

عصر النهضة من المحاضرة الأولى الى الرابعة عشر على شكل اساله... أدب (ممكن الجواب ينقلب سؤال والعكس صحيح انتبهوا لهذي النقطة اثناء المذاكرة)

#المحاضرة الأولى

The invention of printing during the Renaissance made it easier to:

- \ print book with pictures
- ⁷ print forbidden books
- Tprint books and open universities وفتح الجامعات Tprint books and open universities طباعة الكتب وفتح
- [€] provide employment for youth

The tithe was:

العُشر كان:

- the 1/5 of produce that people had to give to the Church.
- -Ythe 1/10 of produce that rich people had to give to the Poor people.
- Tthe 1/10 of produuce that rich people had to give to the Church. □
- - \pm the 1/10 of produuce that rich people had to give to the King.

Reformation was caused by:

- ¹the greed corruption and absenteeism of the Catholic Church□.
- ^Ythe greed corruption and absenteeism of the Calvinist Church.
- Tthe greed corruption and absenteeism of the Protestant Church .
- the greed corruption and absenteeism of the Lutheran Church.



The person most credited for launching the Reformation was:

- \an English king called Henry VIII
- -Ya French priest called John Calvin.
- Ta German priest called Martin Luther □.
- [£] an Explorer called Columbus.

What new religion was born in Europe as result of the Reformation:

- \ Calvinism
- -YCatholicism
- -^TAtheism
- [€] Protestantism 🛘

What was the mean reason behind the Reformation:

- \the greed and corruption of the governments.
- - Υ the greed and corruption of the church \square .
- "the greed and corruption of the aristocracy.

The Tithe was:



- \ a tax that forced people to give one-fifth of their produce to the Church.
- Ya tax that forced people to give one-fifth of their produce to the governments.
- "a tax that forced people to give one-tenth of their produce to the Church. عشر إنتاجهم للكنيسة أجبرت الناس على إعطاء عُشر إنتاجهم للكنيسة. "□.
- $-\xi$ a tax that forced people to give one-tenth of their produce to the governments.

The Reformation was:

كان الإصلاح

- \a political event that had religious consequences.
- Ya religious event that had political consequences □.
- Ta scientific event that had political consequences.
- £ a cultural event that had scientific consequences.

كان الاصلاح:

١-حدث سياسي له عواقب الدينية.

٢- حدث ديني له عواقب سياسية.

٣ - حدث علمي له عواقب سياسية.

٤ - حدث ثقافي له عواقب علمية.

The greed corruption and absenteeism of the church led to:..

- \the Reformation□
- Tthe Scientific Revolution
- "the Puritan Revolution
- [€]the discovery of America

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In Praise of Fally was written by:

- كاتب "مديح الحماقه" هو:
- -\ Martin Luther
- -YJohn Calvin
- □ دیسدروس ایراسمسTDesiderius Erasmus
- [¿]Shakespeare

John Calvin was:

- كان جون كالفن:
- \a German priest who led the Reformation.
- -Ya French priest who led the Reformation.
- Ta Swiss priest who led the Reformation.
- [£] an English priest who led the Reformation.
- ٢-كاهن "قس" فرنسي قاد الإصلاح.

Movable type is:

- من النوع القابل للحركه:
- \a navigation tool
- -Ya paper factory
- Ta university press
- ٤ -الطباعة Printing ٤ -الطباعة

The 95 theses summarized his criticisms of Church:

لخصت الأطروحات الـ٩٥ انتقاداته للكنيسة



- \ Ulrich Zwingli
- [↑]Desiderius Erasmus
- -[™]Martin Luther □
- [€] John Calvin

Lutheranism:

- اللوثريه:
- -\Ulrich Zwingli
- Y Desiderius Erasmus
- TJohn Calvin
- [£] Martin Luther □

Calvinism:

- الكالفنيه:
- \ Ulrich Zwingli
- Y Desiderius Erasmus
- -[™]John Calvin□
- [€] Martin Luther

What other important events can we compare Renaissance to ?

- -\armstrong landing on the moon.
- . Tthe Scientific and industrial Revolutions ٢-الثوره العلميه والصناعيه
- "the invention of the car
- [€] the invention of the airplane.



