

1) who the greatest dramatist of the jacobean periods?

- milton
- **Ben jonson**

2) Theand dramatist gave experection to passive suffering and lack of mental physical vigor ?

- **Jack obean ,, caroline**
- Jacl obean ,, ben jonson

3) The literature of the Seventeenth Century may be divided into_____ Periods

- **two**
- three

4) puritan poetry divide in part

- two
- **three**

5) who was the most widely read of the poets belonging to the metaphysical school except Done ?

- **George herbert**
- milton

6) The puritan poetry , called

- an account of someone life
- **Jack obean ,, caroline potery.**

7) The Puritan Age is divided into

- The Jacobean period
- **The Caroline period the Jacobean periods**

8) The Seventeenth Century was marked by the _____ of the Renaissance spirit

- **Decline**
- Flourishing

9) andwere the real champions of liberty and stood toleration

- **milton ,, cromwell**

- Jack obean ,, caroline potery.

10) What the milton greatest poetical work?

- **Paradise lost , Paradise regained and samson agonists**

- Poetry of the Cavalier

11) When milton becom frindless?

- , **after the death of Cromwell and the coming of Charles II to the throne**

- when the Civil War broke out

12) Who was the greatest poet of the puritan age ?

- Cromwell

- **milton**

13) the spirit of science popularized by greatest men such as

- **Newton, Bacon and Descartes**

- galileo

14) What the other name of Restoration periods ?

- milton age

- **the age of Dryden**

15) the 17 cen up to 1660 dominated by ?

- **puritanism**

- criticism

16) In English literature the period from 1660-1700 is

- Decoration

- **Restoration**

17) The Puritan Age was between..... And

- 1550-1600

- **1600-1660**

18) The Jacobean and Caroline periods were called so based on:

- **The names of rulers of these periods.**

- The names of great poets at these periods.

19) The Seventeenth Century was marked by.....

- **The writers either imitated the great masters of Elizabethan period or followed new paths ,, the decline of the Renaissance spirit.**

- The raise of the Renaissance spirit

20) When we talk about (spirit) in the field of literature, this spirit manifested itself in the form of:

- Accepting which in England was common due to religious beliefs ,,,, Observation and analysis..

- **Criticism which in England is the creation of the Seventeenth Century.**

21) The art of biography is considered to be very important and significant feature of:

- The old spirit of observation and analysis

- **The new spirit of observation and analysis**

22) We have no recorded information about the life of Shakespeare because:

- Biography writers were not qualified at that time.

- **Biography was not known before 17th century.**

23) Fuller and Aubrey collected and chronicled the smallest facts about the great men of:

- The Middle ages.

- **Their own day or of the immediate past.**

24) The Seventeenth Century up to 1660 was dominated by Puritanism and it may be called the Puritan Age. It was also called Age of Milton because:

- **He was the noblest representative of the Puritan spirit.**

- He was the ruler at that age.

25) The Puritan movement stood for:

- **Liberty of the people from the shackles of the despotic ruler,,,, The introduction of morality and high ideals in politics**

- The freedom of morality

26) The Puritan movement had two objects – personal righteousness and civil and religious liberty. Righteousness means:

- The state of being free

- **The state of being honest.**

27) Milton and Cromwell were the real champions of:

- **Liberty**
- Republic

28) While Puritanism started as a religious movement, it in course of time became a national movement. This is due to:

- **The opposition practiced by King Charles I and his councilors against Puritans.**
- Some Puritan activists who were interested in reforming the nation.

29) George Herbert(1593-1633) is the most widely read of all poets belonging to the metaphysical school except Donne. This is due to:

- **The clarity of his expression and the transparency of his conceits.**
- The Political touch in his works.

30) In George Herbert's poetry, humor was.....

- Missed because of his religious commitment.
- **Found and quaint.**

31) When Charles I was defeated in 1649 and common wealth was proclaimed under Cromwell. Milton returned to poetry to accomplish the ideal he had in his mind. At that moment, Milton found himself

- **Completely blind**
- Completely hopeless

32) After Shakespeare, the drama in England.....

