

1-Trade and exploration were important for the development of Renaissance cultures because

a-They produced wealth and limited the power of the church

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

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

d-They created a reading public.

2-Why was the intellectual movement of the Renaissance called “Humanism”?

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

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

c-Because it rejected the Church’s supernaturalism and wanted to explore important questions from a human perspective

d-Because the name was fashionable in Italy

3-How did the Renaissance system of patronage work?

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

b-Authors received monetary assistance from kings and wealthy nobles in exchange for dedicatory poems and prefaces

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

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

1-The sonnet has:

A. 20 lines

B. 16 lines

C. 14 lines

D. 10 lines

2-The sonnet was made famous across Europe by

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

- A. 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:

- 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**

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

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

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

- a. The king of France
- B. Macbeth and Lady Macbeth**
- 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?

- A. His house
- B. His friendships
- C. His poem**
- D. His theatre