أسئلة مادة الأدب وعصر النهضة لعام ١٤٣٨هـ (ترجمة - نافع/ Nafa1980)) جزيل الشكر (مطرابن السماء، مجرد عابر، M)

In the Renaissance, Pastoral poetry was considered صر النهضة، أعتبر الشعر الرعوي على أنه :	<u>्</u> (।
The most prestigious form of poetry The humblest form of poetry – أكثر أشكال الشعر تواضعاً A weak form of poetry The most popular form of poetry	
In the Renaissance, epic poetry was considered صرالنهضة، أعتبر الشعر الملحمي على أنه	۲ <u>ة</u> (۲
The most prestigious form of poetry – أكثر أشكال الشعر رقياً The humblest form of poetry A weak form of poetry The most popular form of poetry	
ـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	(٣
The most prestigious form of poetry The humblest form of poetry A weak form of poetry The most popular form of poetry – أكثر أشكال الشعر شعبية	

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Italy was considered the home of which form of poetry
                                       اعتبرت إيطاليا موطنا لأى شكل من أشكال الشعر
                                                                                  ( ٤
The epic
السونيت - The sonnet
The pastoral
Metaphysical poetry
Petrarch was credited for popularizing which form of poetry Europe
                              كان الفضل لبيترارك لتعميم أي شكل من أشكال الشعر أوروبا
The epic
السونيت - The sonnet
The pastoral
Metaphysical poetry
the Renaissance poetry was a very good skill to have for
                                           كان شعر النهضة مهارة جيدة جدا تملكها ك
people who liked to travel
people who were religious
people who wanted to become businessmen
الناس الذين لديهم طموحات سياسية      people who had political ambitions
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The sonnets were generally composed in	n sequences cycles وكانت السوناتات تتألف عموماً في تسلسل دورات	(v
A hundred or more – مائة أو أكثر A thousand or more Twenty or more Ten or more		
sonnets were addressed	السوناتات وجهت إلى :	(^
To the poet's imaginary and cruel lady – To the poet's imaginary and cruel neighbors to the poet's imaginary and cruel king To the poet's imaginary and cruel teacher	oor	
the finest of all English sonnets are Shakespeare's – شکسبیر Milton's Spencer Petrarch's	الأرقى في جميع السوناتات الأنجليزية	(4

Were Elizabethan plays published first or performed first هل كانت المسرحيات الأيلزابيثية تنشر أولا أم تؤدى ؟ They were published first and then they were performied تؤدى أولاً ثم بعد ذلك تنشر - They were performed first and then they were published They were performed and published at the same time They were published and rarely performed The sonnet can be thematically divided into two sections. The first raises a problem, and the second one يمكن تقسيم سونيت موضوعيا إلى قسمين. الأول يثير مشكلة، والثانية Compares it to another problem بقدم حلاً - Offers a solution Is a love letter Is a prayer "Which poets were famous for using "conceits," "paradoxes fetched imagery من هم الشعراء الذين اشتهروا باستعمال "الخيال "، "المفارقات التي جلبت الصور"؟ (17 The Pastoral poets The Country House poets .The Cavalier Poets الشعراء المنتافيزيقيين - The Metaphysical poets

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A Valediction: Forbidding Mourning is considered:
                                                       الوهن: يعتبر الحداد المنوع:
                                                                               (14
An epic poem
قصيدة ميتافيزيقية – A metaphysical poem
A sonnet
A pastoral poem
What do you call a contradiction that proves to be true?
                                           ماذا نسمى التناقض الذي يثبت أنه صحيح؟
A metaphor
A metonymy
مفارقة - A paradox
An irony
Soliloquy is:
                                                                   ١٥) المناجاه هي:
مونولوج الذي تبدو فيه الشخصية أنها تفكر بصوت عال - A monologue in which the character
appears to be thinking out loud
A monologue in which the character speaks to the audience
A monologue in prose
A monologue in verse
In which genre of Renaissance Literature did Soliloquy become a successful
Technique
                              في أي نوع من أدب عصر النهضة أصبحت المناجاه تقنية ناجحه
                                                                                (17
Poetry
Prose
Short story
الدراما – drama
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Abstract values were characters in	كانت القيم المجردة من الأحرف في	(14
The first English plays – أول المسرحيات الإنجليزية The first English poems The first English novels The first English short stories		
The first English plays were performed	تم تنفيذ أول مسرحيات الإنجليزية	(14
in the church – الكنيسة in the street in the court in people's homes		
Who were the University Wits ?	من هم أذكياء الجامعة ؟	(14
Bright students in English Universities – The first generation of professional English poets The first generation of professional – رفين البارعين English playwrights The first generation of English Humanists –		ا ڈ – –

