

1- Not Clear
الليش واضح

2- Not Clear

3- The reformation ended Europe's religion unity and brought a new religion called

a. Catholic

b. Protestantism
البروستانتية

4- As world trade shifted from the Mediterranean sea to

تحولت التجاره العالميه من البحر المتوسط

a. Asia

b. The Atlantic Ocean
المحيط الاطلسي

c. The Americas

d. Western Europe

5- What's the name of the new culture that the renaissance

brought?
ما اسم الثقافه الجديده التي جلبتها النهضه

a. Protestantism

b. Humanism
الانسانيه

c. Catholicism

d. Paganism

6- The of humanist education was
التعليم الانساني كان

Latin and classical literature واللاتيني والادب الكلاسيكي

b. Science and

c. English and German

d. History and Politics

7- In England the renaissance became associated with the establishment of universities that eventually became famous
these universities are التي أصبحت في نهاية المطاف الشهيرة هذه الجامعات هي
التي أصبحت مرتبطة مع إنشاء الجامعات

a. Cambridge and Oxford كامبردج واكسفورد

8- What did renaissance writer study to improve their style?
فعل دراسه نهضه الكاتب لتحسين اسلوبهم

a. Shakespeare

b. Marlow

c. Lord Bayne

d. Cicero شيشرون

9- What did renaissance writer study to improve their theory of poetry?
ماذا فعل دراسة نهضة الكاتب لتحسين نظريتهم من الشعر؟

a. Plato and Aristotle

b. Aristotle and Horace ارسطو وهوارس

c. Shakespeare and Marlow

d. Cicero

1- What did renaissance writer study to learn rhetorical figures
ماذا فعلت دراسه نهضه الكاتب لتعلم الارقام البلاغية

Vergil and Quintilian فيرجل اند كوينتيل

- b. Plato and Aristotle
- c. Shakespeare and Marlow
- d. Shakespeare and Euripides

2- Which Classical author did renaissance writers
مؤلف الكتاب الكلاسيكي لعصر النهضة

a. Seneca

3- Renaissance education aimed primarily at
في المقام الأول

- a. Improving language and communication skills
- b. Improving the education of kings and princes
- c. Improving the education of the poor

d. Improving fluency in Latin and public speech
اللغة اللاتينية والكلام العام

4- The English that was spoken and written in the
Renaissance...English that we speak and write today
التي كانت المنطوقة والمكتوبة في عصر النهضة ... الإنجليزية أننا نتحدث والكتابة
اليوم

a. Early modern English

- b. Standard English
- c. Technical English
- d. Colloquial English

5- Which form of poetry was considered to be the humblest
during the renaissance?
النهضة

a. Epic Poetry

b. Pastoral Poetry الشعر الرعوي

c. Dramatic poetry

d. The sonnet

6- Which form of poetry was considered to be the most prestigious during the renaissance?
خلال عصر النهضة
الشعر يعتبر برستيج في شكل من الاشعار

a. Epic Poetry الشعر الملحمي

b. Pastoral Poetry

c. Dramatic poetry

d. The sonnet

7- In the renaissance poetry was a very good skill to have for
شعر النهضة ومهارة جيدة جدا أن يكون ل

a. For people who had political ambitions
بالنسبة للأشخاص الذين لديهم طموحات سياسية

b. People who all in love

c. People who travel a lot

d. People who didn't speak second language

1- Why so much of renaissance poetry was written about royal courts?
لماذا ذلك وقد كتب الكثير من نهضة الشعر عن المحاكم الملكية؟

a. The poets were puritans

b. The poets were kings and princes

c. The poets were paid by kings and princes
وقد دفعت الشعراء من قبل الملوك والأمراء

d. The poets like to visit the courts

2- Which European country is considered to be the home of the sonnet
يعتبر أي بلد أوروبي ليكون المنزل من السوناتة

a. Italy

b. England

c. Spain

d. ...