- **Suffered a decline during the reigns of James I and Charles I.**
- Became very popular.

33) The Jacobean and Caroline dramatists gave expression to:

- Positive opposition.
- **passive suffering and lack of mental and physical vigor.**

34) The romantic drama died a natural death in 1642

- **when the Puritans closed the theatres**
- When the king closed the theaters.

35) Ben Jonson was:

- The one who decided to close the theaters.
- **The greatest dramatist of the Jacobean period was**

36) Bacon, Burton, Milton, Sir Thomas Browne, Jeremy Taylor and Clarendon were:

- **Great writers of prose**
- Against prose.

37) In Jacobean and Caroline periods and for the first time, the great scholars began to write.....

- **in English rather than Latin.**
- In Latin rather than English

38) The supreme example of earlier English prose style- simple, plain and natural, was:

- **The Bible written in English.**
- The new encyclopedia written in English

1) What the Dryden experiment in the drama stage ?

- **Tyrannical love**

- Depressing

2) he is presented amodel of the new prose .

- Ben jonson

- **Drydn**

3) What the puropse of the tragdy in restoration period ?

- **didactic - to inculcate virtues in the shpe of bravery and conjugal love .**

- It's for Comedy of manners

4) Thereother writers of the period , who came under the influence of Dryden , wrote in aplain , simple but precise style like , and

.....

- **John Tillotson , George Saville , Sir William Temple**

- Charles

5) who was the king came after the restoration ?

- Charles first

- **Charles second .**

6) which date was the restoration period began ?

- 1700 -1750

- **1660-1700**

7) why the english literature the period from 1660 -1700 is called the period of restoration ?

- because of civil war

- **because monarchy restored in England, and Charles II**

8) The restoration period called the Dryden period because Dryden was ?

- **the dominating and most representative literary figure of the Age**

- the most popular poet at that age

9) the restoration writers gave emphasis torather than

- romantic fancy –reasoning
- **reasoning - romantic fancy**

10) John Dryden made his mark in the fields of.....

- drama and poetry
- **poetry , drama and prose**

11) The Dryden was the most important figure and representative in the restoration period , because ?

- **The poetry of Dryden possesses all the characteristics of the Restoration Period and therefore thoroughly representative of that age**
- he was sensitive poet

12) During the Restoration Period the emphasis was on as the medium of expression

- **prose**
- drama

13) The Restoration Drama was confined to the.....

- **aristocratic class(the upper strata of society whose taste was aristocratic**
- common people

14) In the restoration drama –comedy of manners there is two gropes of characters

- beautifull and ugly
- **wits and gulls**

15) In the restoration drama –comedy of manners , the end was the victory ofover the

- good – evil
- **witty – stupid**

16) The..... was the most popular form of drama which portrayed the sophisticated life of the dominant class of society

- **comedy of manners**
- tragedy

17) is put at the head of the Restoration Drama

- dryden
- **Congreve**

18) The chief protagonist and writer of heroic tragedy was

- milton
- **dryden**

19) (Tyrannic love) was the Dryden'sexperiment in heroic tragedy

- **first**
- second

20) The Restoration period was in poetry and drama

- great
- **deficient**

21) In the restoration period the prose was

- as weak as the drama and poetry
- **much better and higher than poetry and drama**

22) who was the superem masterof restoration poetry ?

- **Dryden .**
- Georg herbert

23) how many heads the poetry of dryden can be divided to ?

- two heads
- **three heads**

24) who was the restorationDrama confined to ?

- **the upper strata of society whose taste was aristocratic .**
- the lower strata of society

25) why was the prose hold the head ?

- **because the English prose developed as medium for expressong clearly and precisely ideas and feeling abot miscellaneous matters**
- Because he was the dominatingfigure of the age

26) In tragedy, the Restoration Period specialized in Heroic Tragedy which dealt with

themes of.....?