#المحاضرة الثانية

The negative effects of the Renassance included:

الآثار السلبيه لعصر النهضه شملت:

- \the slave trade and the destruction of Native American societies \(\Bar{\pi} \).
- Tthe increase in the price of sugar.
- "thr increase in the power of the Church.
- the production of poor literature.

١- تجارة الرقيق وتدمير المجتمعات الأمريكية الأصلية

Vasco Da Gams was:

كان فاسكو دا غاما:

- -\a French writer
- -Yan English king
- Ta Spanish explorer
- [£]a Portuguese explorer□

٤ - مستكشف برتغالي

Sea voyages and explorations allowed Europeans to take over trade routes and establish colonies in the Americas . World trade , as result , shifted from the Mediterranean sea :

سمحت الرحلات البحريه والاستكشافات الأوروبيين للسيطره على الطرق التجاريه وانشاء المستعمرات في الأمريكيتين. التجاره العالميه، ونتيجة لذلك، تحولت من البحر الأبيض المستعمرات في الأمريكيتين.

- \The Red sea
- The Nile River
- -The Indian Ocean



□ المحيط الأطلسيThe Atlantic Ocean المحيط الأطلس

As a result of the Reformation and European exploration, world>shifted from:

- \ China to India
- ¹ India to Europe
- -The Mediterranean to the North sea
- [₹]The Mediterranean to the Atlantic□

Vasco Da Gama was:

- كان فاسكو دا غاما:
- \the first European to reach America by sea
- Tthe first European to reach India by sea □.
- "the first European to reach China by sea
- the first European to reach Russia by sea

Trade and exploration were important for the development of Renaissance cultures becase:

- ¹they produced wealth and limited the power of the church □
- Tthey allowed writers to travel and explore new countries and peoples
- "they allowed the construction of theartes and the publication of books
- they created a reading public



Accidentally found America:

عثر أمريكا بطريق الخطأ:

- \ Fredinand Magellan
- YSamuel de Champlain
- TChristopher Columbus کولومبس TChristopher Columbus
- [¿]Vasco da gama

#المحاضرة الثالثة

Italy was considered the home of which form of poetry:

- \the epic
- ^۲the 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
- [↑]the sonnet □
- "the pastoral
- [€] metaphysical poetry

Humanism mean 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:

تعني الإنسانيه ان مسأله هامه عن الحياه والموت الخير والشر والسياسه والحكومه ، توقفت عن الحديث على وجه الحصر من وجهة نظر الكنيسه، وبدأ يجري الحديث من وجهة نظر:

- \ Businessmen
- -YExplorers
- -۳Writers
- ☐ ٤-المخلوق البشري البسيطSimple human beings-

Humanists provided European kings and princes with what the church could not provide:

زود الإنسانيون ملوك اوروبا وامراءها بما لم تستطع الكنيسه ان تزودهم به:

- \a religious education
- Ta secular education التعليم العلماني Ta secular education
- ^ra free education
- ₹a military education

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

عصر النهضه لم تجلب سوى دين جديد لأوروبا، كما جلبت ثقافه جديده وتسمى هذه الثقافه الجديده:

- \ Realism
- Y Cavinism
- □ ۳-الانسانيه ٣Humanism-
- [€] Paganism

Renaissance education was based primarily on:

- يعتمد التعليم في عصر النهضة في المقام الأول على:
- \ Math and medical science



- TLatin and Classical Literature الأدب اللاتيني والكلاسيكي
- -۳Foreign language
- [€] Management and politics

The home of the Petrarchan sonnet was:

- -\Francy
- -YEngland
- -۳Spain
- -٤ الطالي٤ □

Humanism was:

كانت الإنسانيه:

- 1 the new religion that Renaissance brought to Europe
- Tthe new religion that Renaissance brought to America
- - $^{\mbox{"}}$ the new culture that Renaissance brought to Europe \Box
- [£] the new culture that Renaissance brought to America

٣-الثقافة الجديدة التي جلبت عصر النهضة لأوروبا

The Renaissance is a landmark in world history comparable to:

- □ ١-الثورات العلميه والصناعيه ١The Scientific and industrial Revolutions
- The Bolshevik Revolution
- The French Revolution
- [€]The American Revolution



What is the name of the new culture that the Renaissance brought:

- ماهو اسم الثقافه الجديده التي جابتها النهضه:
- -\Protestantism
- ^YThe Reformation
- *Calvinism
- ك الإنسانيه Humanism الإنسانيه الإنسانيه

Which European country is considered the home of sonnet :

- -\Ireland
- YPortugal
- "England
- ۵-ايطالي٤ ايطالع-٤ ا

Classical literature and Latin were central:..