3- who was the most famous sonneteer in Europe
الذي كان sonneteer الأكثر شهرة في أوروبا

a. Petrarch بترارك

4- who wrote the most famous sonnets in England
الذي كتب السوناتات الأكثر شهرة في انكلترا

a. Shakespeare

5- Which type of renaissance poems has 14 lines
النهضة لديها ١٤ خطوط

a. The Epic

b. The sonnet

c. The pastoral

d. The country house poems

6- What purpose Elizabethan poetry ...?
ما الغرض الشعر الإليزابيثي ؟...

a. To entertain and communicate

b. To teach and to please
لتعليم وإرضاء

c. To educate princes

d. To educate the aristocracy

7- It has been estimated that in the course of the 16th century?
وتشير التقديرات إلى أنه في خلال القرن ١٦؟

a. Over one hundred thousand sonnets were written in western Europe

b. Over two hundred thousand sonnets were written in western Europe

c. Over three hundred thousand sonnets were written in western Europe وقد كتب أكثر من ثلاثمائة ألف السوناتات في أوروبا الغربية

d. Over four hundred thousand sonnets were written in western Europe

1- Elizabethan plays were often published
الإليزابيثي ما نشرت المسرحيات

a. Before they were performed

b. After they were performed بعد أن تم تنفيذ

c. Were never published

d. Were rarely published

2- Who are Metaphysical poets?
من هم الشعراء وراء الطبيعة؟

a. 17th century English poets القرن ١٧ شعراء اللغة الإنجليزية

b. 16th century English poets

c. 15th century English poets

d. 18th century English poets

3- Who wrote a Validation : Forbidden mourning
الوداع النهي من الحداد

a. Petrarch

b. John Milton

c. Shakespeare

d. John Donne

4- A paradox is a contradiction المفارقة هي تناقض

a. That proves true المفارقة هي تناقض

b. That's unlikely

c. That is unconvincing

d. That's unheard of

5- Renaissance plays were performed أجريت المسرحيات ٥- النهضة

a. During the day and used day light خلال النهار، واستخدام ضوء النهار

b. At night under the moon light

c. At night and used candle lights

d. At night in the dark

6- The main action that the plot in Macbeth centers around is?

العمل الرئيسي الذي المؤامرة في ماكبث مراكز في جميع أنحاء هو؟

a. The murder of a diplomat

b. The murder of a king بقتل الملك

c. The murder of a prince

d. The murder of a wife

7- A soliloquy is a monologue مناجاة هو مونولوج

a. in which the character speaks in prose

b. in which the character speaks in verse

c. in which the character appears to be thinking out loud الذي يظهر

الحرف ليكون التفكير بصوت عال

d. in which the character speaks to the audience

8- the soliloquy achieved success in - ومناجاة النجاح في

a. English renaissance prose

b. English renaissance sonnets

c. English renaissance Epic

d. English renaissance Drama الإنجليزية نهضة الدراما

9- The first English plays were كانت أول مسرحية باللغة الإنجليزية

a. Political drama

b. Romantic drama

c. Adventure drama

d. Religious drama الدراما الدينية

1- What was the first generation of professional playwrights

called ما كان الجيل الأول من الكتاب المسرحيين المهنية ودعا

a. The university wits دهاء الجامعه

b. The play house wits

c. The town wits

d. The theatre wits

2- English renaissance poetry was profoundly influenced by وقد

تأثر ٢- اللغة الإنجليزية نهضة الشعر بعمق

a. Classical philosophy

b. Classical mythology

c. Classical rhetoric

d. Classical poetry الشعر الكلاسيكي

3- The Latin expression "Cape Diem" means وسائل التعبير اللاتيني "كيب ديم"

a. Seize power

b. Seize the land

c. Seize the day اغتتم اليوم أو وقت النهار

d. Seize the thorn

4- Not all the effects of the renaissance was positive

another.....of the renaissance we should mention is ٤- ليس كل آثار النهضة إيجابية أخرى ... من نهضة ينبغي أن نذكر هي

a. The capitalist economy and the destruction of tradition

b. Atheism and the destruction of religion institution

c. The destruction of the countryside in Europe

d. The slave trade and the destruction of native Americans التجارة الرقيق وتدمير الهنود الحمر

5- To improve English language authors advised لتحسين الكتاب باللغة الإنجليزية

a. The reading of Shakespeare

b. The reading of grammar

c. The reading of the bible

d. The imitation of Latin syntax تقليد جملة اللاتينية

6- The Shakespeare's play Macbeth is told a prophecy by : وقال اللعب ٦ - شكسبير ماكبث نبوءة من قبل:

a. Three strange men

b. Three strange children

c. Three strange soldiers

d. Three strange women

7- Who helps Macbeth in his plot to murder the king
ماكبث في كيدته لقتل الملك الذي يساعد

a. His soldiers

b. His uncle

c. His wife

d. His friend

1- The metaphysical poets became famous for using
شعراء الميتافيزيقية الشهيرة لاستخدام

a. Vulgar language

b. Clever language

c. Ungrammatical language

d. Aristocratic language

2- Who is the most famous metaphysical poet
الميتافيزيقي الأكثر شهرة من هو الشاعر

a. Shakespeare

b. John Milton

c. Andrew..