- **Epic magnitude**
- Black comedy

1) Paradise lost was first published in books

- two
- **ten**

2) Milton's speaker begins Paradise Lost by stating that his subject will be ;

- his wife
- **Adam and Eve's disobedience and fall from grace**

3) When did Milton born and where?

- **He was born on December 9 1608 in London**
- He was born on November 9 1608 in London

4) What was Milton father worked?

- **prosperous merchant**
- Carpenter

5) Why Milton an epic poem plans were delayed?

- **because he was marriage to Mary powell .**
- because of civil war

6) When Milton was completely blind?

- **By 1652**
- By 1650

7) Which the great English epic was Milton wrote ?

- **Paradise lost .**
- Paradise regained .

8) What was much of Milton social commentary in Paradise Lost focuses on?

- **The proper role of women**
- religious purpose

9) An extended narrative poem, with a heroic subject matter and theme, and an exalted tone. This definition refers to:

- Comedy poems.
- **The Epic.**

10) "Paradise Regained" is:

- **The sequel to his great epic which was published in 1671 and Milton's final work..**
- A publish contains the corrections of "Paradise Lost".

11) The second edition of Paradise lost was published in 12 books because:

- He added more details.
- **He re divided it in 12 books just like classical epics.**

12) Paradise lost was first published in:

- **Ten books.**
- Five books.

13) The highest degree Milton achieved was:

- **Master.**
- Bachelor

14) Milton's relation with languages could be described in one of the following statements:

- **He was fluent in many languages.**
- He found it difficult to learn more that two languages.

15) Milton's early poems were:

- Political.
- **Influential and important.**

16) In Milton's early poems, his literary output was guided by:

- **His faith in God.**
- His own qualifications.

17) To describe Milton's achievement in prose, like essays and pamphlets, we can say:

- **He was also a prolific writer of essays and pamphlets**
- His writing in this branch was very little.

18) Milton's prose writings did not bring Milton public acclaim. This means:

- **It didn't make the public welcome his writings.**

- It didn't bring fame to him.

19) Milton was an object of threats sometimes because:

- **His essays and pamphlets argued against the established views of most of England.**
- He refused to write essays that support the domination of England over more lands.

20) Much of Milton's social commentary in Paradise Lost focuses on:

- How to overcome losing one's paradise.
- **The proper role of women.**

21) In Book IV he makes clear that:

- **He does not think men and women are equals.**
- He shows his belief that men and women are equal.

22) Inspired by the bible's view to women, Milton:

- **Viewed women as inferior to men but didn't consider him self as a woman-hater.**
- Pretended to be woman's rights supporter.

23) In Paradise Lost, he distances himself from the misogyny popular in his time. Misogyny means:

- **The belief that women are utterly inferior to men, essentially evil, and generally to be avoided.**
- The love between men and women.

24) In Paradise lost, He also argued that the partners in a marriage must:

- **Complement each other.**
- Divorce.

25) His portrayal of Adam and Eve after the fall is a vivid example of his belief that:

- **Two people can complement each other, smoothing out one another's' faults and enhancing each others' strengths.**
- Women should not be obeyed.

26) Milton chose the topic of his epic "Paradise lost":

- When king Richard was executed.
- **After few other choices he thought of before.**

27) Because Milton became blind when he started "paradise lost", he:

- **Dictated his daughter.**

- Dictated his secretary.

28) Milton excelled in school, and went on to study privately in his twenties and thirties.
"exelled" means:

- **He was very good in school.**

- He ran away from his school.

29) Milton's father was a prosperous merchant, despite the fact that he had been disowned by his family when he:

- **converted from Catholicism to Protestantism.**

- Abandoned his father.

1) Milton's speaker begins Paradise Lost by stating that his subject will be:

- Adam and Eve remembering blaming themselves for their disobedience.
- **Adam and Eve's disobedience and fall from grace.**

2) The action begins with:

- **Satan and his fellow rebel angels who are found chained to a lake of fire in Hell.**
- Adam eats from the forbidden apple.

