

Lecture 1

Q1- Renaissance usually seen as:

- a- the beginning of middle ages and the end of modern ages
- b- The end of middle ages and the beginning of Modern ages
- c- the beginning of the nineteenth century and the end of the twentieth century
- d- All False

Q2- Renaissance began in:

- a- Italy in late 14th century
- b- England in the early 16th century
- c- Italy in the early 16th century
- d- England in the early 14th century

Q3- The Renaissance saw an awakening in almost every sphere of human activity, especially

- a- Politics, military and war
- b- science and philosophy and the arts
- c- agriculture, pastorate and horse riding
- d- All true

Q4- Renaissance literary culture only became firmly established in England in

- a- The first half of the 16th century
- b- The second half of the 15th century
- c- The second half of the 17th century
- d- the second half of the 16th century

Q5- Renaissance is best defined by the emergence of a general philosophy that:

- a- emphasized the importance of the intellect, the individual and world affairs
- b- characterized by the dominant concerns of faith, the social, collective and spiritual salvation
- c- Both true
- d- Both false

Q6- The term "Renaissance" means:

- a- Literature
- b- Liberty
- c- Rebirth
- d- Monarchy

Q7- The term "Renaissance" first used by:

- a- Niccolo Machiavelli
- b- Sir Philip Sidney
- c- Giorgio Vasari
- d- Christopher Marlow

Q8- The term "Renaissance" came to be a standard label for the era of (1500-1700) in:

- a- 15th century
- b- 18th century
- c- 19th century
- d- 20th century

Q9-Some modern scholars does not like the name "Renaissance", and thy like to name it:

- a- Modern
- b- Early modern
- c- Medieval
- d- Meddle age

Q10-Religion in Renaissance England

- a- Officially, everybody was Christian
- b- Religion was simply an ideology
- c- Both true
- d- Both false

Q11-The movement of the Protestant reformation started because of:

- a- Martin Luther
- b- Clerical corruption in the Catholic churches
- c- Clerical corruption in the Protestant churches
- d- A & B

Q12-Henry VIII declared himself supreme Head of the church of England. His reasons for challenging the authority of the Pope and the Catholic Church were:

- a- Political
- b- Personal
- c- Doctrinal
- d- All True

Q13-Who has encouraged the preparation of a new English translation of the Bible

- a- King Henry VIII
- b- King James
- c- Queen Elizabeth
- d- All false

Q14-Western Europeans stigmatized Jews because they were associated with:

- a- lying and dishonesty
- b- serial killing
- c- barbarism
- d- avarice and usury

Q15-Western Europeans stigmatized Muslims because the Islamic figures are stereotyped as

- a- untrustworthy
- b- barbaric
- c- lustful pagans
- d- all true

Q16-The opposition to Islam was fueled in the sixteenth century by the growing power of

- a- England
- b- the Ottoman
- c- the Jews
- d- Italians

Q17-In Europe Jews were a more familiar religious minority than Muslims

- a- True
- b- False

Q18-Shakespeare's Play "The Merchant of Venice" is a reflection of the curiosity and anxiety of

- a- the Jews
- b- the Muslims
- c- the Christians
- d- the pagans

Q19-_____consulted contemporary magus John Dee for advice about the most auspicious date for their coronation

- a- King James
- b- King Henry VIII
- c- Queen Elizabeth
- d- The Pope

Q20-_____participated in a series of witchcraft trials and published his own study of the subject, Demonology (1597)

- a- Queen Elizabeth
- b- Queen Mary
- c- King Henry VIII
- d- King James

Q21-William Shakespeare's play "Macbeth", is a good example of:

- a- stigmatizing Jews
- b- stigmatizing Muslims
- c- Jacobean 'witchcraft' literature
- d- Medieval 'antipathy' literature

Q22-Magic used to help or heal is considered as

- a- Black
- b- White
- c- Gray
- d- Green

Q23-who was believed to possess knowledge that allowed him or her to heal animals and people

- a- Cunning man or woman
- b- Magi
- c- Witch
- d- Magus

Lecture 2

Q1- One of the followings events happened at the beginning of the renaissance

- a- "The Wars of the Roses" came to an end
- b- King Henry Closed the monasteries
- c- Martin Luther excommunicated with the church
- d- Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood

Q2- King Henry Married

- a- Three times and has one son and two daughters
- b- Four times and has four sons
- c- Five times and has two sons and one daughter
- d- Six times and has one son and two daughters

Q3- "King Henry wanted to annul Catherine of Aragon" means:

- a- He wanted to Kill her
- b- He wanted to marry her
- c- He wanted to divorce her
- d- All False

Q4-Because of the reformation, the king became

- a- Defender of the Faith
- b- The closest human being to God
- c- The head of the church
- d- All True

Q5- For the last twenty years of Calvin's life, _____ became the powerhouse of Protestantism

- a- Rome
- b- London
- c- Geneva
- d- Paris

Q6- Which of the followings is correct?

- a- Galileo said that the Earth is not the center of the universe, and Erasmus said that the man is the center of the universe
- b- Erasmus said that the Earth is not the center of the universe, and Galileo said that the man is the center of the universe
- c- Columbus said that the Earth is not the center of the universe, and Luther said that the man is the center of the universe
- d- Columbus said that the Earth is not the center of the universe, and Calvin said that the man is the center of the universe

Q7- in the Renaissance world

- a- Reason was the driving force in the search for rules to govern human behavior
- b- The power and mystique were for Christianity
- c- Literature had frequently offered ideal patterns for living which were dominated by the ethos of the church
- d- All False

Q8-The writers in the century following the Reformation had to explore and redefine all the concerns of humanity, because

- a- Old assumptions were valid
- b- Scientific discoveries did not question age-old hypotheses
- c- The man was not the central interest
- d- All False

Q9- in period of renaissance, there occurred the growth - some historians would say the birth – of

- a- Biology
- b- Mathematics
- c- Astronomy
- d- B and C

Q10-The literature of the English Renaissance contains some of the greatest names in all world literature, like:

- a- Shakespeare, Marlowe, Webster, and Jonson, among the dramatists
- b- Sidney, Spenser, Donne, and Milton among the poets
- c- Bacon, Nashe, Raleigh, Browne, and Hooker in prose
- d- All True

Lecture 3

Q1- A sonnet is

- a- a twelve-line poem in iambic pentameter with a carefully patterned rhyme scheme
- b- a fourteen-line poem in iambic pentameter with a carefully patterned rhyme scheme.
- c- an eight-line poem (octave)in iambic pentameter with a carefully patterned rhyme scheme.
- d- a six-line poem (sestet)in iambic pentameter with a carefully patterned rhyme scheme

Q2- The Petrarchan sonnet's lines break into an octave (or octet), which usually rhymes:

- a- abababab
- b- abbaabba
- c- abbacddc
- d- xyzxyz

Q3- The English or Shakespearean sonnet rhymes: abab cdcd efef gg

- a- True
- b- False

Q4- The English or Shakespearean sonnet, developed first by

- a- Sir Thomas Wyatt
- b- Francesco Petrarch
- c- Henry Howard
- d- Shakespeare

Q5- Which of the following is NOT correct, regarding the "Italian sonnet"

- a- The first part of a sonnet presents the theme, raises an issue or doubt.
- b- The second part of a sonnet answers the question, resolves the problem, or drives home the poem's point.
- c- The sonnet is divided into three parts (octet, sestet, turn)
- d- The change in the poem from question to the resolve of the question is called the turn.

Q6- The poem "Farewell Love and all thy laws forever" is for :

- a- Plato
- b- Wyatt
- c- Shakespeare
- d- All False

Q7- In the poem "Farewell Love", _____ is likened to baited hooks which attract the fish to come

- a- Going to Seneca and Plato
- b- Falling in love
- c- Inexperienced lovers
- d- All True

Q8- In the poem "Farewell love" what does "Farewell" mean?

- a- Beautiful
- b- Hello
- c-
- d- Good bye

Q9- In the Shakespearean sonnet, the pattern that resolves the whole thing is:

- a- Second quatrain
- b- Final couplet
- c- Octet
- d- Sestet

Q10- The English sonnet consists of:

- a- One Octet (eight lines)
and one sestet (six lines)
- b- Three Sicilian couplets (two lines)
And a heroic quatrains (four lines)
- c- Three heroic quatrains (four lines)
And a Sicilian couplet (two lines)
- d- Three Sicilian quatrains (four lines)
And a heroic couplet (two lines)

Q1- John Donne Poetry is:

- a- Smooth and easy to understand
- b- Demanding the relentless close attention of his reader
- c- At the same way of a general sixteenth-century aesthetic of "conceited verses"
- d- All true

Q2- metaphysical poets work is notable for its

- a- ingenious (clever) use of intellectual and theological concepts in surprising CONCEITS
- b- strange PARADOXES
- c- far-fetched IMAGERY
- d- All True

Q3- Valediction means:

- a- Farewell
- b- Compass
- c- Forbidding Mourning
- d- Sublunary Lovers

Q4- John Donne wants from his beloved

- a- To tell the laity their love
- b- To cry with tears and sigh
- c- To melt and make no noise
- d- All True

Q5-In the "Valediction: Forbidding Mourning", the rhyme scheme is:

- a- ABBA ABBA
- b- ABAB CDCD EFEF GG
- c- ABAB for each stanza
- d- ABCD DCBA

Q6-Donne likened their love to

- a- Moving of the Earth
- b- Trepidation of the sphere
- c- Dull sublunary lovers' love
- d- All False

Q7- If Donne and his wife are far away from each other they are not enduring a breach (a cut), they are experiencing an "expansion", What image in the poet describes that?

- a- the gold that can be stretched by beating it "to aery thinness,"
- b- The movement of a compass
- c- The movement of the Earth
- d- All True

Q8- What is the iambic meter used in this poet

- a- Iambic Pentameter
- b- Iambic Trimester
- c- Iambic Tetrameter
- d- Iambic monometer

Q9- What type of lovers John Donne is?

- a- Physical
- b- Sublunary
- c- Dull sublunary
- d- Spiritual

Q10- one of Donne's most famous metaphors, and it is the perfect image to encapsulate the values of Donne's spiritual love

- a- The Compass
- b- The gold that stretches
- c- The movement of the earth
- d- Trepidation of the sphere

Q11- Paradox is

- a- a metaphor used to build an analogy between two things or situations not naturally, or usually, comparable
- b- a contradiction that somehow proves fitting or true
- c- an instrument used for drawing circles
- d- All True

Q12- How many lines are there in one stanza

- a- 2
- b- 3
- c- 4
- d- 5

Q13- The metaphor of a compass says that they are

- a- two bodies but one soul
- b- one body and one soul
- c- Two bodies and their soul between them is expanding
- d- Two bodies and two souls but their souls are connected

Q14- The subject of the poem is:

- a- Two lovers are parting from each other
- b- Gold can be stretched
- c- Compasses draw perfect circles
- d- Sublunary lovers are dull

Q15- Physical lovers are:

- a- Metaphysical lovers
- b- Dull sublunary lovers
- c- Spiritual lovers
- d- All false

Lecture 5

Q1- "Pastoral" means

- a- Shepherd
- b- Natural
- c- Very old
- d- Beautiful

Q2- Pastoral poetry mainly intends to create an image of:

- a- True and innocent love
- b- Peaceful and uncorrupted existence
- c- Realistic
- d- A & B

Q3- When a poet writes a poem as a response to another poem, what do we call that?

- a- Realistic
- b- Pastoral
- c- Symmetric
- d- Metaphysical

Q4- "carpe diem" means

- a- Enjoy every moment of your life
- b- Live your day
- c- Be my lover
- d- A & b

Q5- who are the twains

- a- the flocks
- b- Poets
- c- Roses
- d- All false

Q6- The speaker says that they will take their entertainment (where?)