d. John Donne

3- The passionate Shepard to his love is a poem by
لحبه هو قصيدة شيبيرد عاطفي

a. John Donne

b. John Milton

c. Christopher Marlow

d. William Shakespeare

1- The nymph's reply to the shepherd is a poem by
الراعي هو قصيدة الرد الحورية إلى

a. John Donne

b. Walter Raleigh

c. Christopher Marlow

d. William Shakespeare

2- The passionate shepherd to his love is about
على وشك الراعي عاطفي لحبه

a. The love of the shepherd to his mundane
الدينوية

b. The love of a shepherd for his sheep

c. The love of a shepherd for his neighbor

d. The love of a shepherd for himself

3- The Cavalier Poets were
فارس الشعراء كانوا

a. People who opposed the king in the English civil war

b. People who supported the king in the English civil war
الذين دعموا الملك في الحرب الأهلية الإنجليزية

c. People who did not take part in the English civil war

d. People who opposed the English civil war

4- The Cavalier poets were followers of
الشعراء فارس أتباع

a. John Donne

b. Shakespeare

c. John Milton

d. Ben Johnson

1- The Cavalier poets idealized شعراء الفرسان المثالية

a. The king

b. The gangsters

c. The parliament

d. The money

2- What kind of character did morality plays put on stage ما هو

نوع من شخصية لم مسرحيات الأخلاق وضعت على خشبة المسرح

a. Poor people

b. Rich people

c. Abstract values القيم المجردة

d. None of the above

"In Praise of Folly" (1) في مديح الحمافة":

- - Desiderius Erasmus - إيرازموس

- - Martin Luther

- - Ulrich Zwingli

- - John Calvin

2) The 95 theses summarized his criticisms of Church : لخصت

أطروحات ٩٥ انتقاداته للكنيسة:

- - Ulrich Zwingli

- - Desiderius Erasmus

- - [Martin Luther](#) - مارتن لوثر

- - Desiderius Erasmus

3) Summoned by Imperial Diet of Holy Roman Empire to the city of Worms من قبل الإمبراطورية النظام الغذائي للهولي الإمبراطورية الرومانية إلى مدينة الديدان:: of Worms

- - [Martin Luther](#)

- - John Calvin

- - Ulrich Zwingli

- - Desiderius Erasmus

4) Lutheranism: اللوثرية:

- - Ulrich Zwingli

- - Desiderius Erasmus

- - John Calvin

- - [Martin Luther](#)

5) Zwinglian Reformation : Zwinglian الإصلاح:

- - John Calvin

- - Martin Luther

- - Desiderius Erasmus

- - [Ulrich Zwingli](#) - أولريش زوينجلي

6) Calvinism : الكالفينية:

- - Henry VIII

- - Ulrich Zwingli

- Martin Luther

- - John Calvin

: (7) The English Reformation اللغة الإنجليزية الإصلاح:

- - Henry VIII - هنري الثامن

- - Martin Luther

- - Ulrich Zwingli

- - John Calvin

: (8) Disagreed with Luther's "Salvation through Faith alone." لا

يتفق مع لوثر "الخلاص من خلال الإيمان وحده."

- - Martin Luther

- - John Calvin

- - Henry VIII

- - Ulrich Zwingli

: (9) Needs a male heir احتياجات وريث ذكر:

- - Henry VIII - هنري الثامن

- - Charles V

- - Ulrich Zwingli

- - John Calvin

: (10) desperate for a son. So much so he married 6 times :
لدرجة انه تزوج 6 مرات:

- - Charles V

- - John Calvin

- - Henry VIII

- - Ulrich Zwingli

11) First Europeans to reach India by sea:
الهند عن طريق البحر

- - Fredinand Magellan

- - Samuel de Champlain

- - Vasco da Gama

- - Christopher Columbus

12) Reached the Caribbean Islands. His aim was to find a new route to Asia.
Islands. His الهدف كان route to Asia.
طريقا جديدا لآسيا.