3) Where were Satan and his fellow rebel angels meeting place ? and what there aim ?

- **Pandemonium , another war with God .**
- heaven , another war with God .

4) Satan and the rebel angels debated:

- **Whether they should begin another war with God.**
- How to fix things with God again.

5) Beelzebub suggests that:

- They arrange for a big battle.
- **They attempt to corrupt God's beloved new creation, humankind.**

6) **Pandemonium** is:

- The name of Satan before rebellion.
- **The name of the place constructed by Satan and his followers to be their meeting place.**

7) At the gates of Hell, Satan is met by his children, Sin and.....

- **Death**
- Greediness

8) Satan's children followed him and built a bridge between Hell and

- **Earth**
- Paradise

9) Satan travels through Night and Chaos and finds Earth. He disguises himself as:

- **a cherub**

- A snake

10) **Archangel Uriel** is :

- **guard at the sun**

- guard at the heaven

11) When Archangel Uriel allowed Satan to land on Earth, Satan suffered pain because:

- **He compared it to the splendor of Paradise.**

- He knew that he will be the symbol of evil.

12) Due to the story, God sentdown to Earth to teach Adam and Eve of the dangers they face with Satan.

- **The angel (Rafael)**

- The angel (Michael)

13) What was the God supreme order to a dam and Eve ?

- do not leave the heaven

- **not to eat from the tree of knowledge**

14) Due to this story, Satan came to talk to Eve in the form of:

- **A serpent**

- A toad

15) Due to this story , satan come to whispers into Eve's ear from ;

- A serpent

- **A toad**

16) What was the satan answer when Eve asked hem when he form to serpent how he talk ?

- **by eating from the tree of knowledge**

- it's gift from god

17) The first time Adam and Eve turned to lust was:

- **When they both ate from the tree and became distraught.**

- When they were punished.

18) Due to the story, Adam ate from the forbidden tree because:

- **He decided that he would rather be fallen with her than remain pure and lose her.**

- He obeyed Eve's order.

19) When God know of thier disobedience , And he tells the angels in heaven that a dam and Eve must be punished , Who was the first punished ?

- Eve

- **Serpent**

20) What the serpent condemns ?

- **That never to walk upright again .**

- it's burn to hell

1) They are the fundamental and often universal ideas explored in literary work. This definition refers to:

- Details.
- **Themes.**
- Values.

2) The first words of Paradise Lost state that the poem's main theme will be:

- Satan's rebellion.
- **Man's first Disobedience.**
- The battle between good and evil.

3) Paradise Lost presents two moral paths that one can take after disobedience. The first one is the downward spiral of increasing sin and degradation, represented by:

- **Satan**
- Angels.
- Adam and Eve

4) Paradise Lost presents two moral paths that one can take after disobedience. The second is the road to redemption, represented by:

- Satan
- Angels.
- **Adam and Eve**

5) Why was the Satan continue to disobey God?

- because he hate Eve
- **he was ensures that God will not forgive him.**
- because he hate adam

6) What is hierarchical layout of the universe ?

- **Heaven above Hell bellow Earth in the middle**
- Hell above Heaven bellow Earth in the middle
- All right

7) The Hierarchical Nature of the Universe is:

- The first theme
- **The second theme**

8) Due to "Paradise Lost", to obey God is:

- **To respect the hierarchy nature of this universe.**
- To not allow devils to upgrade.

9) Satan refuses to honor the Son as:

- His equal.
- **His superior.**

10) Satan's suggested that he and the rebels can make their own hierarchy in Hell, but there is still a major problem in this suggestion which is:

- Who will be the head of this hierarchy.
- **They are nevertheless subject to God's overall hierarchy.**

11) God and Raphael both instruct Adam that Eve is slightly farther removed from God's grace than Adam because:

- **She was created to serve both God and him.**
- She was more willing to commit sins.