- a- in the theater
- b- By the river
- c- At a banquet
- d- All True

Q7- The writer of the poem "The Nymph's Reply to the Shepherd" is

- a- Sir Walter Raleigh
- b- Christopher Marlowe
- c- William Shakespeare
- d- John Donne

Q8- In the poem "The Nymph's Reply to the Shepherd" the poet argues that

- a- because time does NOT fly, we should seize the day
- b- because time does NOT fly, we should NOT seize the day
- c- because time flies, we should seize the day
- d- because time flies, we should NOT seize the day

Q9- What does Sir Walter Raleigh think about Christopher Marlowe's poem

- a- The nymph will go with him
- b- The nymph will not go with him
- c- Nymphs grow old
- d- B & C

Q10- What negative imagery Raleigh has used to refute Marlowe's pleas

- a- the shepherds feed their flocks
- b- Time drives the flocks from field to fold
- c- Melodious birds sing madrigals
- d- A cap of flowers, and a kirtle

Lecture 6

Q1- In the Sonnet 55 "Not Marble, Nor the Gilded Monuments", the main idea is:

- a- monuments of princes are gilded and beautiful
- b- People always forget stories of love
- c- The memory of his beloved will stay forever in his poetry
- d- Wars destroy statues

Q2- In sonnet 55, why does the poet think that his poem will outlast stone statues and masonry?

- a- Because he will destroy all stone statues
- b- Because his beloved is so beautiful
- c- Because his poetry cannot be destroyed by wars unlike the stone statues
- d- All true

Q3- In sonnet 73 "That time of year thou mayst in me behold", the poet wants the reader to understand the value of life and love by:

- a- Illustrating that life is beautiful
- b- Illustrating that love is limited by time
- c- Illustrating that life is limited by time
- d- Illustrating that time has no meaning

Q4- In sonnet 73, second line "When yellow leaves, or none, or few, do hang", The use of pauses:

- a- made harsh autumn day more tactile
- b- Each pause helps to create the imagery of leaves blowing away, one by one, and feeling the chill of a late autumn wind
- c- Has no meaning
- d- A & B

Q5- In sonnet 73, line 4 "Bare ruin'd choirs" the poet wants to say:

- a- See this place, this is how I am feeling; old, cold and abandoned
- b- I am in a state of power and I am strongly hanging on
- c- I need to go to a church
- d- A & B

Q6- In second section of sonnet 55 "In me thou see'st the twilight of such a day/ As after sunset fadeth in the west," Fading youth is represented by:

- a- Sunset
- b- West
- c- Twilight
- d- Day

Q7- In sonnet 73, "In me thou seest the glowing of such fire/That on the ashes of his youth doth lie", the poet equates his youth by:

- a- Ashes
- b- Lie
- c- Glowing Fire
- d- Twilight

Q8- In sonnet 73, what does the poet want to tell his beloved

- a- To stop loving him because he is old and about to die
- b- He has few days in his life and he wants them full of love
- c- He is sick and needs medicine
- d- He is afraid of fire

Q9- In the Spenserian sonnet the rhyme scheme is:

- a- ABBAABBA CDECDE
- b- ABAB CDCD EFEF GG
- c- ABAB BCBC CDCD EE
- d- B & C

Q10- The Petrarchan sonnet division is:

- a- One octave and one sestet
- b- One octave and two quatrains
- c- Four quatrains and two couplets
- d- Three quatrains and one couplet

Lecture 7

Q1- John Milton's poem is a

- a- Spenserian Sonnet
- b- Shakespearean Sonnet
- c- Petrarchan Sonnet
- d- Not a Sonnet

Q2- One of the following is not a theme of Milton's poem

- a- The support given to him from his father
- b- exploration of his feeling of light and darkness, duty and doubt, regarding his failed sight
- c- rationalisation of this anxiety by seeking solutions in his faith
- d- exploration of his feeling of fear and limitation regarding his failed sight

Q3- Milton describes how he is living his life in a "wide" world which is now "dark" like a

- a- Night
- b- Heaven
- c- Hell
- d- Grave

Q4- What prevented Milton from committing suicide

- a- His Father
- b- His Faith
- c- His beloved
- d- His blindness

Q5- What was the effect of Milton's blindness on himself

- a- It made him commit suicide
- b- It had no effect
- c- He could not write poetry
- d- He is not blind

Q6- Milton says that losing his sight is like

- a- Death
- b- Gift
- c- Grave
- d- Faith

Q7- What did Milton say about serving God

- a- He can't serve his maker because of his blindness
- b- Only when he became blind he could serve his maker
- c- He will serve his maker no matter he is suffering
- d- All False

Q8- What did Milton think about serving God

- a- God has no need for gifts from men
- b- God is served from thousands of angels over oceans
- c- All people serve God
- d- A & B

Q9- What did Milton say about angels

- a- They will serve every creature
- b- They will server only blind people
- c- They serve only God
- d- They will serve those who are patient and wait through all sorts of problems that they face

Q10 -The word "wait" implies "pun" in the sense that Milton will

- a- Stop writing poems
- b- Wait until he can see again
- c- Wait until the end of his life
- d- Wait the angels to serve him

Lecture 8

Q1- When the speaker says "Come, let me clutch thee" which means "Come, let me catch you"

This is called:

- a- Soliloquy
- b- Apostrophe
- c- Antithesis
- d- Allusion

Q2- When the speaker says: "I have thee not, and yet I see thee still" which means "I cannot hold you, and yet I see you all the time" is called:

- a- Soliloquy
- b- Apostrophe
- c- Antithesis
- d- Parable

Q3- a monologue in which a character appears to be thinking out loud, thereby communicating to the audience his inner thoughts and feelings

- a- Soliloquy
- b- Parable
- c- Apostrophe
- d- Allusion

Q4- A reference within a literary text to some person, place, or event outside the text

- a- Apostrophe
- b- Parable
- c- Antithesis
- d- Allusion

Q5- A story intended to teach a moral lesson or answer an ethical question

- a- Allusion
- b- Parable
- c- Antithesis
- d- Soliloquy

Q6- The prevailing emotions of a work or of the author in his or her creation of the work

