
- Seize the land
- **Seize the day**
- Seize the thorn

30) Not all the effects of the renaissance was positive another.....of the renaissance we should mention is

- The capitalist economy and the destruction of tradition
- Atheism and the destruction of religion institution
- The destruction of the countryside in Europe
- **The slave trade and the destruction of native Americans**

31) To improve English language authors advised

- The reading of Shakespeare
- The reading of grammar
- The reading of the bible

- **The imitation of Latin syntax**

32) The Shakespeare's play Macbeth is told a prophecy by :

- Three strange men
- Three strange children
- Three strange soldiers
- **Three strange women**

33) Who helps Macbeth in his plot to murder the king

- His soldiers
- His uncle
- **His wife**
- His friend

34) The metaphysical poets became famous for using

- Vulgar language
- **Clever language**
- Ungrammatical language
- Aristocratic language

35) Who is the most famous metaphysical poet

- Shakespeare
- John Milton
- Andrew..
- **John Donne**

36) The passionate Shepard to his love is a poem by

- John Donne
- John Milton
- **Christopher Marlow**
- William Shakespeare

37) The passionate shepherd to his love is about

- **The love of the shepherd to his mundane**
- The love of a shepherd for his sheep
- The love of a shepherd for his neighbor
- The love of a shepherd for himself

38) The Cavalier Poets were

- People who opposed the king in the English civil war
- **People who supported the king in the English civil war**
- People who did not take part in the English civil war
- People who opposed the English civil war

39) The Cavalier poets were followers of

- John Donne
- Shakespeare
- John Milton
- **Ben Johnson**

40) The Cavalier poets idealized

- **The king**
- The gangsters
- The parliament
- The money

41) What kind of character did morality plays put on stage

- Poor people
- **Abstract values**
- Rich people
- None of the above

42) A Valediction: Forbidding Mourning” is a poem about

- War
- **Love**
- Poverty
- Old age

43) A Paradox is:

- An analogy
- **A contradiction that proves true**
- A contradiction that's unheard of
- A metaphor

44) Elizabethan theatre houses were made of:

- Stones
- **Wood**
- Iron
- Plastic

45) In Shakespeare's time, plays were performed

- At night and used lighting and projectors
- At night and used candles
- At night and used moonlight
- **During the day and used daylight**

46) Shakespeare's play Macbeth is

- **A tragedy**
- A comedy
- A history
- A tragicomedy

47) Macbeth is a play about

- **The assassination of a king**
- The assassination of an ambassador
- The assassination of a general
- The assassination of a wife

48) The poet who made the Sonnet popular across Europe was

- **Petra arch**
- Shakespeare
- Marlowe
- Queen Elizabeth

49) In England the most famous sonnets were written by

- Petrarch
- **Shakespeare**
- Marlowe
- Queen Elizabeth

50) The most famous sonnets are those written by

- **Shakespeare and Petrarch**

- Shakespeare and Marlowe
- Marlowe and Petrarch
- Ben Jonson and Marlowe

51) "On His Blindness" is a poem by

- William Shakespeare
- **John Milton**
- John Donne
- Christopher Marlowe

52) "On his Blindness" is a poem in which the author talks about

- His sunglasses
- His contact lenses
- **The loss of his sight**
- None of the above

53) "On His Blindness" is

- An epic poem
- A pastoral poem
- **A sonnet**
- None of the above

54) 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**

55) 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

56) In his poem "On His Blindness," John Milton regrets the loss of his sight most because

- He cannot see his children anymore
- He cannot write poetry anymore



- He can not travel anymore
- **He can't serve God anymore**

57) The Pastoral poem is about:

- The poet's love for his country
- The poet's love for his family
- he poet's love for his friends
- **The poet's love for the shepherd's life and for his maiden**

58) In Macbeth, the plot to assassinate the king was hatched by:

- The king of France
- **Macbeth and Lady Macbeth**
- The servants
- By an unknown killer

59) كلمتان خفيفتان على اللسان ثقيلتان في الميزان حبيبتان الى الرحمن

- سبحان الله وبحمده، سبحان الله العظيم
- لا إله إلا أنت سبحانك إني كنت من الظالمين
- استغفر الله العظيم واتوب اليه

In the name of God, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

**English literature of the Renaissance Revision 1433-1434**

(1) The Metaphysical poets are known for their:

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

(2) John Donne was:

- A. An English dramatist
- B. A French metaphysical poet
- C. An English Metaphysical poet**
- D. None of the above