- - Christopher Columbus

- - Fredinand Magellan

- - Samuel de Champlain

- - Vasco da Gama

13) Accidentally found America :
وجدت بالصدفة أمريكا:

- - Fredinand Magellan

- - Samuel de Champlain

- - Christopher Columbus

- - Vasco da Gama

14) Reaching the Philippine islands after 18 months at sea:

الوصول إلى الجزر الفلبينية بعد ١٨ شهرا في البحر:

- - Samuel de Champlain

- - Fredinand Magellan

- - Vasco da Gama

- - Christopher Columbus

15) founded the colony of Quebec as a trading post in 1608 :

تأسست مستعمرة كيبك كمركز تجاري في عام ١٦٠٨ :

- - Vasco da Gama

- - Christopher Columbus

- - Samuel de Champlain

- - Fredinand Magellan

16) Questioned old beliefs ,Thought Earth was round, it rotated

in axis, & revolved around the sun: وردا على

سؤال، كان الفكر الأرض مستديرة، فإنه استدارة في المحور، وتدور حول الشمس:

- - Nicolas Copernicus

- - Johannes Kepler

- - Galileo Galilei

- - Francis Bacon

17) Used math to prove Earth revolved around sun: يستخدم

الرياضيات لإثبات تدور الأرض حول الشمس:

- - Francis Bacon

- - Galileo Galilei

- - Johannes Kepler

- - Nicolas Copernicus

18) Built telescope & observed several moons: المدمج التلسكوب

والمشاهدة عدة أقمار:

- - Nicolas Copernicus

- - Francis Bacon

- - Johannes Kepler

- Galileo Galilei

19) Founded the scientific method (truth through evidence):
المنهج العلمي (الحقيقة من خلال الأدلة):

- - Nicolas Copernicus

- - Johannes Kepler

- - Galileo Galilei

- - Francis Bacon

20) "I think therefore I am":
"أنا أفكر إذا أنا موجود":

- - Isaac Newton

- - Robert Hooke

- - Rene Descartes

- - Andreas Vesalius

21) Recognize concept of gravity (apple):
الاعتراف مفهوم الجاذبية (التفاح):

- - Isaac Newton

- - Rene Descartes

- - Andreas Vesalius

- - Robert Hooke

22) Recorded information on human anatomy (The Structure of the Human Body):
مسجل معلومات عن تشريح جسم الإنسان (بنية جسم الإنسان):

- - Rene Descartes

- - Robert Hooke

- - [Andreas Vesalius](#)

- - Isaac Newton

23) Used microscope to study the body (Discovered cells):

يستخدم المجهر لدراسة الجسم (الخلايا المكتشفة):

- - Isaac Newton

- - [Robert Hooke](#)

- - Rene Descartes

- - Andreas Vesalius

24) Known as Petrarch :
المعروفة باسم بترارك:

- - Leonardo bruni

- - [Francesco Petrarca](#)

- - Bladassare Castiglione

- - Giovanni Boccaccio

25) Wrote a biography of Cicero :
كتب سيرة شيشرون:

- Francesco Petrarca

- - Giovanni Boccaccio

- - Bladassare Castiglione

- - [Leonardo bruni](#)

26) His work is considered to be the best prose of the Renaissance:
يعتبر عمله ليكون أفضل النثر في عصر النهضة:

- - Giovanni Boccaccio

- - Bladassare Castiglione

- - Francesco Petrarca

- - Leonardo bruni

27) Contributed to the founding of new grammar schools across England in the 16th century: جميع أنحاء انكلترا في القرن ١٦:
ساهم في تأسيس المدارس الثانوية الجديدة في

- - Edmund Spenser

- - Michel de Montaigne

- - Thomas More

- - Shakespear

28) The most famous sonneteer of that time: شهرة في ذلك الوقت:
و sonneteer الأكثر

- - Leonardo bruni

- - Francesco Petrarca

- - Bladassare Castiglione

- - Giovanni Boccaccio

29) "On His Blindness": "لصاحب العمى":

- - Robert Herrick

- - Christopher Marlowe

- - Shakespeare

- - John Milton

30) The Professional Playwrights: وكتاب المسرح المهنية:

- - Shakespeare

- - John Milton

- - Christopher Marlowe

- - Robert Herrick

:دهاء الجامعة (31) University wits:

- - Christopher Marlowe

- - Robert Herrick

- - John Milton

- - Shakespeare

:دكتور فاوست (32) Doctor Faustus:

- - John Milton

- - Shakespeare

- - Robert Herrick

- - Christopher Marlowe

:ماكبث (33) Macbeth :

- - Shakespeare

- - Robert Herrick

- - Christopher Marlowe

- - John Milton

:الملك دنكان (34) King Duncan :