A metaphor that builds an analogy between two things or situations not naturally or usually, or usually comparable is called
٢٠) الاستعارة التي تبنى قياسا بين أمرين أو حالات غير طبيعية أو إعتيادية ، أو عادة ما تكون قابلة للمقارنة:
Conceit – وهم / خيال
Contrast
Metonymy
Mixed metaphor
The most profound influence on English Renaissance Poetry was
٢١) الأكثر تأثيرا وعمقا على شعر عصر النهضة الإنجليزية كان:
Christian Madiaval noatry
Christian Medieval poetry The Bible
Classical poetry – الشعر الكلاسيكي
Classical philosophy
Which group of poets became famous for using clever and witty language?
The Country House poets
The Cavalier poets
The Metaphysical poets – الشعراء الميتافيزيقيين
The Pastoral poets

What did the three strange women tell Macbeth? ماذا قالت النساء الغريبات الثلاث لماكبث؟ (74 A secret نبوءة – A prophecy A riddel The horoscope A Paradox is a contradiction that المفارقة هو التناقض الذي: (7 2 Somehow proves unfitting or untrue بطريقة أو بأخرى يُثبت المناسب أو صحيح - Somehow proves fitting or true Somehow proves to be exaggerated Somehow proves to be a lie 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 تعنى الإنسانية أن مسألة هامة عن الحياة والموت الخير والشر، والسياسة والحكومة، توقفت عن الحديث على وجه الحصر من وجهة نظر الكنيسة، وبدأ يجري الحديث من وجهة نظر: Businessmen **Explorers** Writers المخلوق البشرى البسيط - Simple human beings

Humanists provided European kings and princes with what the church could not provide ٢٦) زود الإنسانيون (المتحضرون) ملوك أوروبا وأمراءها بما لم تستطيع الكنسية أن تزودهم به A religious education A secular education – التعليم العلماني A free education A military education :The invention of printing during the Renaissance made it easier to اختراع الطباعة خلال عصر النهضة جعل من الأسهل: (7 7 Print books with pictures Print forbidden books طباعة الكتب وفتح الجامعات - Print books and open universities Provide employment for youth At the heart of the Humanist system of education was ٢٨) في قلب النظام الإنساني للتعليم كان: Technology and physics Foreign Languages and art History and geography الأدب الكلاسيكي واللاتينية - Classical Literature and Latin :In the 16th century, poetry was a literary genre closely associated with في القرن السادس عشر، كان الشعر نوعا أدبيا يرتبط ارتباطا وثيقا بما يلى: (۲9 Average people The universities

البلاط الملكي - The royal court

The French

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On his Blindness" is a poem in which the author talks about"
                                         "عن عميه" هي قصيدة يتحدث فيها المؤلف عن:
                                                                                (4.
Regaining his sight
فقدانه لبصره – Loosing his sight
Seeing through his heart
Seeing through other peoples eyes
On his Blindness" is"
                                                                "على عميه" هي :
An epic poem
A pastoral poem
A metaphysical poem
السونيت – A sonnet
Shakespeare's play Macbeth is
                                                     مسرحية شكسبير ماكبث هي :
تراجیدیا / مأساه - A tragedy
A comedy
A history
A tragicomedy
Shakespeare's play Macbeth is about
                                                 مسرحية شكسبير ماكبث هي حول:
اغتیال الملک     The assassination of king
The assassination of an ambassador
The assassination of a general
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The assassination of a wife