12) When Eve persuades Adam to let her work alone, her intension was:

- **To challenge him.**
- To please him.

13) Recurring structures, contrasts, and literary devices that can help to develop and inform the text's major themes. This definition refers to:

- Themes.
- **Motifs.**

14) To express opposites in Paradise Lost like Heaven and hell, Milton used:

- **Imagery of light and darkness.**
- Imagery of sky and earth.

15) Milton also uses light to symbolize:

- Satan
- **God**

16) The absence of light in Hell and in Satan himself represents the absence of:

- Convenience.
- **God and his grace.**

17) Milton divides the universe into:

- **four major regions.**
- Two major regions.

18) The scenes in Heaven are in which God tells the angels of his plans.

- Opening
- **Intermediate**

19) The intermediate scenes in Heaven, in which God tells the angels of his plans, provide:

- **A philosophical and theological context for the story.**
- An approach to the story.

20) Satan fights God by tempting Adam and Eve, while God shows his love and mercy through:

- **The Son's punishment of Adam and Eve.**
- Allowing Adam to marry Eve.

21) objects, characters, figures, and colors used to represent abstract ideas or concepts. This definition refers to:

- **Symbols**
- Themes

22) One of the symbols in Paradise Loss is The Scales in the Sky which occurred when:

- Adam obeys Eve and eats from the tree.
- **Satan prepares to fight Gabriel when he is discovered in Paradise.**

23) These scales symbolize the fact that:

- God and Satan are on opposite sides of struggle.
- **God and Satan are not truly on opposite sides of a struggle**

24) God's scales force Satan to realize the futility of:

- Spoiling Adam and Eve.
- **Taking arms against one of God's angels again.**

25) One of the symbols in Paradise Loss is Adam's Wreath which represents:

- Represents Adam's inferiority.
- **represents his love for Eve and his attraction to her**

26) His dropping of the wreath symbolizes that:

- **His love and attraction to Eve is falling away.**
- His surprise.

27) The fallen wreath represents the:

- Temptation
- **Loss of pure love**

1) Of Man's First Disobedience, and the Fruit Of that Forbidden Tree, whose mortal taste Brought Death into the World, and all our woe, With loss of Eden, till one greater Man Restore us, and regain the blissful Seat, Sing Heav'nly Muse, that on the secret top Above th' Aonian Mount, while it pursues Things unattempted yet in Prose or Rhyme. (I.1–26) Milton states that his subject will be:

- Satan's disobedience.
- **The disobedience of Adam and Eve**

2) Due to the quotation above, Adam and Eve's sin allows:

- **Death and pain into the world**
- Angels to rebel

3) Milton invokes his muse, whom identified as:

- The Son
- **The Holy Spirit**

4) In comparing his epic to the other great epic poems written before, Milton:

- Hopes it will surpass them.
- **Asserts it will surpass them.**

5) Milton claims that his story:

- **Is the most original and the most virtuous.**
- Is the only one could be enjoyed.

6) Milton asks his muse to his mind with divine knowledge so that he can:

- Avoid making mistakes.
- **Share this knowledge with his readers**

7) Milton hopes this knowledge and guidance from his muse will allow him to claim authority without committing any heresies, as he attempts to:

- **Explain God's reasoning and his overall plan for humankind.**
- Be the greatest epic poems writer.

8) 2. Hail holy Light, offspring of Heav'n first-born, Or of th' Eternal Coeternal beam

May I express thee unblam'd? since God is Light, And never but in unapproached Light Dwelt from Eternity, dwelt then in thee, Bright effluence of bright essence increate. . . . Purge and disperse, that I may see and tell Of things invisible to mortal sight. (III.1–6; 21–29; 51–55) Milton refers to light simultaneously as:

- **Divine wisdom and Literal light.**

- Hell

9) When he speaks about his blindness he refers to both his inward blindness and his literal blindness. He means by inward blindness:

- **The lack of divine wisdom.**

- The loss of eyesight.