(3) “A Valediction: Forbidding Mourning” is a poem by:

- A. John Milton
- B. John Donne**
- C. William Shakespeare
- D. Petrarch

(4) “A Valediction: Forbidding Mourning” is a poem about:

- A. War
- B. Love**
- C. Poverty
- D. Old age

(5) A Paradox is:

- A. An analogy
- B. A contradiction that proves true**
- C. A contradiction that's unheard of
- D. A metaphor

(6) Elizabethan theatre houses were made of:

- A. Stones
- B. Iron
- C. Plastic
- D. Wood**

(7) In Shakespeare's time, plays were performed:

- A. At night and used lighting and projectors
- B. At night and used candles
- C. At night and used moonlight
- D. During the day and used daylight**

(8) Shakespeare's play Macbeth is:

- A. A tragedy**
- B. A comedy
- C. A history
- D. A tragicomedy

(9) Macbeth is a play about:

- A. The assassination of a king
- B. The assassination of an ambassador
- C. The assassination of a general
- D. The assassination of a wife

(10) The poet who made the Sonnet popular across Europe was

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

(11) In England the most famous sonnets were written by

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

(12) The most famous sonnets are those written by:

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

(13) The Sonnet has:

- A. 8 lines
- B. 20 lines
- C. 10 lines
- D. 14 lines

(14) “On His Blindness” is a poem by

- A. William Shakespeare
- B. John Milton
- C. John Donne
- D. Christopher Marlowe

(15) “On his Blindness” is a poem in which the author talks about:

- A. His sunglasses
- B. His contact lenses
- C. The loss of his sight
- D. None of the above

(16) “On His Blindness” is:

- A. An epic poem
- B. A pastoral poem
- C. A sonnet
- D. None of the above

(17) The Metaphysical Poets were:

- A. 17th century English poets

- B. 16th century Italian poets
- C. 16th century French poets
- D. 17th century Spanish poets

(18) 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

(19) The Pastoral was considered during the Renaissance as

- A. The most prestigious form of poetry
- B. The most primitive form of poetry
- C. A foreign form of poetry
- D. The humblest form of poetry**

(20) The Epic was considered during the Renaissance as

- A. The most prestigious form of poetry**
- B. The most primitive form of poetry
- C. A foreign form of poetry
- D. The humblest form of poetry

**DONE BY : Dr. Fajr**  
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## English literature of the Renaissance 1434-1435

1- Which one of the following reasons contributed in using the Reformation?

A.The fall of al-Andalus

B.The discovery of America

C.Shakespeares drama

D. The greed and corruption of the Church

2.Who was Martin Luther and what did he do?

A. He was a German priest and he led the Reformation

B. He was a German king who led the Reformation

C. He was an English priest who led the Reformation

D. He was an English king who led the Reformation

3.What new religion was born in Europe as a result of the Reformation?

A.Catholicism

B.Presbyterianism

C.Atheism

D. Protestantism

4. European explorations made world trade shift from.

A. China to Europe

B. India to Europe

C. The Mediterranean to the Atlantic

D. The country to the city

5. 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

6. What other important events can we compare the Renaissance to?

A. Armstrong landing on the moon

B. The Scientific and Industrial Revolutions

C. The invention of the car

D. The invention of the airplane

7. What new culture did the Renaissance bring?

A. Protestantism

**B. Humanism**

C. Catholicism

D. Judaism

8.The Humanist system of education was based on:

A. Technology and Physics

B. Foreign languages and art

C. History and Geography

**D. Classical literature and Latin**

9.Which two English universities flourished during the Renaissance?

**A. Oxford University and Cambridge University**

B.Leeds University and Essex University

C.Brighton University and London University

D.Kings College and Birmingham University

10.To improve their style ,Renaissance writers studied....

A. Shakespeare

B.Marlowe

C. Lord Byron

D. Cicero

11.To learn theories on poetry, Renaissance writers studied...

A. Aristotle and Horace

B. Plato and Aristotle

C. Shakespeare and Marlowe

D. Sophocles and Euripides

12.To learn rhetorical figures ,Renaissance writers studied..

A. Virgil and Quintilian

B. Plato and Aristotle

C. Shakespeare and Marlowe

D. Shakespeare and Euripides

13.To learn Drama ,Renaissance writers studied....