- −۱ In the humanist system of education الانساني للتعليم التعليم النظام الانساني التعليم
- ^YIn Renaissance econmy
- "In Renaissance politics
- [£] In Renaissance science

Humansim emerged first the home of the Roman Empire and the Latin language, which is:..

- ۱ الطاليه ۱ الطاليه
- -YEngland
- -\mathbb{F}Romania



- [€] France

The of humanist eduction was:

- \ English and German
- -YLatin and classical literature الأدب اللاتيني والكلاسيكي
- "History and Politics

In England the renaissance became associated with the the establishment of universities that eventually became famous these universities are..

- \ London and leeds Universities
- YKing's College and Birmingham University
- "Brighton and leeds Universities
- اع -جامعتي او کسفور د و کامبر دج Oxford and Cambridge Universities ٤- ا

Who was the most famous sonneteer in Europe:

- \ Vasco da gama
- □ بيترارك Petrarch-
- "Shakespeare



-٤Marlow

#المحاضرة الرابعة

In the Renaissance, sonnet poetry was considered:

- في عصر النهضه أعتبر شعر السونييت على أنه:
- The most prestigious form of poetry
- The humblest form of poetry
- -TA weak form of poetry
- ا عُـأكثر أشكال الشعر شعبيه The most popular form of poetry-

At the heart of the Humanist system of education was:

- \Technology and physics
- YForeign Language and art
- "History and geography
- الأدب الكلاسيكي واللاتينيه Classical Literature and Latin؛ الأدب الكلاسيكي

Humanist eduction was primarily based on the study of:

- وكان التعليم الإنساني يستند في المقام الأول الى :
- ا Latin and Classical Literature الأدب اللاتيني والكلاسيكي
- YShakespeare and English language
- Fenglish and German
- [£] English and Spanish Literatures

England built two universities in the Renaissance that became famous:



انشأت انجلترا جامعتين في عصر النهضه والتي اصبحت مشهوره:

- \ London and Leeds Universities
- ^Y Kings College and Birmingham

Universities

- TOxford and Cambridge Universities حجامعة أكسفورد وكامبردج
- [€] Brighton and Leeds Universities

Renaissance writers studied Cicero most to:

:_1

- \ Learn the theory of poetry
- -YLearn rhetorical figures
- -۳learn Drama
- اع-تحسين أسلوبهمImprove their style-٤

Renaissance writers studied Aristotle and Horace most to:

أكثر لـ:

- Learn the theory of poetry احتعلم نظرية الشعر
- YLearn rhetorical figures
- -۳learn Drama
- [€] Improve their style

Renaissance writers studied Virgil and Quintilian most to:

- \ Learn the theory of

poetry



- -YLearn rhetorical figures الأرقام البلاغيه
- -^rlearn Drama
- [€] improve their style

Renaissance writers studied Seneca most to:

- \Learn the theory of poetry
- YLearn rhetorical figures
- □٣-تعلم الدراماTlearn Drama-
- [£] prove their style.

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

- Improving fluency in English and in Renaissance drama
- YImproving fluency European Languages
- "Improving fluency in Greek and Islamic literature
- اللغه اللاتينيه الطلاقه في Improving fluency in Latin and public speaking skills اللغه اللاتينيه

Elizabethan plays were often puplished :...

- \before they were performed
- -۲after they were performed ان تم تنفيذها
- "only if they were performed



- € were never published

Which languages were considred rude and unsophisticated in the Renaissance :

- في عصر النهضه:
- \ Latin and Greek
- TEuropean languages اللغات الأوروبيه
- **Arabic and African languages
- [€] Italian and Spanish

Renaissance writers studied ... most for style:

- \ Seneca
- YHorace
- ۵-۳Cicero سیسیرو
- [¿]Quintilian

Renaissance writers studied ... most for the theory of poetry:

- \ Plato and Aristotle
- □ ۲-ارسطو و هوراس Aristotle and Horac-
- "Virgil and Quintilian
- ¿Cicero and Longinus

Renaissance writers studied ... most for the rhetorical figures:



درس كتاب عصر النهضة ... معظمهم في الشخصيات البلاغية:

- \ Plato and Aristotle
- -YAristotle and Horac
- ۳-فیرجل و کوینتلین۳Virgil and Quintilian-
- [€]Cicero and Longinus

Renaissance writers studied ... most for Drama:

- \ Plato and Aristotle
- -YAristotle and Horac
- "Virgil and Quintilian
- اع -سينيكا و سوفوكليس٤Seneca and Sophocles-٤

Improving fluency in latin and developing public speaking skills were the aims of :

- □ ا-أدب عصر النهضه Renaissance literature النهضة
- -YRenaissance science
- "Renaissance religion
- [€]Renaissance linguistiques

Early modern English is the language that was spoken in:..

