

## English literature of the Renaissance 1434-1435

1- Which one of the following reasons contributed in using the Reformation?

A.The fall of al-Andalus

B.The discovery of America

C.Shakespeares drama

D. The greed and corruption of the Church

2.Who was Martin Luther and what did he do?

A. He was a German priest and he led the Reformation

B. He was a German king who led the Reformation

C. He was an English priest who led the Reformation

D. He was an English king who led the Reformation

3.What new religion was born in Europe as a result of the Reformation?

A.Catholicism

B.Presbyterianism

C.Atheism

D. Protestantism

4. 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

5. The negative effects of the Renaissance included.

A. The increase in the price of sugar

B. The increase in the power of the church

C. The slave trade and the destruction of Native American societies

D. The production of poor literature

6. What other important events can we compare the Renaissance to?

A. Armstrong landing on the moon

B. The Scientific and Industrial Revolutions

C. The invention of the car

D. The invention of the airplane

7. What new culture did the Renaissance bring?

A. Protestantism

**B. Humanism**

C. Catholicism

D. Judaism

8.The Humanist system of education was based on:

A. Technology and Physics

B. Foreign languages and art

C. History and Geography

**D. Classical literature and Latin**

9.Which two English universities flourished during the Renaissance?

**A. Oxford University and Cambridge University**

B.Leeds University and Essex University

C.Brighton University and London University

D.Kings College and Birmingham University

10.To improve their style ,Renaissance writers studied....

A. Shakespeare

B.Marlowe

C. Lord Byron

D. Cicero

11.To learn theories on poetry, Renaissance writers studied...

A. Aristotle and Horace

B. Plato and Aristotle

C. Shakespeare and Marlowe

D. Sophocles and Euripides

12.To learn rhetorical figures ,Renaissance writers studied..

A. Virgil and Quintilian

B. Plato and Aristotle

C. Shakespeare and Marlowe

D. Shakespeare and Euripides

13.To learn Drama ,Renaissance writers studied....

A. Shakespeare

B. Cicero

C. Plato

D. Seneca

14.To central aim of Renaissance education was to improve

- A. Communication
- B. Educate Kings and Princess
- C. Decrease unemployment

**D. Fluency in Latin and Public speaking skills**

15. What do we call the English that was spoken and written in the Renaissance?

A. Standard English

**B. Early Modern English**

C. Technical English

D. Colloquial English

16. English and other European languages were considered during the Renaissance.

A. Sophisticated languages

B. Poetic languages

C. Official languages

**D. Simple and rude languages**

17. What did Renaissance authors encourage writers to do to improve the English language?

A. To read Shakespeare and perform his plays

B. To read the Bible and become religious

C. To do exercises in grammar and syntax

D. To imitate classical syntax and borrow words from Latin

18. Poetry in Renaissance England was profoundly influenced by renewed interest in.

A. Paganism

B. Classical poetry

C. Philosophy

D. Linguistics

19. Pastoral poetry was considered during the Renaissance

A. The most prestigious form of poetry

B. The most philosophical form of poetry

C. The most foreign form of poetry

D. The humblest form of poetry

20. Epic poetry was considered during the Renaissance

A. The most prestigious form of poetry

B. The most philosophical form of poetry

C. The most foreign form of poetry

D.The humblest form of poetry

21.In the Renaissance, poetry was a very good skill to have for :

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

22.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

23.The Sonnet emerged in which European country?

A.Spain

B.England

C.France

D. Italy

24.Which poet made the Sonnet popular across Europe?

A. Petrarch

B. Shakespeare

C. Marlowe

D. John Donne

25. Who became the most famous sonnet writer in England?

A. Petrarch

**B. Shakespeare**

C. John Donne

D. John Milton

26. How many lines does the Sonnet have?

A. 8 lines

B. 20 lines

C. 10 lines

**D. 14 lines**

27. What were the first England plays about?

A. War stories

**B. Religious stories**

C. Love stories

D. Friendship stories

28. What kind of characters did Morality Plays put on stage?

A. Poor people

B. Rich people

**C. Abstract values**

D. None of the above

29. What name was given to the first generation of professional playwrights in England?

A. The Court wits

B. The Angry Playwrights

C. The English Playwrights

**D. The University Wits**



30 .Shakespeare's play Macbeth is:

A.A tragedy

B. A Comedy

C. A history

D. A tragicomedy

31.The plot in Macbeth centers around.

A. The assassination of a king

B. The assassination of an ambassador

C. The assassination of a general

D. The assassination of a wife

32. Who tells Macbeth a prophecy?

A. Three strange men

B. Three strange children

C. Three strange soldiers

D. Three strange women

33.Who plotted with Macbeth the murder of the king?

A. His Cousin

B. His son

C. His wife

D. His friend

34.What is a soliloquy?

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 loud

35. The technique of Soliloquy was most successful and effective in:

A. English Renaissance drama

B. French Renaissance Drama

C. Italian Renaissance Drama

D. Spanish Renaissance Drama

36. Who in the end becomes king in the Shakespeare's play Macbeth?

A. Macbeth

B. Lady Macbeth

C. Malcolm

D. Macduff

37. Whose head does Macduff bring to Malcolm in the end of Shakespeare

A. Lady Macbeth's head

B. Macbeth's head

C. The king's head

D. All of the above

38. What did the Cavalier Poets do in the English civil war?

A. They opposed the king

B. They supported the king

C. They did not take part in the English civil war

D. They opposed the civil war

39. Which literary figure did the Cavalier Poets follow?

A. Homer

B. Shakespeare

C. Petrarch

### D. Ben Jonson

40. What did the Cavalier poets idealize?

#### A. The Monarch

B. The Prince Minister

C. The people

D. Success and fame

41. The poems "The Passionate Shepherd to his Love" was written by:

A. Homer

B. Virgil

### C. Christopher Marlowe

D. Walter Raleigh

42. The poems "The Nymph's Reply to the Shepherd" was written by:

A. Homer

B. Virgil

C. Christopher Marlowe

### D. Walter Raleigh

43. The Passionate Shepherd to his Love is about:

#### A. A shepherd expressing love to his maiden

B. A shepherd who can't find someone to love

C. A shepherd friendship with his neighbor

D. A shepherd's love for his country

44. What does the Latin expression "Carpe diem" mean?

#### A. A Seize the day

B. Seek wealth

C. Seek love

D. Seek power

45. The Metaphysical poets became famous for their:

A. Vulgar use of language

B. Use of Latin

C. Correct use of language

**D. Clever use of language**

46. The most famous metaphysical poet was:

A. William Shakespeare

B. John Milton

C. Andrew Marvell

**D. John Donne**

**DONE BY : Oя•FájR & RESANNE JOEY**

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