10) When he speaks about his blindness he refers to both his inward blindness and his literal blindness. He means by literal blindness:

- **The loss of eyesight.**

- Satan.

11) Milton begins by praising holy light as the essence of:

- Human.

- **God.**

12) The idea that God is light was:

- Invented by Milton.

- **Common before and during Milton's time.**

13) 3. . . . though both Not equal, as thir sex not equal seem'd; For contemplation hee and valor form'd, For softness shee and sweet attractive Grace, Hee for God only, shee for God in him: His fair large Front and Eye sublime declar'd Absolute rule; and Hyacinthine Locks Round from his parted forelock manly hung Clust'ring, but not beneath his shoulders broad: . . . And sweet reluctant amorous delay. (IV.295–311) The narrator compares Adam and Eve based on:

- **Their appearance and Their general demeanor**

- Their hopes.

14) The narrator makes this comparison in order to:

- Show his ability in making comparisons.

- **Assess their spiritual value.**

15) The narrator notes that:

- Eve is just pure and intelligent as Adam.
- **Adam is more pure and intelligent.**

16) This assessment illustrates Milton's belief that male and female genders and their roles are:

- **Unequal.**
- Equal.

17) These beliefs were common in Milton's time, as many people believed they were:

- A necessity for life balance.
- **Sanctioned by the Bible.**

18) 4. What better can we do, than to place Repairing where he judg'd us, prostrate fall
Before him reverent, and there confess Humbly our faults, and pardon beg, with tears
Watering the ground, and with our sighs the Air Frequenting, sent from hearts contrite,
in sign Of sorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation meek. Air Frequenting, sent from
hearts contrite, in sign Of sorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation meek. (X.1086–1104)
These lines at the end of Book X, first spoken by Adam, and then narrated by Milton,
relate:

- **Adam and Eve's decision to pray to God for forgiveness and their subsequent action of prayer.**
- Adam and Eve's feeling of hopelessness.

19) These lines present the first step in humankind's long search for:

- **Salvation.**
- Eternity.

20) 5. This having learnt, thou hast attained the sum Of Wisdom; hope no higher,
though all the Stars Thou knew'st by name, and all th' ethereal Powers, All secrets of the
deep, all Nature's works, Or works of God in Heav'n, Air, Earth, or Sea, And all riches
of this World enjoy'dst, And all the rule, one Empire: only add Deeds to thy knowledge
answerable, add Faith,..... A paradise within thee, happier far. (XII.575–587) These
lines are spoken by:

- **Michael.**
- The Son

21) This speech takes place:

- After they are led out of Paradise.
- **Before they are led out of Paradise.**

22) Michael tries to explain to Adam that:

- **Even though Eve and him have fallen from grace and must leave Paradise, they can still lead a fruitful life.**
- Their sin will never be forgiven.

23) Due to Michael, to assure their happiness, they should live their lives by:

- **Seven tenets**
- One tenet.

24) According to Michael, living by these tenets will:

- Make Satan ask for forgiveness.
- **Allow them to create an inner Paradise.**

25) Due to the writer, Heaven and Hell:

- **Are not just a place, they become a state of mind.**
- Are just a place

26) The time and place this epic poem written:

- 1856-1874; Paris
- **1656–1674; England**

27) The point of view in this epic is:

- First person
- **Third person**

28) The tone of this epic is:

- **Lofty, Formal, Tragic**
- just Tragic

29) The tense of this epic poem is:

- **Present**
- Past

30) The protagonist in this epic poem is:

- **Adam and Eve**

- God

31) When Adam and Eve eat the fruit of the Tree of Knowledge, this is called:

- **Climax**

- Main idea

32) (The Son inflicts punishment; Adam and Eve repent; Adam learns about the future of man). All these are called:

- **Falling action**

- Themes

33) (The Importance of Obedience to God; The Hierarchical Nature of the Universe; The Fall as Partly Fortunate). These are called:

- Falling actions

- **Themes**

34) (Light and Dark; The Geography of the Universe; Conversation and Contemplation). These are called:

- **Motifs**

- Symbols

35) (Eve's vanity at seeing her reflection in the lake; Satan's transformation into a snake and his final punishment) these are called:

- **Foreshadowing**

- Motifs

1) A personification is:

- **Giving inanimate objects or abstract ideas human qualities or actions; making non-human things appear as human.**
- An author's choice and use of words; his vocabulary.