- The ancient world
- The Medieval period
- -The modern period



النهضه The Renaissance-النهضه النهضة

Humanists contributed greatly to the development of:

- ساهم الإنسانيون بشكل كبير في تطوير:
- \ Religous schools
- -YLaw school
- □٣-مدرسة القواعدTGrammar School-
- [£] Private school

The English that was spoken and written in the Renaissance .. English that we speak and write today:

- الإنجليزيه المبكره الحديثه Early modern English الإنجليزيه المبكره
- YStandard English
- -Technical English
- [¿]Colloquial English

To improve English language authors advised:

- لتحسين اللغه الانجليزيه نصح الكُّتاب:
- The reading of Shakspeare
- The reading of grammar
- The reading of the bible
- اع-محاكاة او تقليد تراكيب الجمل اللاتينيه The imitation of Latin syntax ا

What do we call the English that was spoken and written in the Renaissance:



ماذا نسمى اللغة الإنجليزية التي قيلت وكُتبت في عصر النهضة:

- \Standard English
- YEarly Modern English المبكره الحديثه المبكره الحديث
- -Technical English
- ¿Colloquial English

English and other Eurprean language were considred during the Renaissance:

- \ Sophisticated languages
- YPoetic languages
- **Official languages
- اع لغات بسيطه و دنيئه Simple and rude languages الكادلة المنابعة عنائلة المنابعة المنابعة

Poetry in Renaissance England was profoundly influenced by renewed interest in :

- ¹ Paganism
- -۲ Classical poetry الشعر الكلاسيكي
- "Philosophy
- [€] Linguistics

#المحاضرة_الخامسة

In the Renaissance, Pastroral poetry was considered:

- The most prestigious form of poetry
- -۲The humblest form of poetry تواضعاً ۲−اکثر اشکال الشعر تواضعاً



- TA weak form of poetry
- [₹]The most popular form of poetry

In the Renaissance, epic poetry was considered:

- في عصر النهضه أعتبر الشعر الملحمي على أنه:
- The most prestigious form of poetry ا-أكثر أشكال الشعر رقياً ١ المعر رقياً
- The humblest form of poetry
- TA weak form of poetry
- [₹]The most popular form of poetry

In the Renaissance, sonnet poetry was considered:

- في عصر النهضه أعتبر شعر السونيت على أنه:
- \The most prestigious form of poetry
- ^TThe humblest form of poetry
- TA weak form of poetry
- ا اكثر اشكال الشعر شعبيه The most popular form of poetry- اكثر اشكال الشعر عبيه المعالى الشعر عبيه المعالى الشعر

The Renaissance poetry was a very good skill to have for:

- \people who liked to travel
- ⁷people who were religious
- "people who wanted to become businessmen
- □٤-الناس الذين لديهم طموحات سياسيه people who had political ambitions- الناس الذين لديهم طموحات الماسية

The sonnets were generally composed in sequences cycles:



- □ ا مائة وأكثر la hundred or more ا
- -Ya thousand or more
- "twenty or more
- [£]ten or more

Sonnets were addressed:

السوناتات وجهت الى:

- الى خيال الشاعر و سيدة قاسيه اto the poet's imaginary and cruel lady-
- ⁷ to the poet's imaginary and cruel neighbor
- "to the poet's imaginary and cruel king
- to the poet's imaginary and cruel teacher

The finest of all English sonnets are:

الأرقى في جميع السوناتات الانجليزيه:

- \ Milton's
- -YSpencer
- _۳Shakespeare's شکسبیر_۳_
- [€] Petrarch's

The sonnet can be thematically divided into two sections. The first raises a problem, and the second one:

- \ Compares it to another problem
- -۲Offers a solution الا-يقدم حلاً
- "is a love letter
- [€] is a prayer