- a- Allusion
- b- Parable
- c- Mood
- d- Dagger

Q7- Who is the speaker

- a- Banquo
- b- Macduff
- c- Macbeth
- d- Malcom

Q8- "With Tarquin's ravishing strides, towards his design" this is called

- a- Apostrophe
- b- Mood
- c- Antithesis
- d- Allusion

Q9- The speaker stealthily moves towards his victim with silent steps, like:

- a- Dagger
- b- Wolf
- c- Lucrece
- d- B & C

Q10 - "Words to the heat of deeds too cold breath gives"

Means

- a- Words can have a damping (cooling) effect on the heat of action one wishes to perform
- b- Actions can have a damping (cooling) effect on the heat of words one wishes to perform
- c- Words don't have any effect on actions
- d- All False

Lecture 9

Q1- Edmond Spenser wrote the love poems and wedding song known collectively in the honor of

- a- traveling to Ireland to work as secretary to Governor Arthur Lord Grey de Wilton
- b- marrying Elizabeth Boyle
- c- being appointed to the position of High Sheriff of Cork
- d- being granted a large estate, Kilcolman

Q2- What does the poet do when the tide washes out his lover's name?

- a- He writes the name again and again
- b- He stops writing
- c- He cries
- d- He writes the name on the tide

Q3- The lover's response to the speaker's action is

- a- She wants him to continue what he is doing
- b- She did not respond
- c- she tells him that he exerts himself to no end
- d- A & C

Q4- The lover goes on to compare her name written in the sand, and its being washed away by the tide, to:

- a- her beauty
- b- her own existence, and its inevitable end one day by death
- c- the strength of the sea
- d- All false

Q5- The speaker responds to his lover's protests by telling her that:

- a- only lower, less worthy creatures will die and be reduced to dust
- b- She will not understand him
- c- She will certainly live on through the fame he will create for her with his poetic verses
- d- A & C

Q6- The speaker tells his lover that his poetry will

- a- immortalize her name and memory
- b- record forever her singular virtues
- c- Both true
- d- Both False

Q7- Speaker says that their love will:

- a- remain and be renewed in the next life
- b- last until the end of the life
- c- die by their death
- d- All False

Q8- The end of this sonnet reveals that Edmond Spenser was

- a- Atheist
- b- Perhaps Puritan
- c- Protestant
- d- B & C

Q9- The type of this sonnet is:

- a- Shakespearean
- b- English
- c- Spenserian
- d- A & B

Q10- The main theme is "love and immortality" can be found

- a- Only in this sonnet
- b- in Spenserian and Shakespearean sonnets only
- c- in many Elizabethan sonnets
- d- All False

Lecture 10

Q1- The first theater built in London was named:

- a- The Theater
- b- The Globe Theater
- c- Shakespearean Theater
- d- King James I Theater

Q2- The first theater was built:

- a- 200 yards away from the theater
- b- Outside London's city walls
- c- in Rome, Italy
- d- A & B

Q3- Elizabethan theaters are

- a- Built of stone and comprised five rows of seats in a circular shape, with a stage area on one side of the circle
- b- Built of wood and comprised four rows of seats in a circular shape, with a stage area on two sides of the circle
- c- Built of wood and comprised three rows of seats in a circular shape, with a stage area on one side of the circle
- d- All False

Q4- In the Elizabethan theater:

- a- All audience members watch for free
- b- About 800 audience members could pay an extra fee to sit in the covered seating areas, while about 1,500 "groundlings" (standing spectators) paid less to stand in the open area before the stage
- c- Only VIP's like the king can sit in the covered seating areas, while about 1,500 "groundlings" (standing spectators) stand in the open area before the stage
- d- About 1,500 audience members could pay an extra fee to sit in the covered seating areas, while about 800 "groundlings" (standing spectators) paid less to stand in the open area before the stage

Q5- In the Elizabethan theater:

- a- The stage has curtains which meant that scenes did not have to flow into each other and "dead bodies" didn't have to be dragged off
- b- The stage has NO curtains which meant that scenes did not have to flow into each other and "dead bodies" didn't have to be dragged off
- c- The stage has NO curtains which meant that scenes had to flow into each other and "dead bodies" had to be dragged off
- d- All

Q6- From where they get the light in the theater

- a- Performances took place during the day, using natural light from the open center of the theater
- b- Performances took place during the night, using light from the flames
- c- They don't use light, usually they act in the midnight
- d- They use spotlights

Q7- How audiences know the time of day and year, as well as the weather, location, and mood in the play from

- a- the dramatic lighting
- b- the scenery and props
- c- the actors' lines and stage directions
- d- It was impossible that time

Q8- In Hamlet, when the actor says ("Tis now struck twelve"). This is an example of telling the audience:

- a- The mood the character is in
- b- What the weather is like
- c- Where the scene takes place
- d- What time of day it is

Q9- one difference between plays written in Shakespeare's time and those written today is that

- a- Today's plays are published after their performances
- b- Elizabethan plays were published after their performances
- c- Elizabethan plays were published sometimes after their authors' deaths
- d- B & C

Q10 -The Elizabethan plays are:

- a- Played then published, and actors were allowed to suggest changes to scenes and dialogue
- b- Published then played, and actors were allowed to suggest changes to scenes and dialogue
- c- Played then published, and actors were NOT allowed to suggest changes to scenes and dialogue
- d- Published then played, and actors were NOT allowed to suggest changes to scenes and dialogue

Q11- A crucial passage revolves around Hamlet writing his own scene to be added to a play in order to ensnare his murderous uncle. is an example of:

- a- Knowing the mood of the character
- b- The design of the stage
- c- The Shakespearean sonnet
- d- All False

Q12- What make it difficult for editors to put together authoritative editions of Shakespeare works

- a- The language of his plays which is archaic and difficult to understand
- b- The discrepancies between versions of his plays from one publication to the next
- c- Most of his plays were lost in wars
- d- His plays were published in various forms and with a wide range of accuracy during his time

Q13- In publishing plays:

- a- Folios were larger than quartos and more reliable
- b- Quartos were larger than folios and more reliable
- c- Folios were smaller than Quartos and more reliable
- d- Quartos were smaller than folios and more reliable

Q14- Shakespeare's language and classical references:

- a- seem clear and easy to many readers today, and were accessible to his contemporary audiences too.
- b- seem archaic (old) to many readers today, and were not accessible to his contemporary audiences too.
- c- seem clear and easy to many readers today, but they were not accessible to his contemporary audiences.
- d- seem archaic (old) to many readers today, but they were accessible to his contemporary audiences.