Macbeth plots to kill the king with the help of	تآمر ماكبث لقتل الملك بمساعدة :	(٣٤
His brother His wife – زوجته His son		
His uncle		
Pastoral poetry in the Renaissance was concern	ed with the lives of	
عنيا بحياة:	الشعر الرعوي في عصر النهضة كان ما	(40
Poets kings Soldiers Shepherds – الرعاه		
The tithe was :	العُشركان:	(٣٦)
The 1/5 of produce that people had to give to the 1/10 of produce that rich people had to give to the 1/10 of produce that rich people had to give to the Church 2 1/10 The 1/10 of produce that rich people had to give to the 1/10 of produce that rich people had to give 1/10.	e to poor people e – الأغنياء كان لإعطاء للكنيسة	عشر إ ن - ـ

Reformation was caused by :	كان الإصلاح بسبب:	(**
The greed corruption and absenteeism of the Catholic Church الكاثيوليكية The greed corruption and absenteeism of the Protestant Ch The greed corruption and absenteeism of the Calvinist Chur The greed corruption and absenteeism of the Lutheran Chur	الجشع والتغييب للكنسية urch ch	الفساد و ا
The person most credited for launching the Reformation was	,	(٣٨
An English king called Henry VIII A French priest called John Calvin German priest called Martin Luther – اهن ألماني يدعى مارتن لوثر An explorer called Columbus	-	
what new religion was born in Europe as result of the Refor الإصلاح؟ Calvinism Catholicism Protestantism – البروتستانتية Atheism		(٣٩

The Renaissance was not all positive, and historians cite among its negative Contributions:

٤٠) عصر النهضة لم يكن كله إيجابياً ، والمؤرخين استشهدوا من خلال الإسهامات السلبية :

Violations in human right

The division of Europe

The spread of Atheism

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

Vasco Da Gama was:

٤١) فاسكو دا غاما كان:

A French writer An English king A Spanish explorer

مستكشف برتغائي - A Portuguese explorer

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 :

21) سمحت الرحلات البحرية والاستكشافات الأوربيين للسيطرة على الطرق التجارية وإنشاء مستعمرات في الأمريكتين. التجارة العالمية، ونتيجة لذلك، تحولت من البحرالابيض المتوسط إلى:

The Red sea

The Nile River

The INDIAN Ocean

المحيط الأطلسي - The Atlantic Ocean

The Renaissance did not only bring a new religion to Europe, It also brought a new culture. This new culture is called

٤٣) عصر النهضة لم تجلب سوى دين جديد الأوروبا، كما جلبت ثقافة جديدة. وتسمى هذه الثقافة الجديدة

Realism

Calvinism

الإنسانية – Humanism

Paganism

Humanist education was primarily based on the study of

٤٤) وكان التعليم الإنساني يستند في المقام الأول إلى دراسة:

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

الأدب اللاتيني والكلاسيكي - Latin and Classical Literature

England built two universities in the Renaissance that became famous

٤٥) بنت (أنشأت) إنجلترا جامعتين في عصر النهضة والتي أصبحت مشهورة

London and Leeds Universities Kings College and Birmingham University Brighton and Leeds Universities

جامعة أكسفورد وكامبريدج — Oxford and Cambridge Universities

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Renaissance writers studied Cicero most to:
                                               درس كتاب النهضة Cicero أكثر ل:
Learn the theory of poetry
Learn rhetorical figures
learn Drama
تحسين أسلوبهم | Improve their style
Renaissance writers studied Aristotle and Horace most to:
                                           درس كتاب النهضة أرسطو و هوراس أكثر:
تعلم نظرية الشعر - Learn the theory of poetry
Learn rhetorical figures
learn Drama
Improve their style
 Renaissance writers studied Virgil and Quintilian most to:
                                       درس كتاب النهضة فيرجيل و كوينتيليان أكثر:
Learn the theory of poetry
تعلم الشخصيات البلاغية - Learn rhetorical figures
learn Drama
Improve their style
Renaissance writers studied Seneca most to:
                                                  درست كتاب النهضة سينيكا أكثر:
Learn the theory of poetry
Learn rhetorical figures
تعلم الدراما – learn Drama
Improve their style
```

Many schools and colleges were built in the Renaissance, but this education system aimed primarily at :

٥٠) تم بناء 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

Improving fluency in Latin and - تحسين الطلاقة في اللغة اللاتينية والمهارات التحدث أمام الجمهور public speaking skills