The most profound influence on English Renaissance Poetry was:

- \ Christian Medieval poetry
- The bible
- □٣-الشعر الكلاسيكي Classical poetry-
- [€] Classical philosophy

In the 16th century ,poetry was a litrary genre closely associated with:

- أدبياً يرتبط إرتباطاً وثيقاً مع:
- -\average people
- Tthe universities
- -Tthe royal court البلاط الملكي-The royal court
- [€] the french

Pastoral poetry in the Renaissance was concerned with lives of:

- -\Poets
- -YKings
- "Soldiers
- ☐٤-الرعاهShpherds-

Renaissance poetry was written mostly about royal courts or for royal courts because :

- \ Royal courts functioned as universities
- YPoets were patriotic



- Reading poetry allowed poets to visit the courts
- -٤ Poets were paid by king and princes قِبل الملك كانه يتم الدفع للشعراء من قِبل الملك والأمراء

The home of the Petrarchan sonnet was :..

- كان بيت السوناته البيتراركيه
- \Italy□
- -YFrance
- "Spain
- [£] England

The home of the Shakespearean sonnet was :..

- -\Italy
- -YFrance
- -۳Spain
- [¿]England□

Which Renaissance poet is credited for popularizing the sonnet across Europe :

الى اي شاعر في عصر النهضة يرجع الفضل بتعميم السوناتة عبر أوروبا:

- \John Milton
- -YJohn Done
- □ بيتراركPetrarch-
- [¿]Shakespeare

The first part of the Petrarchan poem is called:



الجزء الأول من القصيدة البيتراركيه يسمى:

- \ the introduction
- □ ٢-الأوكتاف (الجواب) وهو مجموعة الأبيات الثمانيه ٢the octave-
- -Tthe sestet
- -£the conclusion

The second part of the Petrarchan poem is called:

- \ the introduction
- ¹the octave
- (مجموعة الابيات السداسيه) sestet □ sestet-
- -£the conclusion

Which form of poetry in the Renaissance was concerned with the live of shepherds:

أي شكل من أشكال الشعر في عصر النهضة كان يهتم بحياة الرعاة:

- \ Country House pomes
- YSonnets
- Pastrol poetry الشعر الرعوي Pastrol poetry
- [£]Epic poetry

The purpose of Renaissance poetry was:

- To teach and to please المتدريس والإمتاع To teach and to please
- ^TTo show off and to make money
- To educate and to please
- [€]To educate the peasants



Which form of poetry is said to have produced over three hundreds thousands poems in the 16th century:

أي شكل من أشكال الشعر قيل أنه قد أنتج أكثر من ثلاثمائة ألف قصيدة في القرن السادس عشر:

- \ Epic poetry
- YPastoral poetry
- -The Sonnet□
- [€] Metaphyscal poetry

Much of Renaissance poetry is about royal courts because:

- \ Renaissance poets were royalists
- Renaissance poets did not have freedom of speech
- -TRenaissance poets were funded by courts عصر النهضة عصر النهضة من قبل البلاط الملكي من قبل البلاط الملكي
- ¿Renaissance poets were not mterested in life outside the courts

The sonnet was made popular across Europe by:

- -¹Shakespeare□
- YPetrarch
- Marlowe
- [€] Donne

Which gener of Renaissance poetry has 14 lines:



أي نوع من شعر عصر النهضة لديه ١٤ سطرًا:

- The Metaphysical poem
- The Epic poem
- -۳The Pastoral
- [£]The Sonnet□

"The Virgilian Wheel" referred to Renaissance poets who:

- began their career as writers of epic poetry and worked their way up to the pastoral
- $^{\Upsilon}$ began their career as writers of pastoral poetry and worked their way up to the epic \Box
- *began their career as writers of prose and worked their way up to the poetry
- Ebegan their career as writers of poetry and worked their way up to the drama
- ٢-بدأو ككتاب للشعر الرعوي وشيئاً فشيئاً عملوا وارتفعوا بطريقهم نحو الملحمي .