Q15 - Viewers of Shakespeare were

- a- From all classes
- b- from "highbrow" accounts of kings and queens
- c- From "lowbrow" blunderings of clowns and servants
- d- Actors only

Q16- What is the role of a clown or fool in an utterly play like Macbeth or King Lear

- a- provide comic relief
- b- comment on the events of the play
- c- Record and publish the play
- d- A & B

Q17 - The phrase "in my mind's eye" is:

- a- an old English phrase Shakespeare has learned it from history books and used it successfully in his plays
- b- a phrase that Shakespeare refused to use it in his plays
- c- invented and coined by Shakespeare
- d- invented by Queen Elizabeth

Q18- Who was the patron of Shakespeare's theatrical company

- a- King James I
- b- King Christian of Denmark
- c- Shakespeare himself
- d- Macbeth

Q19 -there can be little doubt that the play of Macbeth was intended to please the King because:

- a- The play was quite short
- b- the character of Banquo—the legendary root of the Stuart family tree—is depicted very badly
- c- the play does not contain any supernatural elements that James would have not appreciated
- d- All True

Q20 - The material for Macbeth was drawn from

- a- Shakespeare's imagination
- b- King James' book on the detection and practices of witchcraft
- c- Raphael Holinshed's Chronicles of England, Scotland, and Ireland
- d- Macbeth's diary

Q21- The play of Macbeth is generally classified as tragedy rather than a history because:

- a- the story contains many historical fabrications
- b- It is played using the daylight
- c- Shakespeare's contemporary audience liked it very much
- d- All True

Q22- The differences between the characters of Shakespeare and Holinshed are

- a- according to Holinshed: King Duncan was young and and Macbeth was valiant and according to Shakespeare: King Duncan was old and Macbeth indecisive
- b- according to Holinshed: King Duncan was old and and Macbeth was valiant and according to Shakespeare: King Duncan was young and Macbeth indecisive
- c- according to Holinshed: King Duncan was young and and Macbeth was indecisive and according to Shakespeare: King Duncan was old and Macbeth valiant
- d- according to Holinshed: King Duncan was young and and Macbeth was old and according to Shakespeare: King Duncan was old and Macbeth young

Q23- What perhaps has made Macbeth such a popular play for centuries of viewers

- a- because It's full of fabrications
- b- because it's been written by Shakespeare
- c- Because Macbeth seems infinitely real
- d- Because it's a historical play

Q24- What supports the claim that scenes were excised (removed) from the Folio version and subsequently lost?

- a- There are some fabrications in the play
- b- There are some loose ends and non-sequiturs in the text of the play
- c- Some have seen parts of the play thrown away
- d- King James have told Shakespeare to excise parts of the play

Q25- Why do we think that the cuts of the play of Macbeth were masterfully done?

- a- Some of the story line is lost and the play is not powerful without it
- b- the play's length gives it a compelling, almost brutal, force
- c- Because Shakespeare did it himself
- d- All true

Q26 - "Non-sequitur" means:

- a- standing spectators
- b- area under the stage
- c- The objects and furniture used in the play
- d- a statement, remark, or conclusion that does not follow naturally or logically from what has been said

Q27 - "Props" means

- a- The objects and furniture used in the play
- b- area called for balcony scenes
- c- a statement, remark, or conclusion that does not follow naturally or logically from what has been said
- d- decorated cover with clothes

Q28- In the Elizabethan theater, "Hell" is

- a- The place of fire
- b- an area under the stage
- c- dressing rooms located behind the stage
- d- curtain in the front of the stage

Q29 - "Heaven" in Elizabethan theater means

- a- Happy end
- b- a main stage area with doors at the rear and a curtained area in the back
- c- an area for balcony scenes
- d- The objects and furniture used in the play

Q30 - "groundlings" means

- a- Kings and queens
- b- Clowns and fools
- c- Standing spectators
- d- Curtains

Lecture 11

Q1- The first English plays told

- a- Love stories
- b- History stories
- c- Religious stories
- d- Comic stories

Q2- The first English plays were performed _____

- a- in churches
- b- near churches
- c- outside city walls
- d- A & B

Q3- Types of early plays are:

- a- Two: Miracle plays and Morality plays
- b- Two: Mystery plays and Miracle plays
- c- Three types: Miracle, Mystery and Morality plays
- d- Four types: Religious, Miracle, Mystery and Morality plays

Q4- Characters in Morality plays are

- a- various such as Adam and Eve, Noah and the great flood
- b- abstract values such as virtues (like truth) or bad qualities such as greed or revenge
- c- People
- d- A & C

Q5- There were many religious play writes but _____ out shined them all.

- a- William Shakespeare
- b- Christopher Marlowe
- c- John Donne
- d- Macbeth

Q6- Religious plays contain

- a- Microphones
- b- Spot lights
- c- Fireworks
- d- All False

Q7- The preferred subjects for the first generation of professional playwrights in England were:

- a- religious, mixed with clowning, music, and love interest
- b- patriotic, and romantic, mixed with clowning, music, and love interest
- c- historical or semi-historical, mixed with fighting, and hate.
- d- historical or semi-historical, mixed with clowning, music, and love interest

Q8- Who are the "University Wits"

- a- The first generation of professional playwrights in England
- b- The university students who study the early periods of the renaissance
- c- The universities that hold the plays of the renaissance
- d- The last generation of professional playwrights in England

Q9- The main focus of Marlowe's plays is

- a- on the uselessness of both renaissance and medieval spirits
- b- on the uselessness of renaissance spirit, against medieval spirit.
- c- on the uselessness of medieval spirit against renaissance spirit.
- d- on the usefulness of medieval spirit against renaissance spirit