A. Shakespeare

B. Cicero

C. Plato

D. Seneca

14.To central aim of Renaissance education was to improve



- A. Communication
- B. Educate Kings and Princess
- C. Decrease unemployment

**D. Fluency in Latin and Public speaking skills**

15. What do we call the English that was spoken and written in the Renaissance?

A. Standard English

**B. Early Modern English**

C. Technical English

D. Colloquial English

16. English and other European languages were considered during the Renaissance.

A. Sophisticated languages

B. Poetic languages

C. Official languages

**D. Simple and rude languages**

17. What did Renaissance authors encourage writers to do to improve the English language?

A. To read Shakespeare and perform his plays

B. To read the Bible and become religious

C. To do exercises in grammar and syntax

D. To imitate classical syntax and borrow words from Latin

18. Poetry in Renaissance England was profoundly influenced by renewed interest in.

A. Paganism

B. Classical poetry

C. Philosophy

D. Linguistics

19. Pastoral poetry was considered during the Renaissance

A. The most prestigious form of poetry

B. The most philosophical form of poetry

C. The most foreign form of poetry

D. The humblest form of poetry

20. Epic poetry was considered during the Renaissance

A. The most prestigious form of poetry

B. The most philosophical form of poetry

C. The most foreign form of poetry

D.The humblest form of poetry

21.In the Renaissance, poetry was a very good skill to have for :

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

22.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

23.The Sonnet emerged in which European country?

A.Spain

B.England

C.France

D. Italy

24.Which poet made the Sonnet popular across Europe?

A. Petrarch

B. Shakespeare

C. Marlowe

D. John Donne

25. Who became the most famous sonnet writer in England?

A. Petrarch

**B. Shakespeare**

C. John Donne

D. John Milton

26. How many lines does the Sonnet have?

A. 8 lines

B. 20 lines

C. 10 lines

**D. 14 lines**

27. What were the first England plays about?

A. War stories

**B. Religious stories**

C. Love stories

D. Friendship stories

28. What kind of characters did Morality Plays put on stage?

A. Poor people

B. Rich people

**C. Abstract values**

D. None of the above

29. What name was given to the first generation of professional playwrights in England?

A. The Court wits

B. The Angry Playwrights

C. The English Playwrights

**D. The University Wits**

30 .Shakespeare's play Macbeth is:

A.A tragedy

B. A Comedy

C. A history

D. A tragicomedy

31.The plot in Macbeth centers around.

A. The assassination of a king

B. The assassination of an ambassador

C. The assassination of a general

D. The assassination of a wife

32. Who tells Macbeth a prophecy?

A. Three strange men

B. Three strange children

C. Three strange soldiers

D. Three strange women

33.Who plotted with Macbeth the murder of the king?

A. His Cousin

B. His son

C. His wife

D. His friend

34.What is a soliloquy?

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 loud

35. The technique of Soliloquy was most successful and effective in:

**A. English Renaissance drama**

B. French Renaissance Drama

C. Italian Renaissance Drama

D. Spanish Renaissance Drama

36. Who in the end becomes king in the Shakespeare's play Macbeth?

A. Macbeth

B. Lady Macbeth

**C. Malcolm**

D. Macduff

37. Whose head does Macduff bring to Malcolm in the end of Shakespeare

A. Lady Macbeth's head

**B. Macbeth's head**

C. The king's head

D. All of the above

38. What did the Cavalier Poets do in the English civil war?

A. They opposed the king

**B. They supported the king**

C. They did not take part in the English civil war

D. They opposed the civil war

39. Which literary figure did the Cavalier Poets follow?

A. Homer

B. Shakespeare

C. Petrarch

D. Ben Jonson

40. What did the Cavalier poets idealize?

A. The Monarch

B. The Prince Minister

C. The people

D. Success and fame

41. The poems "The Passionate Shepherd to his Love" was written by:

A. Homer

B. Virgil

C. Christopher Marlowe

D. Walter Raleigh

42. The poems "The Nymph's Reply to the Shepherd" was written by:

A. Homer

B. Virgil

C. Christopher Marlowe

D. Walter Raleigh

43. The Passionate Shepherd to his Love is about:

A. A shepherd expressing love to his maiden

B. A shepherd who can't find someone to love

C. A shepherd friendship with his neighbor

D. A shepherd's love for his country

44. What does the Latin expression "Carpe diem" mean?

A. A Seize the day

B. Seek wealth

C. Seek love

D. Seek power

45. The Metaphysical poets became famous for their:

A. Vulgar use of language

B. Use of Latin

C. Correct use of language

**D. Clever use of language**

46. The most famous metaphysical poet was:

A. William Shakespeare

B. John Milton

C. Andrew Marvell

**D. John Donne**

**DONE BY : Oя•FúJR & RESANNE JOEY**

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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