The sonnet has:

لدى السونيت:

Y • - 1 lines

۱٦-۲lines

۱۰-٤lines

Italy was considered the home of which form of poetry:



- ¹The sonnet□
- The epic
- -The pastoral
- -٤Drama

#المحاضرة السادسه

"On his Blindness" is a poem in which the author talks about:

- \ Regaining his sight
- □ ٢ فقدانه لبصره Loosing his sight-
- "Seeing through his heart
- [€] Seeing through other peoples eyes

"On his Blindness "is:

- \an epic poem
- -Ya pastoral poem
- ^ra metaphysical poem
- [£]a sonnet□

Which one of the following poems is an epic:

- \a Valediction : Forbidding Mourning
- □ ٢-الفدر دوس المفقود ٢ Paradise Lost
- *On His Blindness



- [£]The Passionate Shepherd To His love

Which one of the following poems is a sonnet:

أي واحدة من القصائد التاليه هي سونيت:

- \a Valediction: Forbidding Mourning
- YParadise Lost
- -[™]On His Blindness□
- [£]The Passionate Shepherd To His love

John milton author of:

- جون مالتون هو مؤلف:
- \a Valediction: Forbidding Mourning
- YParadise Lost
- -۳On His Blindness□
- [£]The Passionate Shepherd To His love

In his poem "On His Blindness" John Milton regrets the loss of his sight most because:

في قصيدته "على عماه" يأسف لفقدانه بصره جون ميلتون بسبب:

- \ He cannot see his children anymore
- THe cannot write poetry anymore
- "He cannot travel anymore
- -٤He cannot serve God anymore الله بعد الآن +٤He cannot serve God anymore. □

#المحاضرة السابعة

Abstract values were characters in:

القيم المجردة كانت شخصيات في:



- The first English playsوال المسرحيات الانجليزيه I اول المسرحيات
- The first English poems
- -The first English novels
- ¿The first EngThe first English plays were performed:
- تم تنفيذ اول المسرحيات الانجليزيه:
- \in the street
- □ ٢-في الكنيسه ٢in the Church-
- -\(^i\)n the court
- [€] in people's homes

Who were the University Wits:

- من هم أذكياء الجامعه:
- \ Bright students in English Universities
- The first generation of professional English poets
- -The first generation of professional English playwrights الجيل الاول
- من الكُتّاب الانجليزيين المحترفين.
- [£]The first generation of English

Humanists

The first generation of professional English playwrights were called:

- الجيل الأول من الكُتّاب الانجليز المحترفين يسمى:
- \ University Playwrights
- YCourt Poets
- *Court Playwrights
- اغ-أذكياء الجامعه University Wits الجامعة

Dr. Faustus is a play by:



- قام بدور الدكتور فاوستس:
- -\John Donne
- -YJohn Milton
- ۳-کریستوفر مارلو TChristopher Marlowe-۳-کریستوفر مارلو
- [€]Tomas Kyd

The first English told religious stories:

- \ Novels
- -YPoems
- □ المسرحياتPlays-
- [¿]Short stories

Which plays presented characters in the from of Abstract values:

- أي المسرحيات التي عرضت الشخصيات في قيم مجردة:
- المسرحيات الاخلاقيه Morality plays المسرحيات
- ^۲Comedies
- -Tragedies

The first English plays were:

- كانت اولى المسرحيات الانجليزيه:
- -\Political drama
- ^YRomantic drama
- "Adventure drama
- الدراما الدينيه Religious drama الدينيه



What kind of charcacter did morality plays put on stage:

- -\Poor people
- -YRich people
- -TAbstract values-القيم المجردة
- [₹] None of the above

#المحاضرة_الثامنة

Were Elizabethan plays published first or performed first:

- 1 They were published first and then they were performied
- They were performed first and then they were published آ۲-تؤدی او لاً ۲ تؤدی او لاً
- "They were performed and published at the same time
- [£]They were published and rarely performed

Shakespear's play Macbeth is:

- □ ۱ تراجیدیه "مأساویه" A tragedy ا
- -YA comedy
- -۳A history
- [€]A tragicomedy

Shakespear's time, theatres were made of:



المسرح في وقت شكسبير مبني من :			
-\Iron			
_۲-الخشبMood-			
- ^{\tilde{}			
- [£] Plastic			
Renaissance plays were performed:			
مسرحيات النهضه كانت تؤدى :			
- ا During the day and used day light الضوء الطبيعي للنهار النهار التخدام الضوء الطبيعي النهار			
- ^۲ at night under the moon light			
- Tat night and used candle lights			
- ^ε at night in the dark			
Macbeth: ماکبث			
- ¹ Shakespeare □			
- ^۲ Robert Herrick			
- "Christopher Marlowe			
- [£] John Milton			
#المحاضرة_التاسعة			
Soliloquy is :			
المناجاة هي:			
- \ A monologue in prose			
-YA monologue in which the character speaks to the audience			
- $^{\mbox{\tiny T}}\!$			

