

(1) The tithe was:

- A. The 1/5 of produce that people had to give to the church
- B. The 1/10 of produce that rich people had to give to poor people
- C. The 1/10 of produce that people had to give to the church
- D. The 1/10 of produce that people had to give to the king

(2) Reformation was caused by:

- A. The greed, corruption and absenteeism of the Catholic Church
- B. The greed, corruption and absenteeism of the Protestant Church
- C. The greed, corruption and absenteeism of the Calvinist Church
- D. The greed, corruption and absenteeism of the Lutheran Church

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

- A. An English king called Henry VIII
- B. A French priest called John Calvin
- C. German priest called Martin Luther
- D. An explorer called Columbus

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

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

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

- A. Violations in human rights
- B. The division of Europe
- C. The spread of Atheism
- D. The slave trade and the destruction of Native American societies

(6) Vasco Da Gama was:

- A. A French writer
- B. An English king
- C. A Spanish explorer
- D. 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 to:

- A. The Red Sea
- B. The Nile River
- C. The Indian Ocean
- D. The Atlantic Ocean

(8) ... culture. This new culture is called: ... religion to Europe, it also brought a ne

- A. Realism
- B. Calvinism
- C. Humanism
- D. Paganism

تمسحیح مبارک

(9) Humanist education was primarily based on the study of:

- A. English and Spanish literatures
- B. Shakespeare and the English language
- C. English and German
- D. Latin and Classical Literature

(10) England built two universities in the Renaissance that became famous. What were they?

- A. London and Leeds Universities
- B. King's College and Birmingham University
- C. Brighton and Leeds Universities
- D. Oxford and Cambridge Universities

(11) Renaissance writers studied Cicero most to...

- A. Learn the theory of poetry
- B. Learn rhetorical figures
- C. Learn Drama
- D. Improve their style

(12) Renaissance writers studied Aristotle and Horace most to...

- A. Learn the theory of poetry
- B. Learn rhetorical figures
- C. Learn Drama
- D. Improve their style

(13) Renaissance writers studied Virgil and Quintilian most to?

- A. Learn the theory of poetry
- B. Learn rhetorical figures
- C. Learn Drama
- D. Improve their style

(14) Renaissance writers studied Seneca most to?

- A. Learn the theory of poetry
- B. Learn rhetorical figures
- C. Learn Drama
- D. Improve their style

establish  
n sea

تصحیح مبارک

(15) Many schools and colleges were built in the Renaissance, but this education system aimed primarily at:  
A. Improving fluency in English and in Renaissance drama  
B. Improving fluency in European languages  
C. Improving fluency in Greek and Islamic literature  
D. Improving fluency in Latin and public speaking skills

(16) In the Renaissance, pastoral poetry was considered:  
A. The most prestigious form of poetry  
B. The humblest form of poetry  
C. A weak form of poetry  
D. The most popular form of poetry

(17) In the Renaissance, epic poetry was considered:  
A. The most prestigious form of poetry  
B. The humblest form of poetry  
C. A weak form of poetry  
D. The most popular form of poetry

(18) In the Renaissance, the sonnet was considered:  
A. The most prestigious form of poetry  
B. The humblest form of poetry  
C. A weak form of poetry  
D. The most popular form of poetry

(19) Italy was considered the home of which form of poetry?  
A. The epic  
B. The sonnet  
C. The pastoral  
D. Metaphysical poetry

(20) Petrarch was credited for popularizing which form of poetry across Europe?  
A. The epic  
B. The sonnet  
C. The pastoral  
D. Metaphysical poetry

(21) In the Renaissance, poetry was a very good skill to have for...  
A. People who liked to travel  
B. People who were religious  
C. People who wanted to become businessmen  
D. People who had political ambition

(22) The sonnet  
A. A hundred  
B. A thousand  
C. Twenty  
D. Ten or more

(23) The sonnet  
A. To the  
B. To the  
C. To the  
D. To the

(24) The sonnet  
A. Shake  
B. Milton  
C. Spence  
D. Petrar

(25) The sonnet  
A. They  
B. They  
C. They  
D. They

(26) The sonnet  
A. Cor  
B. Off  
C. Is a  
D. Is a

(27) The sonnet  
A. The P  
B. The C  
C. The C  
D. The I

(28) The sonnet  
A. An e  
B. A m  
C. A s  
D. A pa

- (29) What do you call a contradiction that proves to be true?  
 A. A metaphor  
 B. A metonymy  
 C. A paradox  
 D. An irony