- - On his blindness

- - Doctor Faustus

- - Macbeth

- - Upon Julia's Clothes

35) The Cavalier: وفارس:

- - Christopher Marlowe
- - Shakespeare
- - Robert Herrick
- - John Milton

36) Established a poetic tradition: أنشئت تقليد الشعري

- - Robert Herrick
- - Ben Jonson
- - Sir Robert Sidney
- - John Donne

37) UPON JULIA'S CLOTHES : عند الملابس جوليا:

- - Robert Herrick
- John Donne
- Sir Robert Sidney
- - Ben Jonson

38) To Penshurst :

- - John Donne
- - Robert Herrick
- - Ben Jonson
- - Sir Robert Sidney

39) "The Passionate Shepherd to his Love": "الراعي عاطفي لمحبتة":

- - Robert Herrick

- - Christopher Marlowe

- - Ben Jonson

- - John Donne

: الشعر الميتافيزيقي (40) Metaphysical poetry:

- - John Donne

- - Robert Herrick

- - Christopher Marlowe

- - Ben Jonson

اختبار الادب الانجليزي عام 1345

The tithe was: العشر كان:

- 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 و ١٠/١ من المنتجات التي الأغنياء زيارتها لاعطاء الكنيسة

- The 1/10 of produce that rich people had to give to the KING

1) Reformation was caused by: كان السبب الإصلاح من قبل:

- The greed corruption and absenteeism of the Catholic Church الفساد والجشع والغياب للكنيسة الكاثوليكية

- 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

2) The person most credited for launching the Reformation was: وكان الشخص الأكثر الفضل لإطلاق الإصلاح:

- An English king called Henry VIII

- A French priest called John Calvin

- German priest called Martin Luther - قس ألماني يدعى مارتن لوثر

- An explorer called Columbus

3) what new religion was born in Europe as result of the Reformation ? ما الدين الجديد ولدت في أوروبا نتيجة للإصلاح؟

- Calvinism

- Catholicism

- Protestantism - البروتستانتية

- Atheism

4) The Renaissance was not all positive, and historians cite among its negative contributions: كان عصر النهضة لم يكن كلها

إيجابية، والمؤرخين يشيرون بين المساهمات السلبية:

- Violations in human right

- The division of Europe

- The spread of Atheism

- The slave trade and the destruction of Native American societies - تجارة الرقيق وتدمير المجتمعات الأمريكية

5) Vasco Da Gama was: كان فاسكو دا جاما:

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

A Portuguese explorer - المستكشف البرتغالي

6) 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:

رحلات البحر والاستكشافات سمحت الأوروبيين لتولي طرق التجارة وإنشاء المستعمرات في تجارة الأمريكتين .World، ونتيجة لذلك، تحولت من البحر الأبيض المتوسط:

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

The Atlantic Ocean - المحيط الاطلنطي

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

واستند التعليم انساني في المقام الأول على دراسة:

- English and Spanish Literatures
- Shakespeare and the English language
- English and German

Latin and Classical Literature - اللاتينية والأدب الكلاسيكي

8) England built two universities in the Renaissance that became famous بنيت إنجلترا جامعتين في عصر النهضة التي أصبحت مشهورة

- London and Leeds Universities
- Kings College and Birmingham University

- Brighton and Leeds Universities

أكسفورد وكامبريدج الجامعات - Oxford and Cambridge Universities

9) Renaissance writers studied Cicero most to:

النهضة شيشرون الأكثر إلى:

- Learn the theory of poetry

- Learn rhetorical figures

- learn Drama

تحسين أسلوبهم - Improve their style

10) Renaissance writers studied Aristotle and Horace most

to... دراسة الكتاب النهضة أرسطو وهوراس أكثر من ...

تعلم نظرية الشعر - Learn the theory of poetry

- Learn rhetorical figures

- learn Drama

- Improve their style

11) Renaissance writers studied Virgil and Quintilian most

? to دراسة الكتاب النهضة فيرجيل و Quintilian أكثر ل؟

- Learn the theory of poetry

تعلم الأرقام البلاغية - Learn rhetorical figures

- learn Drama

- Improve their style

12) Renaissance writers studied Seneca most to:

النهضة سينيكا الأكثر إلى:

- Learn the theory of poetry

- Learn rhetorical figures

تعلم الدراما - learn Drama

- Improve their style

13) Many schools and colleges were built in the

Renaissance, but this education system aimed primarily at:

وقد تم بناء ١٣) العديد من المدارس والكليات في عصر النهضة، ولكن هذا النظام التعليمي يهدف في المقام الأول إلى:

- Improving fluency in English and in Renaissance drama
- Improving fluency in European Languages
- Improving fluency in Greek and Islamic Literature

تحسين - Improving fluency in Latin and public speaking skills

الطلاقة في اللغة اللاتينية ومهارات الخطابة

14) In the Renaissance, pastoral poetry was considered:

عصر النهضة، اعتبر الشعر الرعوي:

- The most prestigious form of poetry
- The humblest form of poetry - وتواضعا شكل الشعر
- A weak form of poetry

- The most popular form of poetry

15) In the Renaissance, epic poetry was considered:

النهضة، اعتبر الشعر الملحمي:

النموذج الأكثر شهرة من الشعر - 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, the sonnet was considered:
النهضة، اعتبر السوناتة:

- The most prestigious form of poetry
- The humblest form of poetry
- A weak form of poetry
- **The most popular form of poetry** - الشكل الأكثر شعبية من الشعر

17) Italy was considered the home of which form of poetry ?
اعتبر إيطاليا منزل الذي شكل الشعر؟

- The epic
- **The sonnet** - السوناتة

- The pastoral

18) Petrarch was credited for popularizing which form of poetry across Europe?
وكان الفضل بترارك لتعميم الذي شكل الشعر في جميع أنحاء أوروبا؟

- The epic
- **The sonnet** - السوناتة

- The pastoral

- Metaphysical poetry

19) In the Renaissance ,poetry was a very good skill to have for...
كان الشعر مهارة جيدة جدا أن يكون ل... في عصر النهضة،

- People who liked to travel
- People who were religious
- People who wanted to become businessmen

الكثير من الناس الذين لديهم طموح سياسي
- **People who had political ambition**

20) What do you call a contradiction that proves to be true?
ما تسمون التناقض الذي يبرهن على أن يكون ذلك صحيحا؟

- A metaphor

- A metonymy

- **A paradox** - مفارقة

- An irony

21) Soliloquy is...
مناجاة النفس هو

- **A monologue in which the character appears to be thinking out loud**
المونولوج الذي يظهر الحرف ليكون التفكير بصوت عال

- A monologue in which the character speaks to the audience

- A monologue in prose

- A monologue in verse

22) In which genre of Renaissance Literature did Soliloquy become a successful technique?
مناجاة النفس تصبح تقنية ناجحة؟
في أي نوع من أدب النهضة

- Poetry

- Prose

- **Drama** - الدراما

- Short story

23) Abstract values were characters in....
الشخصيات في
كانت القيم المجردة

- **The first English plays** - أول الانجليزية مسرحية

- The first English poems
- The first English novels
- The first English short stories

24) The first English plays were performed
المسرحيات الإنجليزية

in the church - في الكنيسة

- in the street
- in the court
- in people's homes

25) Who were the University Wits?
من هم دهاء الجامعة؟

- Bright students in English Universities
- The first generation of professional English poets
- **The first generation of professional English playwrights**
الجيل الأول من الكتاب المسرحيين الإنجليزية المهنية
- The first generation of English Humanists

26) A metaphor that builds an analogy between two things
or situations not naturally or usually, or usually comparable

is called: A
طبيعيا أو عادة، أو عادة مقارنة يسمى
المجاز الذي يبني وجود تشابه بين شيئين أو الحالات التي لا

Conceit - الوهم

- Contrast
- Metonymy
- Mixed metaphor

27) The most profound influence on English Renaissance

Poetry was: تأثير عميق على النهضة الانجليزية الشعر كان:

- Christian Medieval poetry

- The Bible

الشعر الكلاسيكي - Classical poetry

- Classical philosophy

28) Which group of poets became famous for using clever

and witty language? وأي مجموعة من الشعراء أصبح مشهورا لاستخدام لغة

ذكية وبارعة؟

- The Country House poets

- The Cavalier poets

شعراء ما وراء الطبيعة - The Metaphysical poets

- The Pastoral poets

29) What did the three strange women tell Macbeth? ماذا

النساء غريبة ثلاثة تحكي ماكبث؟

- A secret

نبوءة - A prophecy

- A riddell

- The horoscope

30) A Paradox is a contradiction that: مفارقة هو تناقض ما يلي:

- Somehow proves unfitting or untrue

يثبت بطريقة أو بأخرى المناسب أو

صحيح

- Somehow proves to be exaggerated
- Somehow proves to be a lie

31) 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: الإنسانية أن السؤال المهم من الحياة والموت الخير والشر والسياسة والحكومة، لم يعد يجري الحديث عنه حصرا من وجهة نظر الكنيسة، وبدأ يجري الحديث من وجهة نظر:

- Businessmen
- Explorers
- Writers

Simple human beings - البشر بسيطة

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

الإنسانيين ملوك أوروبا وأمرائها مع ما الكنيسة لا يمكن أن توفر لك المقدمة:

- A religious education

A secular education - التعليم العلماني

- A free education
- A military education

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

- Print books with pictures
- Print forbidden books

Print books and open universities - الكتب للطباعة والجامعات المفتوحة

- Provide employment for youth

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

قلب نظام انساني التعليم و:

- Technology and physics

- Foreign Languages and art

- History and geography

الأدب الكلاسيكي واللاتينية - Classical Literature and Latin

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

كان الشعر جنسا أدبيا مرتبطة ارتباطا وثيقا:

- Average people

- The universities

البلاط الملكي - The royal court

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

about: "على عماه" هو قصيدة فيها المحادثات المؤلف عن:

- Regaining his sight

الاستنزاف بصره - Loosing his sight

- Seeing through his heart

- Seeing through other peoples eyes

37) "On his Blindness" is:

- An epic poem

- A pastoral poem
- A metaphysical poem

السوناتة - **A sonnet** A

38) Shakespeare's play Macbeth is:

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

39) Shakespeare's play Macbeth is about:

هو حول:

اغتيال الملك - **The assassination of king**

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

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

ماكبث لقتل الملك بمساعدة من:

- His brother

زوجته - **His wife**

- His son
- His uncle

41) Pastoral poetry in the Renaissance was concerned with the lives of:
وأعرب عن قلق (٤١) الشعر الرعوي في عصر النهضة مع حياة:

- Poets
- kings
- Soldiers

الرعاة - **Shepherds**

أسئلة المراجعة حل 20 سؤال " الأدب الانجليزي في عصر النهضة " الموجودة
بالخدمات الطلابية

The Metaphysical poets are known for their:
ومن المعروف الشعراء وراء الطبيعة الخاصة بهم:

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

John Donne was:
جون دون و:

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

"A Valiediction: Forbidding Mourning" is a poem by:
توديع وداع: تحريم الحداد" هو قصيدة:

- A. John Milton

B. John Donne

C. William Shakespeare

D. Petrarch

A "A Valediction: Forbidding Mourning" is a poem about:
توديع وداع: تحريم الحداد" هو قصيدة:

A. War

B. Love

C. Poverty

D. Old age

A Paradox is: والمفارقة هي:

A. An analogy

B. A contradiction that proves true التناقض الذي يثبت صحيح

C. A contradiction that's unheard of

D. A metaphor

Elizabethan theatre houses were made of: وقدمت المنازل المسرح
الإليزابيثي من:

A. Stones

B. Iron

C. Plastic

D. Wood الخشب

أجريت المسرحيات:
In Shakespeare's time, plays were performed:
في زمن شكسبير،

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
خلال النهار، واستخدام ضوء
النهار

Shakespeare's play Macbeth is:
مسرحية شكسبير ماكبث هو:

A. A tragedy

B. A comedy

C. A history

D. A tragicomedy

Macbeth is a play about:
ماكبث هو مسرحية تدور حول:

A. The assassination of a king
معناها اغتيال الملك

B. The assassination of an ambassador

C. The assassination of a general

D. The assassination of a wife

The poet who made the Sonnet popular across Europe was
كان الشاعر الذي جعل السوناتة شعبية في جميع أنحاء أوروبا

A. Petra arch
البتراء القوس

B. Shakespeare

C. Marlowe

D. Queen Elizabeth

In England the most famous sonnets were written by
كانت مكتوبة السوناتات الأكثر شهرة من قبل

A. Petrarch

B. Shakespeare

C. Marlowe

D. Queen Elizabeth

The most famous sonnets are those written by:
وتلك المكتوبة السوناتات الأكثر شهرة من قبل

A. Shakespeare and Petrarch

B. Shakespeare and Marlowe

C. Marlowe and Petrarch

D. Ben Jonson and Marlowe

The Sonnet has:
السوناتة بما يلي:

A. 8 lines

B. 20 lines

C. 10 lines

D. 14 lines

“On His Blindness” is a poem by
هو قصيدة لصاحب العمى

A. William Shakespeare

B. John Milton

C. John Donne

D. Christopher Marlowe

“ On his Blindness” is a poem in which the author talks

about: "على عماء" هي قصيدة فيها المحادثات المؤلف عن:

A. His sunglasses

B. His contact lenses

C. The loss of his sight

D. None of the above

“ On His Blindness” is:

A. An epic poem

B. A pastoral poem

C. A sonnet

D. None of the above

The Metaphysical Poets were

A. 17 th century English poets

B 16 th century Italian poets

C. 16 th century French poets

D. 17 th century Spanish poets

The growth of poetry in Renaissance England was

profoundly influenced by عميقا
عصر النهضة إنجلترا

A. Renewed interest in paganism

B. Renewed interest in classic al poetry
الاهتمام المتجدد في حي
الشعر الكلاسيكي

C. Renewed interest in philosophy

D. Renewed interest in linguistics

اعتبر The Pastoral was considered during the Renaissance as
الرعوية في عصر النهضة كما

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 وتواضعا شكل الشعر

اعتبرت The Epic was considered during the Renaissance as
ملحمة في عصر النهضة كما

A. The most prestigious form of poetry شكل أرقى من الشعر

B. The most primitive form of poetry

C. A foreign form of poetry

D. The humblest form of poetry

اسئلة الواجب وركز عليها الدكتور

الواجب الاول

1-Trade and exploration were important for the
development of Renaissance cultures because
التجارة والتقيب الهامة لتطویر ثقافات عصر النهضة بسبب

والتقيب الهامة لتطویر ثقافات عصر النهضة بسبب

1-They produced wealth and limited the power of the
church لأنها تنتج الثروة والحد من سلطة الكنيسة

2-They allowed writers to travel and explore new countries
and peoples

3-. They allowed the construction of theatres and the
publication of books

4-They created a reading public.

2-Why was the intellectual movement of the Renaissance

called “Humanism”?
عصر النهضة تدعى
"الإنسانية"

1-Because it wanted to serve all humanity not just the aristocracy

2-Because it wanted to produce a poetry from a human, not from a religious perspective

3-Because it rejected the Church’s supernaturalism and wanted to explore important questions from a human perspective
منظور إنساني لأنه رفض خرق الطبيعة الكنيسة ويريد استكشاف أسئلة مهمة من

4-Because the name was fashionable in Italy

3-How did the Renaissance system of patronage work?

استطاع النظام النهضة العمل المحسوبية؟

1-Authors wrote poems and plays and got paid by the publisher

2-Authors received monetary assistance from kings and wealthy nobles in exchange for dedicatory poems and prefaces
القصاصد تكريسي ومقدمات كتب المؤلف

3-Authors wrote poems and plays and the government paid their wages

4-Authors read their poems and plays for the public and received donations

1-The sonnet has: السوناتة لديه:

A. 20 lines B. 16 lines C. 14 lines D. 10 lines 2-The sonnet was made famous across Europe by أنحاء أوروبا التي كتبها السوناتة الشهيرة في جميع

A. Shakespeare B. John Milton C. Petrarch D. John Donne

3-In his poem "On His Blindness," John Milton regrets the loss of his sight most because "في عماء،" جون ميلتون في قصيدته "في عماء،" جون ميلتون تأسف لفقدان بصره أكثر لأن

He cannot see his children anymore B. He cannot write poetry anymore C. He cannot travel anymore D. He cannot serve God anymore

1-The Pastoral poem is about: القصيدة الرعوية حوالى

A. The poet's love for his country

B. The poet's love for his family

C. The poet's love for his friends

D. The poet's love for the shepherd's life and for his maiden الحب الشاعر للحياة الراعي وللعذراء له

2-In Shakespeare's time, theatres were made of: في زمن

شكسبير، أدلى مسارح

A. Stone B. Iron

C. Wood الخشب

D. Plastic

3-In Macbeth, the plot to assassinate the king was hatched

by: وفي ماكبث، وقد دبّرت مؤامرة لاغتيال الملك من قبل

The king of France

B. Macbeth and Lady Macbeth ماكبث والسيدة ماكبث

C. The servants .

D. By an unknown killer

4-What is it that Shakespeare says in Sonnet 55 that it is

more powerful than marble and gilded monuments? ما هو

الشيء الذي يقول شكسبير في السوناتة ٥٥ أنه أقوى من الرخام والآثار مذهبة؟

A. His house

B. His friendships

C. His poem

D. His theatre