Q10- In his time, Marlowe was:

- a- damned
- b- preferred
- c- loved
- d- B & C

Q11- In his plays, Marlowe was:

- a- presenting the harmony between the medieval and renaissance values
- b- presenting the spectator with dilemmas that can be resolved and ignored
- c- enlisting the spectators' sympathies on the side of his gigantic villain-heroes
- d- making theatrical presence into the expression of weakness

Q12- What is the similarity in effect between Marlowe's plays and Thomas Kyd's "The Spanish Tragedy"

- a- They are both historical
- b- They are both with the church's values
- c- They are both against the church's values
- d- They are both written by Marlowe

Q13- Doctor Faustus, a well-respected German scholar :

- a- is dissatisfied with the limits of traditional forms of knowledge—logic, medicine, law, and religion
- b- is satisfied with the limits of traditional forms of knowledge—logic, medicine, law, and religion
- c- decides that he wants to learn to practice magic
- d- A & C

Q14 - Faustus signs to Lucifer his:

- a- House
- b- Money
- c- Horses
- d- Soule

Q15 - Who warns Faustus not to repent

- a- Mephistophilis
- b- Two angels
- c- An old man
- d- B & C

Q16 - What does Marlowe wants to say, when Mephistophilis punishes Robin and his friend Ralph for trying to make magic:

- a- Magic is harmless even when it gets in the wrong hands
- b- Magic can be harmful when it gets in the wrong hands
- c- Faustus dissatisfied with the limits of traditional forms of knowledge
- d- Mephistophilis dissatisfied with the limits of traditional forms of knowledge

Q17 - At the end of Doctor Faust play:

- a- Faustus repents
- b- Mephistophilis repents
- c- the devil carries Faustus off to hell
- d- The two angels carry Faustus off to hell

Lecture 12

Q1- Who are the Cavalier Poets

- a- Those who were against the royalist cause in the English Civil War
- b- Those who share a belief in loyalty to the monarch and are generally royalist in sympathy
- c- Those who did not participate in the royal idealisation of the relationship between Charles I and Henrietta Maria
- d- All True

Q2- "Elegy" is an example of:

- a- Occasional poetry
- b- Metaphysical poetry
- c- Shepherd poetry
- d- Religious poetry

Q3- 'country-house' poems, is an example of:

- a- Occasional poetry
- b- Religious poetry
- c- poems which celebrated particular places or buildings
- d- Metaphysical poetry

Q4- England's first poet to express impatience with the tediousness (boring) of country life

- a- William Shakespeare
- b- John Donne
- c- Robert Herrick
- d- Ben Jonson

Q5- What made Herrick poems gain retrospective poignancy?

- a- The King and his wife
- b- The Civil Wars
- c- The County-House
- d- B & C

Q6- The Cavalier poets were writing England's:

- a- Late verse about the society
- b- Second verse about the society
- c- First verse about the society
- d- All False

Q7- The poem is a response to a dress worn by:

- a- The Queen Henrietta Maria
- b- The poet's wife
- c- an imaginary woman called Henrietta Maria
- d- an imaginary woman called Julia

Q8- The poem emphasis is on:

- a- The beauty of the woman
- b- The look of the clothes
- c- The sound of the liquid
- d- The sound of the women

Q9- When the speaker says: "Then, then (me thinks) how sweetly flows." What gives a touch of realism to the sentiment?

- a- The repetition "then, then"
- b- The parenthetical remark (me thinks)
- c- The part "how sweetly flows"
- d- none of above

Q10 - The flow of Herrick words imitates:

- a- the flow of a liquid
- b- the flow of the women body
- c- the flow of a river
- d- the flow of the clothes

Q11- The noun (liquefaction) in the third line represents:

- a- the height of sensuality
- b- the sense of humor
- c- the cynicism
- d- the morality

Q12- How did the speaker note the liberated movement of Julia's body?

- a- with a gaze that is suddenly "cast" in Julia's direction
- b- with a gaze that is deliberately "cast" in Julia's direction
- c- with a gaze that is deliberately "cast" in the queen's direction
- d- All false

Q13- The speaker sees the woman's body as:

- a- flowing liquid
- b- moving silk
- c- glittering liquid
- d- All false

Q14- The poem is built around an image of:

- a- a woman named Julia wearing a free flowing liquid dress
- b- a man named Heric wearing a free flowing silk dress
- c- a woman named Julia wearing a free flowing silk dress
- d- a woman named Henrietta Maria wearing a free flowing silk dress

Q15- The metaphor in this poem is:

- a- The dress glitters or shines like jewels
- b- The movement of the dress is compared to flowing liquid
- c- The speaker remains consumed by the woman's "brave Vibration"
- d- A & B

Q16- Silk, a solid material, is compared to something liquid - this is called:

- a- Paradox
- b- Metaphor
- c- Assonance
- d- Consonance

Q17- The musical effect of vowel repetition, is called

- a- Paradox
- b- Allusion
- c- Assonance
- d- Consonance

Q18- The repetition of a consonant sound is called:

- a- Parable
- b- Metaphor
- c- Assonance
- d- Consonance

Q19- This poem is divided into:

- a- three stanzas each one is called couplet
- b- two stanzas each one is called couplet
- c- two stanzas each one is called triplet
- d- six stanzas each one is called sestet

Lecture 13

Q1- What helped to spread awareness of a new philosophy in the renaissance?

- a- Books
- b- Theater
- c- Cinema
- d- Radio

Q2- During the Middle Ages, scholars had been guided by the teachings of:

- a- The king
- b- The humanists
- c- The church
- d- The ancient philosophers

Q3- "Classics" mean:

- a- Books about the new philosophy
- b- The church teachings
- c- William Shakespeare's plays
- d- The writings of ancient Greece and Rome

Q4- why did humanists learn to read Greek and ancient Latin, and sought out manuscripts?