2) An Alliteration is:

- a comparison between two objects for the purpose of describing one of them; a metaphor states that the one object is the other.
- **Close repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of words.**

3) A diction is:

- **An author's choice and use of words; his vocabulary.**
- Giving inanimate objects or abstract ideas human qualities or actions; making non-human things appear as human.

4) (a comparison between two objects for the purpose of describing one of them; a metaphor states that the one object is the other.). This definition applies to:

- Epic
- **Metaphor**

5) (an extended narrative poem, with heroic subject matter and theme, and exalted tone.) This definition applies to:

- **Epic**
- Metaphor

6) (The use of words with similar sounds in poetry, usually but not always at the ends of lines.). This definition applies to:

- **Rhyme**
- Metaphor

7) Looking through the surface meaning in the poem "To Daffodils", the poet Robert Herrick in the very beginning:

- **Strikes a note of mourning at the fast dying of daffodils.**
- Refers to youth as spring.

8) Looking through the deep meaning in the poem "To Daffodils", the poet Robert Herrick refers to the youth as:

- **Spring**
- Summer

9) Looking through the deep meaning in the poem "To Daffodils", the poet Robert Herrick equates human life with:

- **The life of daffodils.**
- The life of a day's sun.

10) Looking through the deep meaning in the poem "To Daffodils", the poet Robert Herrick says: Just like the short duration of the flowers,

- **Men too die away soon.**
- Beauty has a very short life.

11) In comparing flowers to humans, the poet later turns to:

- **The objects of nature**
- The beauty of youth

12) (The short-lived nature of life, the fleeting passage of time. like the flowers we humans have a very short life in this world. beauty is not going to stay forever.). All the previous clauses reflect:

- Messages.
- **Themes**

13) (Life is short, and the world is beautiful, love is splendid and we must use the short time we live to make the most of it. This is shown in the words "haste", "run", "short" and "quick".) . All the previous clauses reflect:

- **Messages.**
- Main ideas.

14) Fair Daffodils, we weep to see you haste away so soon In the above mentioned quotation, the poet talks to the flowers, he tells them that he is so sad because:

- **He knows the life of the flowers is short and will die soon and leave him.**
- The fragrance of the flowers is temporary.

15) Fair Daffodils, we weep to see you haste away so soon In the above

mentioned quotation, he talks to the flowers as human being able to listen and speak in order to:

- Show his ability to personify.
- **Attract the attention of the reader or listener.**

16) **As yet the early-rising sun has not attain'd his noon ** in the above mentioned quotation, the poet says: the flowers were born in the morning, they die and the rising sun:

- **Hasn't reached the noon time.**
- Has reached the noon time

17) [(Stay, stay) is a forced rhyme in order to:

- **Stress his wishes to continue flourish and stay till the end of the day.**
- Show how flowers refuse to stay.

18) In "until the hasting day has run", the poet gives symbolic of:

- Spring
- **Death**

19) :In " But to the even-song", we find

- **Symbolic referring to the song of death)**
- Symbolic referring to the song of justice.