اختبار الأدب الإنجليزي : عصر النهضة الفصل الدراسي الأول 1436 هـ نموذج (b)  
[أسئلة اختبار - الادب الانجليزي : عصر النهضة - د. فوزي سليسلي]

1) The aim of Renaissance education was :

- To learn foreign language
- To educate the peasant population
- **Improving fluency and public speaking**
- Improving literary skills and drama

2) Pastoral poetry was considered during the Renaissance:

- the most provocative form of poetry
- **the humblest form of poetry**
- the most popular form of poetry
- the most prestigious form of poetry

3) Epic poetry was considered during the Renaissance:

- the most provocative form of poetry
- the humblest form of poetry
- the most popular form of poetry
- **the most prestigious form of poetry**

4) The sonnet was considered during the Renaissance:

- the most provocative form of poetry
- the humblest form of poetry
- **the most popular form of poetry**
- the most prestigious form of poetry

5) Metaphysical poetry was considered during the Renaissance : (من الاجابة من التاكيد عليك) (المنهج)

- **the most provocative form of poetry** -
- the humblest form of poetry
- the most popular form of poetry
- the most prestigious form of poetry

6) Renaissance poetry was written mostly about royal court because: (من التاكيد عليك)

- (الاجابة بمراجعة المنهج، الاجابه هنا حسب فهمي)
- Royal courts functioned as universities

7) The home of the Petrarchan sonnet was :

- France
- England
- Spain
- **Italy**

8) The home of the Shakespearean sonnet was:

- France
- **England**
- Spain
- Italy

9) Which Renaissance poet is credited for popularizing the sonnet across Europe?

- John Milton
- Jone Donne
- Shakespeare
- **Petrarch**

10) The first part of the Petrarchan poem is called :

- the introduction
- **the octave**
- the sestet
- the conclusion

11) The most profound influence on English Renaissance Poetry was:

- Christian Medieval poetry
- The bible
- **Classical poetry**
- classical philosophy

12) A monologue in which a dramatic character appears to be thinking out loud is called :

- Internal monologue

- **Soliloquy**

- Oration

- Sermon

13) Humanism meant that :

- --Important questions of life and death, good and evil, politics and government, ceased being talked about exclusively from the perspective of the king, and started being talked about from the perspective of human beings.

- --Important questions of life and death, good and evil, politics and government, ceased being talked about exclusively from the perspective of the Church, and started being talked about from the perspective of the King.

- --Important questions of life and death, good and evil, politics and government, ceased being talked about exclusively from the perspective of government, and started being talked about from the perspective of human beings.

- --**Important questions of life and death, good and evil, politics and governance, ceased being talked about exclusively from the perspective of the church, and started being talked about from the perspective of human beings.**

14) The person most credited for launching the Reformation was:

- An English king called Henry VIII

- A French priest called John Calvin

- **German priest called Martin Luther**

- An Explorer called Columbus

15) Protestantism is :

- the religion that ruled Europe during the medieval period

- the religion of the Jews

- the religion that ruled America during the Renaissance

- **the religion that emerged from the Reformation**

16) Christopher Columbus was :

- A French renaissance poet

- An English king

- **A Spanish explorer**

- A portuguese explorer

17) Which famous universities were built in England in the Renaissance?

- London and Leeds universities

- King's College and Birmingham universities

- Brighton and Leeds universities
- **Oxford and Cambridge universities**

18) The sonnet were generally composed in sequences (cycles) of :

- **A hundred or more**
- A thousand or more
- Twenty or more
- Ten or more

19) Which Renaissance poems were addressed to the poet's imaginary and cruel lady?

- Epics
- **Sonnets**
- Pastorals
- Cavalier poems

20) The characters in Morality plays were :

- Kings and aristocrats
- Peasants and beggars
- Humanists and poets
- **Abstract values and sins**

21) What was the main reason behind the Reformation?