تسمى صريحاً متناقضاً

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

- (31) In which genre of Renaissance literature did Soliloquy become a successful technique?  
 A. Poetry  
 B. Prose  
 C. Drama  
 D. Short story

- (32) Abstract values were characters in...  
 A. The first English plays  
 B. The first English poems  
 C. The first English novels  
 D. The first English short stories

- (33) The first English plays were performed  
 A. in the church  
 B. in the street  
 C. in the court  
 D. in people's homes

والتوضيح

The first English plays told religious stories and were performed in or near churches

- (34) Who were the University Wits?  
 A. Bright students in English universities  
 B. The first generation of professional English poets  
 C. The first generation of professional English playwrights  
 D. The first generation of English Humanists

- (35) A metaphor that builds an analogy between two things or situations not naturally or usually, comparable is called:  
 A. Conceit  
 B. Contrast  
 C. Metonymy  
 D. Mixed metaphor

conceit : a metaphor used to build an analogy between two things or situations not naturally, or usually, comparable

(36) The most profound influence on English Renaissance Poetry was:  
 A. Christian Medieval poetry  
 B. The Bible  
 C. Classical poetry  
 D. Classical philosophy

The growth of poetry in Renaissance England was profoundly influenced by renewed interest in classical poetry.

(37) Which group of poets became famous for using clever and witty language?  
 A. The Country House poets  
 B. The Cavalier poets  
 C. The Metaphysical poets  
 D. The Pastoral poets

(38) What did the three strange women tell Macbeth?  
 A. A secret  
 B. A prophecy  
 C. A riddle  
 D. The horoscope

(39) A paradox is a contradiction that:  
 A. Somehow proves unfitting or untrue  
 B. Somehow proves fitting or true  
 C. Somehow proves to be exaggerated  
 D. Somehow proves to be a lie

paradox : A paradox is a contradiction that somehow proves fitting or true

(40) 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 church, and started being talked from the perspective of:  
 A. Businessmen  
 B. Explorers  
 C. Writers  
 D. Simple human beings

(41) Humanists provided European kings and princes with what the church could not provide.  
 They provided:  
 A. A religious education  
 B. A secular education  
 C. A free education  
 D. A military education

They provided these kings and princes with what the Church could not provide: a secular education

(42) The invention of printing during the Renaissance made it easier to:  
 A. Print books with pictures  
 B. Print forbidden books  
 C. Print books and open universities  
 D. Provide employment for youth

The invention of printing helped the multiplication of books in unlimited numbers. Easier to open universities and scholarly circles everywhere

- (43) At the heart of the Humanist system of education was:
- A. Technology and physics
  - B. Foreign languages and art
  - C. History and geography
  - D. Classical literature and Latin

At the heart of the curriculum was the study of **classical literature and Latin**

- (44) In the 16<sup>th</sup> century, poetry was a literary genre closely associated with:
- A. Average people
  - B. The universities
  - C. The royal court
  - D. The French

17<sup>th</sup> century. poetry was a genre In the closely identified with the **royal court**

- (45) "On his Blindness" is a poem in which the author talks about:
- A. Regaining his sight
  - B. Loosing his sight
  - C. Seeing through his heart
  - D. Seeing through other people's eyes

- (46) "On His Blindness" is:
- A. An epic poem
  - B. A pastoral poem
  - C. A metaphysical poem
  - D. A sonnet

- (47) Shakespeare's play Macbeth is:
- A. A tragedy
  - B. A comedy
  - C. A history
  - D. A tragicomedy

- (48) Shakespeare's play Macbeth is 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

- (49) Macbeth plots to kill the king with the help of:
- A. His brother
  - B. His Wife
  - C. His son
  - D. His uncle

- (50)  
A. Po  
B. Ki  
C. Se  
D. Si

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

- A. Poets
- B. Kings
- C. Soldiers
- D. Shepherds

pastoral (L 'pertaining to shepherds') A minor but important mode which, by convention is concerned with the lives of **shepherds**.

مع التمنيات الطيبة بالتوفيق

اقتضى .. إن أصبحنا ضمن الله .. وإن أخطأنا ضمن أنفسنا والظيحلان  
دنا والله أعلم ..

الخوكم / مبارك