- ₹A monologue in verse



٣-مونولوج الذي تبدو فيه الشخصيه انها تفكر بصوت عالِ

In which genre of Renaissance Literature did Soliloguy become a successful Technique:

- في أي نوع من أدب عصر النهضه اصبحت المناجاة تقنية ناجحه:
- \ Poetry
- -YProse
- **-**[™]Short story
- الدر إما Drama ع- الدر

What did the three strange women tell Macbeth:

- ماذا قالت النساء الغريبات الثلاث لماكبث:
- -\a scret
- -۲a prophecy،-نبوءه
- -۳a riddel
- £the horoscope

Shakespeare's play Macbeth is about:

- The assassination of king اغتيال الملك
- ^TThe assassination of an ambassador
- The assassination of a general
- [₹]The assassination of a wife

Macbeth plots to kill the king with the help of:

- تآمر ماكبث لقتل الملك بمساعدة:
- \ his brother



- □۲-زوجته This wife-
- -This son
- [€]his uncle

Whose head does Macduff bring to Malcolm in the end of Shakespeare's Macbeth:

- \The king head
- -۲ Macbeth's head ماکبث-۲ اس ماکبث
- *Lady Macbeth's head
- ¿The prince's head

The main action that the plot in Macbeth centers around is:

- The murder of a king احقتل الملك
- The murder of a diplomat
- The murder of a prince
- [€]The murder of a wife

The Shakespeare's play Macbeth is told a prophecy by:

قبل:

- \Three strange men
- Three strange children
- Three strange soldiers
- ا£-ثلاث نساء غريباتThree strange women-٤



In which genre of Renaissance Literature did soliloquy become a successful technique:

في أي نوع من أدب عصر النهضة ، جعل المناجاة أسلوبًا ناجحًا:

- -\poetry
- -Yprose
- -^rdrama□
- [¿]Short story

Who, in the end becomes king in Shakespear's Play Macbeth:

- من في النهايه يصبح ملكاً في مسرحية شكسبير ماكبث:
- -\Macbeth
- -YLady macbeth
- Macduff
- اع-مالكولمMalcolmع-

#المحاضرة_العاشرة

What is it that Shakespeare says in sonnet 55 that it more powerful than marble and gilded monuments :

عن ماذا قال شكسبير في السوناتة ٥٥ أنه أقوى من الرخام والأثار المذهبة:

- -\his house
- This friendships
- _۳ا-عن قصیدته This poem-
- [€] his theatre



Which poet wrote social verse with classical clarity and an ideal of civilized reasonableness:

الشاعر الذي كتب الشعر الاجتماعي بالوضوح الكلاسيكي ومثالية العقلانية المتحضرة:

- □ ۱-ېن جونسونBen Johnson ا
- -YJohn Donne
- -\(^John Milton
- [£] Alexander pope

Which one of the following poem was written by Robert Herick:

- \ On his Blindness
- YA Valediction: Forbidding Mourning
- -۳Macbeth
- ا£ -املابس جوليا٤ Upon Julia's Clothes-

The Cavalier Poet were:

- اpoets who supported the king in the English civil war الشعراء الذين الماك في الحرب الأهلية الإنجليزية
- Tpoets who opposed the king in the English civil war
- "poets who sided with the Puritans in the English civil war
- ¿poets who opposed the English civil war

Ben Jonson's followers were called:

- اتباع بن جونسون كانوا يدعون:
- \The Transcendental Poets
- _ The Cavalier Poetsالشعراء الفرسان The Cavalier Poets



- -The Pyritan Poets
- [€]The Classical Poets

The Cavalier poets idealized:

- الشعراء الفرسان مثاليون لـ:
- The king الملك □
- The gangsters
- -The Parliament
- -The money

Established a poetic tradition:

- أسس التقاليد الشعريه:
- \ Robert Herrick
- ۲−۲ین جونسون۲Ben Jonson-۲
- "Sir Robert Sidney
- [€] John Donne

Which literary figure did the Cavilier Poets follow:

- -\Homer
- YShakespeare
- *Patrarch
- □ ٤ ـ ٻن جونسونBen Jonson ٤

#المحاضرة الثانية عشرة

Which one of the poetry in the Renaissance is difined <



Country-house estates:

- أي شعر من أشعار عصر النهضه يتم تعريفه بـ الريفي:
- اً ٤-قصائد الشعر الريفي Country House poems-
- -YSonnet
- Pastoral poetry
- [€] Eoic poetry

To Penshurst:

- قصيدة "بينشرت" لـ:
- -\John Donne
- □۲-ېن جونسونTBen Jonson-
- *Robert Herrick
- [£] Sir Robert Sidney

#المحاضرة الثالثة عشرة

Which one of Christopher Marlow's poems embodies the classic concept of carpe daiem:

- \ On His Blindness
- The Passionate Shepherd To His Love من الفلاح الشاعري الى حبيبته الله عربي الى حبيبته
- *Upon Julia's Clothes
- [€]The Nymph's Reply To The Shepherd

Carpe diem is a Latin expression means:

- □ ا-السيطره على الوقت او اليوم .Seize the day
- YSeize the money



- "Seize the girl
- [¿]Seize the power

The nymph's reply to the shepherd is a poem by:

- \John Donne
- ۲-۲Walter Raleighیا۲-والتر رالی
- "Christopher Marlow
- [€] William Shakespeare

The passionate shepherd to his love is about:

- The love of a shepherd for his sheep
- The love of a shepherd for neighbor
- -The love of a shepherd for mundane والعذاري
- [£]The love of a shepherd for himself

Pastoral poetry in the Renaissance was concerned with the lives of :

- \ Poets
- -YKings
- "Soldiers
- ☐٤-الرعاةShepherds-



Which poets were famous for using "conceits", "paradoxes" fetched imagery:

من هم الشعراء الذين اشتهروا بإستعمال

- "الخيال" ، "المفارقات" التي يتم تصويرها:
- \The Pastoral poets
- The Country House poets
- The Cavalier Poets
- ☐٤-الشعراء الميتافيزيقيينThe Metaphysical poets-دالشعراء الميتافيزيقيين

A Valediction: Forbidding Mourning is considered:

- الوداع: الحداد الممنوع تُعتبر:
- -\An epic poem
- ۲ مصیده میتافیزیقیه ۲ metaphysical poem
- -۳A sonnet
- [¿]A pastoral poem

What do you call a contradiction that proves to be true:

- -۱ A paradox مفارقة
- -YA metaphor
- -۳A metonymy
- -₹An irony

A metaphor that builds an analogy between two things or situations not naturally or usually , or usually comparable is called :

الاستعاره التي تبنى قياساً بين أمرين او حالات طبيعيه او اعتياديه ، او عادة ما تكون قابله للمقار نه:



- \ Metonymy
- ☐ ٢-الو هم/الخيال ٢ Conceit-
- Mixed metaphor
- -٤Contrast

Which group of poets became famouse for using clever and witty language:

- أي مجموعة من الشعراء اشتهروا بإستخدام اللغه الذكيه البارعه:
- The Country House poets
- The Cavalier poets
- -The Metaphysical poets-الشعراء الميتافيزيقيين
- [₹]The Pastoral poets

A Paradox is a contradiction that:

- المفارقه هي التناقض الذي:
- \ Somehow proves unfitting or untrue
- _YSomehow proves fitting or true -بطريقة ما يثبت المناسب أو الصحيح
- "Somehow proves to be exaggerated
- [€] Somehow proves to be a lie

Metaphysical poetry was considred during the Renassance:

- الشعر الميتافايزيقي يعتبر اثناء عصر النهضه:
- □ -اكثر اشكال الشعر اثارهThe most provocative form of peotry
- ^YThe humblest form of peotry
- The most popular form of peotry
- [£]The most prestigious form of peotry



A Valediction: Forbidding Mourning is a poem by:

قصيدة الوداع: الحداد الممنوع لـ الشاعر:

- -\Petrarch
- -YJohn Milton
- -[™]John Donne□
- [€]Ben Jonson

The leading metaphysical poets was:

رائد الشعر الميتافيزيقي هو:

- \ William Shakespeare
- -YJohn Donne□
- "Alexander Pope
- [€] John Milton

تمنیاتی لکم التوفیق والنجاح
Toot Roma
تابه واعداد /
ALNOORy