- The greed and corruption of the governments
- The greed and corruption of the aristocracy
- **The greed and corruption of the church**
- The greed and corruption of the army

22) As a result of the Reformation and European explorations, world trade shifted from :

- China to India
- India to Europe
- The Mediterranean to the North Sea
- **The Mediterranean to the Atlantic**

23) the Tithe was :

- A tax that forced people to give one-fifth of thire produce to the Church
- A tax that forced people to give one-fifth of thire produce to the government
- **A tax that forced people to give one-tenth of thire produce to the Church**

- A tax that forced people to give one-tenth of their produce to the government

24) The Renaissance also had negative effects like :

- the increase in taxes on the peasant population
- the increase in the cost of living and housing
- the increase in violence against the church and the aristocrats
- **the slave trade and the occupation of Native American land**

25) Humanism was :

- The new religion that the Renaissance brought to Europe
- The new religion that the Renaissance brought to America
- **The new culture that the Renaissance brought to Europe**
- The new culture that the Renaissance brought to America

26) Renaissance education was based primarily on : (100% منها متأكد اخرى اجابة عنده الي) :  
يرسل لي ملاحظة بليز)

- Math and medical science

**Latin and Classical Literature** -

- Foreign languages

- Management and politics

27) Renaissance writers studied Cicero to :

- **Improve their writing and speaking style**
- to learn the theory of drama
- to learn the theory of poetry
- to learn rhetorical figures

28) Renaissance writers studied Horace to :

- Improve their writing and speaking style
- to learn the theory of drama
- **to learn the theory of poetry**
- to learn rhetorical figures

29) Renaissance writers studied Quintilian to :

- Improve their writing and speaking style
- to learn the theory of drama
- to learn the theory of poetry
- **to learn rhetorical figures**

30) Renaissance writers studied Seneca to :

- Improve their writing and speaking style
- **to learn the theory of drama**
- to learn the theory of poetry
- to learn rhetorical figures

31) Which poets valued friendship, hospitality and commitment to the classical concept of the 'Good Life' in their poetry?

- The metaphysical poets
- The pastoral poets
- **The cavalier poets**
- The Country house poets

32) Which poet wrote social verse with classical clarity and an ideal of civilized reasonableness?

- **Ben Johnson**
- John Donne
- John Milton
- Alexander Pope

33) Which one of the following titles was written by Robert Herick?

- On his blindness
- A valediction: Forbidding Mourning
- **Upon Julia's Clothes**
- Macbeth

34) The first generation of professional English playwrights were called :

- University Playwrights
- Courty Poets
- Court PLaywrights
- **University Wits**

35) Which one of Christopher Marlow's Poems embodies the classic concept of (carpe diem)

- On his Blindness
- **The Passionate Sherpherd to His Love**
- Upon Julia's Clothes

- The Nymph's Replay to the Shepherd

36) Metaphysical poets were famous for using :

- **Clever and witty language**
- Long soliloquies
- Metaphors about nature
- Religious metaphors

37) What did the three strange women tell Macbeth?

- A secret
- **A prophecy**
- A riddle
- The horoscope

38) A paradox is a contradiction that :

- Somehow proves unfitting or untrue
- **Somehow proves fitting and true**
- Somehow proves to be exaggerated
- Somehow proves to be a lie

39) Which form of poetry in the Renaissance was concerned with the lives of shepherds?

- Country House poems
- Sonnets
- **Pastoral poetry**
- Epic poetry

40) Which form of poetry in the Renaissance is defined by its praise of country-house estates?

- **Country House poems**
- Sonnets
- Pastoral poetry
- Epic poetry

41) The second part of the Petrarchan poem is called :

- The introduction
- The Octave
- **The sestet**

- The conclusion

42) The purpose of Renaissance poetry was : (حسب الجواب) Beed)

- To show off and to make money

**To teach and to please -**

- To educate princes

- To educate peasants

43) Which form of poetry is said to have produced over three hundred thousand poems in the 16th century?

- Epic poetry

- Pastoral poetry

- **The sonnet**

- Metaphysical poetry

44) Elizabethan plays were often published ...

- Before they were performed

- **After they were performed**

- Only they were performed

- Were never published

45) Which poets were famous for using "conceits", "paradox", and "far-fetched imagery"?

- The pastoral poets

- The country house poets

- The cavalier poets

- **The Metaphysical poets**

46) Which one of the following poems is an epic?

- A Valediction: Forbidding Mourning

- **Paradise Lost**

- On his Blindness

- The Passionate Shepherd to his Love

47) Which one of the following poem is a sonnet?

- A Valediction: Forbidding Mourning

- Paradise Lost

- **On his Blindness**



- The Passionate Shepherd to his Love

48) Which one of the following poems is a metaphysical poem?

- **A Valediction: Forbidding Mourning**

- Paradise Lost

- On his Blindness

- The Passionate Shepherd to his Love