

(1) 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

(2) 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

(3) 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

(4) Ambitious Renaissance poets began their career:
A. As authors of pastoral poetry and worked their way up to the epic
B. As authors of epic poetry and worked their way up to the pastoral
C. As writers of prose and worked their way to poetry
D. As writers of letters and worked their way up to poetry

up to the epic

(5) In the 16th century, poetry was a genre close to:
A. The street
B. The universities
C. The royal court
D. The youth

(6) In the Renaissance, poetry was a very good way to:
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

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(7) 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

royal court because

(8) The Sonnet emerged first in:
A. Spain
B. Portugal
C. France
D. Italy

(9) Macbeth is told a prophecy by:
A. Three strange men
B. Three strange children
C. Three strange soldiers
D. Three strange women

(10) Macbeth plots the murder of the king with
A. His soldiers
B. His uncle
C. His wife
D. His friend

(11) Who, in the end, becomes king in in Shakespeare's play Macbeth?
A. Macbeth
B. Lady Macbeth
C. Malcolm
D. Macduff

(12) Whose head does Macduff bring to Malcolm in the end of Sakesp
A. Lady Macbeth's head
B. Macbeth's head
C. The king's head
D. All of the above

(13) Soliloquy in Drama is:

- 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

(14) Soliloquy achieved its greatest effect in:

- A. English Renaissance drama
- B. In modern drama
- C. In French Renaissance Drama
- D. In American Drama

(15) The Metaphysical poets are known for their:

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

(16) The leading metaphysical poet was:

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

(17) The Pastoral is a Renaissance mode of

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

(18) "The Passionate Shepherd to his love"

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

(22) The Cavalier Poets were:

- A. Poets who opposed the king in the English Civil War
- B. Poets who supported the king in the English Civil War
- C. Poets who did not take part in the English Civil War
- D. Poets who opposed the English civil

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English Civil War

(23) The Cavalier Poets were followed by:

- A. John Donne
- B. William Shakespeare
- C. John Milton
- D. Ben Jonson

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(25) The Reformation:

- A. Ended the religious unity of Europe
- B. Created religious unity in Europe
- C. Spread Judaism in Europe
- D. Spread Islam in Europe

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(26) One of the main reasons behind the Reformation was:

- A. Europeans were becoming less religious
- B. Europeans were becoming more religious
- C. The greed and corruption of the Church
- D. Europeans were converting to Judaism

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(27) Martin Luther was:

- A. A German priest who led the Reformation
- B. An American writer who won the Nobel Prize
- C. A Spanish explorer
- D. A English Protestant king

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(29) Vasco Da Gama was:

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

(30) 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

(34) In England the most famous sonnet

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

(35) 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

(36) The Sonnet has: 14 lines

- A. 8 lines
- B. 20 lines

(40) The Metaphysical Poets were:

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

(41) The Cavalier poets idealized:

- A. The king
- B. The gangster
- C. The parliament
- D. The money

(42) The first English plays told

- A. Jokes
- B. Religious stories
- C. The future
- D. love stories

(43) The characters in Morality Plays were:

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

(44) The first generation of professional playwright

- A. The Superstars
- B. The Angry Playwrights
- C. The English Playwrights
- D. The University Wits

(45) Dr. Faustus is a play by:

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

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- (46) The two English universities that flourished d
- A. Oxford and Cambridge
 - B. Leeds and Essex
 - C. Brighton and London University
 - D. King's College and Birmingham University
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- (47) Which author did Renaissance writers studied *to improve their style*
- A. Shakespeare
 - B. Marlowe
 - C. Lord Byron
 - D. Cicero
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- (48) Which authors did Renaissance writers studied *to learn the theory of poetry*
- A. Plato and Aristotle
 - B. Aristotle and Horace
 - C. Shakespeare and Marlowe
 - D. Cicero and Longinus

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