- a- to study the classics
- b- to fight Greece
- c- to write Latin sonnets
- d- to write ancient Latin plays

Q5- In the ancient writings of Rome, the emphasis was placed on:

- a- the church
- b- the Bible
- c- the religion
- d- All false

Q6- According to the secular, humanist idea:

- a- the church should not rule civic matters
- b- the church should guide only spiritual matters
- c- the church should not guide spiritual matters
- d- A & B

Q7- Which one of the following is not of the church teachings:

- a- the accumulation of wealth and worldly goods is disdained
- b- good citizens needed a good, well-rounded education
- c- education must be strong but limited
- d- moral and ethical behavior is dictated by scripture

Q8- Petrarch is most renowned for his poetry in:

- a- English
- b- Latin
- c- Greek
- d- Italian

Q9- Humanism was a distinct movement because:

- a- it broke from the medieval tradition of having pious religious motivation for creating art or works of literature
- b- it broke from creating art or works of literature for the medieval tradition of having pious religious motivation
- c- It follows the church teachings
- d- Its emphasis is on metaphysical matters

Q10- Unlike the Medieval Era, Renaissance people were concerned with:

- a- Religion, church and scripture
- b- money and the enjoyment of life and all its worldly pleasures
- c- politics, war and praising of the monarchs
- d- sports, history and chemistry

Q11- Humanist writers believed that _____ was the measure of all things and had unlimited potential

- a- the king
- b- the church
- c- the science
- d- **the man**

Q12 - Humanist writers sought to understand human nature through a study of classical writers such as:

- a- Petrarch and Wyatt
- b- **Plato and Aristotle**
- c- Shakespeare and Milton
- d- Henry Howard and John Donne

Q13- Humanists believed that the classical writers of Ancient Greece and Rome could teach important ideas about:

- a- Life
- b- Love
- c- Beauty
- d- **All True**

Q14- The revival of interest in the classical models of Greece and Rome was focused on:

- a- **literature and writing**
- b- science and education
- c- politics and war
- d- cooking and agriculture

Q15- During the Middle Ages in Western Europe, _____ was the language of the Church and the educated people

- a- English
- b- Italian
- c- **Latin**
- d- Greek

Q16- What does "Vernacular" mean?

- a- **the national languages of a country**
- b- the capital city of a country
- c- the ancient writings of a country
- d- the ruler of a country

Q17- who expressed in his writings the belief that there were no limits to what man could accomplish?

- a- **Giovanni Pico Della Mirandola**
- b- Francisco Petrarca
- c- Giovanni Boccaccio
- d- Baldassare Castiglione

Q18- The father of humanism

- a- Giovanni Pico Della Mirandola
- b- **Francisco Petrarca**
- c- Leonardo Bruni
- d- Giovanni Boccaccio

Q19- His work is considered to be the best prose of the Renaissance:

- a- Baldassare Castiglione
- b- **Giovanni Boccaccio**
- c- Giovanni Pico della Mirandola
- d- Leonardo Bruni

Q20 -The advent of humanism _____ the church dominance of written history

- a- **Ended**
- b- Started
- c- Continued
- d- started over

Q21- Humanists believed that _____ stimulated the creative powers of the individual

- a- Religion
- b- History
- c- Poetry
- d- **Education**

Q22- Humanists believe that the Renaissance man is proficient in _____ endeavors

- a- Theater & poetry
- b- astronomy & mathematics
- c- **intellectual & physical**
- d- religious & scriptural

Q23- Now, Humanism refers to the glorification of:

- a- God
- b- King
- c- Poetry
- d- **Man**

Q24- To the sixteenth century poet, love is a powerful force that creates happiness, and converts happiness to be sadness

- a- True
- b - **False**

Q25- In My Lute, Awake, Wyatt addresses love as:

- a- **Illness**
- b- Happiness
- c- Sadness
- d- force

Q26- Love painfully invaded the lives of the poets, but resulted in an eventual _____, even if it was at death

- a- sadness
- b- horror
- c- joy
- d- illness

Q27- Which type of love will leave a deep emotional attachment in our emotions

- a- our love to the pizza
- b- Our love to our spouses (wife or husband)
- c- Our love to our wealth and worldly goods
- d- Our love to our Kabsa

Q28 - traditional religious values coexisted with the new secular values; in fact, some of the most important Humanists, like Erasmus, were:

- a- Politicians
- b- Actors
- c- Churchmen
- d- Cavaliers

Q29- "Renaissance Man" refers to an individual who:

- a- possesses knowledge of and skill in many subject areas
- b- Possesses strong but limited knowledge
- c- Possesses religious knowledge
- d- All true

Q30- The major concern of Renaissance Humanists was:

- a- individual aspiration
- b- teaching people how to participate in and rule a society
- c- Both true
- d- Both false

Q31- perhaps the most important value the Humanists extracted from their studies of classical literature, history, and moral philosophy was:

- a- the social nature of humanity
- b- the religious nature of humanity
- c- the social nature of poetry
- d- the social nature of the monarchs

Q32- A common oversimplification of Humanism suggests that it gave renewed emphasis to

- a- The poetry instead of to the theater
- b- the history instead of to the present
- c- the otherworldly, spiritual life instead of to this world
- d- life in this world instead of to the otherworldly, spiritual life

Q33- Humanism represented a shift from

- a- the "active life" to the "contemplative life"
- b- the "contemplative life" to the "active life."
- c- Humanism to Renaissance
- d- the Classics to the metaphysicals

Q34- Humanism: an intellectual movement originating in renaissance Italy that encouraged the fresh study of:

- a- classical literature
- b- medieval literature
- c- English literature
- d- Italian literature

Q35- Humanism emphasized the importance of learning as a means of improving:

- a- the society
- b- the literature
- c- one's self
- d- classics

Lecture 14

Q1- The English 'country-house' poem was an invention of the early seventeenth century and is defined by

- a- its praise of country and its king
- b- its praise of a country-house estate and its (usually male) owner
- c- Building a "Country-House" and eating with its (usually male) owner
- d- Inviting the king to a feast in the "Country-House"

Q2- Country-House poetry is: in which poets (sometimes outrageously) flattered patrons in order to:

- a- sit beside the king in the feast
- b- give sponsorship and status from the praised
- c- gain sponsorship and status from the praised
- d- talk about sensitive nature and animals

Q3- many houses were built in the countryside as a display of

- a- Wealth
- b- Health
- c- Illness
- d- Liberty

Q4- The owner of a Country-House is considered as:

- a- a poor villager
- b- a lonely old man
- c- a professional poet
- d- a little king

Q5- Until the nineteenth century the dominating class were:

- a- the landowners
- b- the merchants
- c- the poets
- d- the fishermen

Q6- Who is the poet of the to Penshurst

- a- sir Robert Sidney
- b- Aemilia Lanyer
- c- Ben Jonson
- d- Mary Wroth

Q7- The poem of Ben Jonson tells us that Penshurst was not built to show off the wealth of its owners, and is far from ostentatious. And the reason perhaps is:

- a- to prevent peasants' resentment of lavish spending on luxuries by the wealthy
- b- the poet did not like the appearance of sir Sidney's country-house
- c- it is subtle criticism of other, more flamboyant residences
- d- A & C

Q8- of soyle, of ayre, of wood, of water: therein thou art fair

What does the poet want to say:

- a- Nature is beautiful and does not need decoration
- b- Nature is beautiful but needs more decoration
- c- The country-house is much beautiful than nature
- d- The country-house is built from soil, water and wood

Q9 - "At his great birth, where all the Muses met"

this line dispenses the stereotype (idea) that the village folks (people) are:

- a- Intelligent
- b- Unintelligent
- c- Brave
- d- generous

Q10 - Sir Philip Sidney was seen as the model of a Renaissance man because:

- a- he was a courtier and talented poet
- b- he was advisor and Cupbearer to the Queen
- c- he was a soldier
- d- All True

Q11- When Ben Jonson tells that: rabbits are waiting to be killed, and fish run into the net of a fisher man, he makes Penshurst sound like:

- a- Utopia
- b- Hell
- c- Troubling
- d- Boring

Q12- Mentioning the fig and walls could be an allusion to the story of Eden, and then Jonson wants to say that Penshurst:

- a- will stay forever
- b- will end in the some point in future
- c- will be full of fig on walls
- d- Sir Sidney is very generous

Q13- All people from all classes could join the feast. This displays aspect of:

- a- Communism
- b- Capitalism
- c- Communism and Capitalism
- d- Generosity

Q14- Due to Man's greedy nature

- a- Communism can only fail
- b- Capitalism can only fail
- c- Communism will always succeed
- d- A & B

Q15- The portrayal of the king as humble enough to dine at Penshurst with all classes of people flatters:

- a- Sir Philip Sidney
- b- The Dukes
- c- All classes of people
- d- The king

Q16- In the poem of Aemilia Lanyer:

- a- The nature is stronger than the humans
- b- The nature is at the mercy of humans
- c- Nature and humans are in equal power
- d- All True

Q17- The role of country house poems was

- a- to praise and flatter
- b- social criticism
- c- to gain sponsorship
- d- All true

Q18- The poems are effective as social criticism because:

- a- the criticism is obvious
- b- the criticism is not obvious
- c- usually people read country house poetry to be provided with political or social insights
- d- life in country-house is trouble-free

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منتديات التعليم عن بعد

Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?
Thou art more lovely and more temperate:
Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,
And summer's lease hath all too short a date:
Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines,
And often is his gold complexion dimm'd: 6
And every fair from fair sometime declines,
By chance, or nature's changing course un-
trimm'd;
But thy eternal summer shall not fade,
Nor lose possession of that fair thou ow'st,
Nor shall death brag thou wander'st in his
shade,
When in eternal lines to time thou grow'st; 12
So long as men can breathe, or eyes can see,
So long lives this, and this gives life to thee.

- Read the following sonnet by William Shakespeare
and then answer the questions below:

1. What does the poet mean by the expression "the eye of heaven"?

- a. Rain
- b. The sun**
- c. His beloved's eyes
- d. Clouds in the sky

2. The poet describes his beloved as being lovely and "temperate". Which of the following words means "temperate" more than the others?

- a. sober
- b. moderate**
- c. impatient
- d. angry

3. How many direct references does the poet make to summer throughout this sonnet?

- a. I
- b. II
- c. III
- d. none

الواجب الثاني

1. The Renaissance means :
 - a. the end of the Middle Ages.
 - b. the Early modern Times.
 - c. rebirth of Western learning and culture.
 - d. all these things.
2. The Renaissance first began in:
 - a. Germany.
 - b. Italy.
 - c. Britain.
 - d. Constantinople.
3. "The Passionate Shepherd to His Love" is an example of:
 - a. narrative poetry
 - b. lyric poetry
 - c. pastoral poetry
 - d. a sonnet

الواجب الثالث

Read the following (Sonnet no. 55) by Shakespeare and then answer the questions that follow.

Not marble, nor the gilded monuments
Of princes, shall outlive this powerful rhyme;
But you shall shine more bright in these contents
Than unswept stone, besmeared with sluttish time.

When wasteful war shall statues overturn,
And broils root out the work of masonry,
Nor Mars his sword nor war's quick fire shall burn
The living record of your memory.

'Gainst death and all-oblivious enmity
Shall you pace forth; your praise shall still find room
Even in the eyes of all posterity
That wear this world out to the ending doom.

So, till the judgment that yourself arise,
You live in this, and dwell in lovers' eyes.

1. Who is the speaker of this poem?

- c. the writer's lover
- b. a friend of the poet
- d. a lover and a poet
- a. William Shakespeare

2. To whom is the poem addressed (spoken)?

- c. the reader
- b. a beautiful but coy woman
- a. an idealized friend or lover of the speaker
- d. the dark lady

3. Which of the following best describes the theme of the poem?

- c. Memory lives on.
- a. War is wasteful and destructive.
- d. A poet can overcome death.
- b. Poetry and the memory of the person about whom this poem is written will outlast material things.

4. Which of the following best identifies the subject of sonnet 55?

- a. time and war
- b. the memory of the speaker's beloved
- d. death and love
- c. the immortality of lovers