

- (1) The poem "The Passionate Shepherd to his Love" was written by:
- A. Homer
  - B. Virgil
  - C. Christopher Marlowe
  - D. Walter Raleigh
- .....

- (2) The poem "The Nymph's Reply to the Shepherd" was written by:
- A. Homer
  - B. Virgil
  - C. Christopher Marlowe
  - D. Walter Raleigh
- .....

- (3) "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's friendship with his neighbor
  - D. A shepherd's love for his country
- .....

- (4) What does the Latin expression "Carpe diem" mean?
- A. Seize the day
  - B. Seek wealth
  - C. Seek love
  - D. Seek power
- .....

- (5) 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
- .....

- (6) Which literary figure did the Cavalier Poets follow?
- A. Homer
  - B. Shakespeare
  - C. Petrarch
  - D. Ben Jonson
- .....

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- (10)  
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D

(7) What did the Cavalier poets idealize?

- A. The Monarch
  - B. The Prime Minister
  - C. The people
  - D. Success and fame
- .....

(8) What were the first English plays about?

- A. War stories
  - B. Religious stories
  - C. Love stories
  - D. Friendship stories
- .....

(9) What kind of characters did Morality Plays put on stage?

- A. Poor people
  - B. Rich people
  - C. Abstract values
  - D. None of the above
- .....

(10) 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
- .....

(11) Which one of the following reasons contributed in causing the Reformation?

- A. The fall of al-Andalus
  - B. The discovery of America
  - C. Shakespeare's drama
  - D. The greed and corruption of the Church
- .....

(12) 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
- .....

(13) What new religion was born in Europe as a result of the Reformation?

- A. Catholicism
- B. Presbyterianism
- C. Atheism
- D. Protestantism

(14) 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

(15) 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

(16) 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

(17) What new culture did the Renaissance bring?

- A. Protestantism
- B. Humanism
- C. Catholicism
- D. Judaism

(18) 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

(19) 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. King's College and Birmingham University

(20) To improve their style, Renaissance writers studied...

- A. Shakespeare
- B. Marlowe
- C. Lord Byron
- D. Cicero

(21) To learn the theory of poetry, Renaissance writers studied...

- A. Plato and Aristotle
- B. Aristotle and Horace
- C. Shakespeare and Marlowe
- D. Cicero and Longinus

(22) To learn rhetorical figures, Renaissance writers studied...

- A. Virgil and Quintilian
- B. Plato and Aristotle
- C. Shakespeare and Marlowe
- D. Sophocles and Euripides

(23) To learn Drama, Renaissance writers studied...

- A. Shakespeare
- B. Cicero
- C. Plato
- D. Seneca

(24) The central aim of Renaissance education was to improve:

- A. Communication
- B. Educate kings and princes
- C. Decrease unemployment
- D. Fluency in Latin and public speaking skills

(25) 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

(26) English and other European languages were considered during the Renaissance:

- A. Sophisticated languages
- B. Poetic languages
- C. Official languages
- D. Simple and rude languages

(27) 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

(28) Poetry in Renaissance England was profoundly influenced by renewed interest in:

- A. Paganism
- B. Classical poetry
- C. Philosophy
- D. Linguistics

(29) 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

(30) 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

- (31) 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
- .....

- (32) 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
- .....

- (33) The Sonnet emerged in which European country?
- A. Spain
  - B. England
  - C. France
  - D. Italy ✓
- .....

- (34) Which poet made the Sonnet popular across Europe?
- A. Petrarch ✓
  - B. Shakespeare
  - C. Marlowe
  - D. John Donne
- .....

- (35) Who became the most famous sonnet writer in England?
- A. Petrarch
  - B. Shakespeare ✓
  - C. John Donne
  - D. John Milton
- .....

- (36) How many lines does the Sonnet have?
- A. 8 lines
  - B. 20 lines
  - C. 10 lines
  - D. 14 lines ✓
- .....

(43) Shakespeare's play *Macbeth* is:

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

(44) 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

(45) Who tells Macbeth a prophecy?

- A. Three strange men  
 B. Three strange children  
 C. Three strange soldiers  
 D. Three strange women

(46) Who plotted with Macbeth the murder of the king?

- A. His Cousin  
 B. His son  
 C. His wife  
 D. His friend

(47) 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 ★

(48) 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

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(49) 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

(50) The most famous metaphysical poet was:

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

مع التمنيات الطيبة بالتوفيق

لا تنسوني من صالح دعائكم

أخوكم دمة شراري x