20) has run But to the even-song and, having pray'd together, we Will go with you along
The poet then addresses the daffodils and asks them to stay until the end of the day with the evening prayer. After praying together he says that:

- Everyone will go in his own way
- **They will also accompany the daffodils.**

21) **We have short time to stay, as you , we have as short a spring; as quick a growth to meet decay , as you, or anything** In the above mentioned quotation: he compares the human life with daffodils that all of them have short life. Here we find:

- Metaphor
- **Simile**

22) **We have short time to stay, as you , we have as short a spring; as quick a growth to meet decay , as you, or anything** He continues comparing the daffodils' life to spring season to show:

- **The shortness of life.**

- The beauty of life

23) We have short time to stay, as you , we have as short a spring; as quick a growth to meet decay , as you, or anything In "As quick a growth to meet decay" , the poet compares the daffodils to:

- **The period of growth**

- Decay

24) In " To Daffodils" , we can see that:

- **Lines are short with musical tone.**

- Lines are short without musical tone

25) To Daffodils is a poem written by:

- **Herrick**

- Coleridge

26) The poet believes that like flowers men too have a very..... Life.

- **Transient**

- Healthy

27) In To Daffodils, the poet compares..... to the dew .

- **pearls**

- marbles

1) George Herbert was born into:

- a. A poor unknown family
- **b. A wealthy and titled family.**
- c. A royal family.
- d. All false

2) George Herbert was born at:

- **a. Montgomery Castle, in Wales, on April 3, 1593.**
- b. The Royal Palace , in Wales, on April 3, 1593.
- c. A shelter , in Wales, on April 3, 1593.
- d. All false

3) One of the following does NOT apply to Herbert:

- a. He has 8 brothers and sisters.
- b. His father, Sir Richard Herbert, died in 1596, when George was three years old.
- **c. He was sent to an orphans care house.**
- d. His mother, Lady Magdalen Newport Herbert, was a patron of the poet and clergyman John Donne, who presided at her funeral when she died in 1627.

4) Herbert's first poems were Latin sonnets that he wrote for his:

- a. Father
- **b. Mother**
- c. love
- d. King

5) In his first poems, Herbert argued that a more fitting subject for poetry was:

- a. Love for England
- b. Love for Mother
- **c. Love for God**
- d. Love for a woman

6) Herbert's first published verses appeared in 1612 were two poems in:

- **a. Latin**
- b. English

- c. French
- d. Old English

7) Herbert's first two published verses were written in memory of:

- **a. King James's son Prince Henry.**
- b. King Arthur
- c. King Henry
- d. His father

8) On March 1, 1633, Herbert died of:

- a. Cancer
- b. Cholera
- **c. Tuberculosis**
- d. All false

9) Herbert was:

- a. Gentle
- b. Cruel
- c. Generous
- **d. A and C**

10) "Virtue" is one of the poems in a collection of verse called:

- **a. The Temple**
- b. The Castle
- c. The Church
- d. All false

11) The Temple was written:

- a. When Herbert got married.
- b. When his mother died.
- **c. During the last three years of his life.**
- d. During the first years of his start in poetry.

12) Herbert appreciates the beauty of creation:

- **a. Only for its own sake.**
- b. Because he sees it as a mirror of the goodness of the Creator.
- c. Both A and B

- d. Neither

13) Despite Herbert's sense of the world's loveliness, his poems often reflect:

- **a. The transience of that beauty.**

- b. The eternity of that beauty.

- c. The sadness in the world.

- d. All false

14) In "Virtue," he presents a vision of world beyond the one available to sense.

- a. A temporary world

- b. A transient world

- **c. An eternal world**

- d. All false

15) Intellect and emotion in Herbert's poetry:

- a. Are rarely displayed in conjunction.

- **b. Are displayed in conjunction.**

- c. Are not displayed in conjunction.

- d. All false

16) In the second line of the third quatrain when the Spring is compared to a box of compressed sweets, we can notice:

- a. Personification

- **b. Combination of the intellectual and the sensuous.**

- c. An unacceptable comparison.

- d. All false

17) "Virtue," comprises..... quatrains altogether.

- **a. Four**

- b. Six

- c. Eight

- d. Two

18) In "Virtue," Herbert reflects on the loveliness of the living world but also on:

- a. The reality of God

- b. The reality of beauty

- **c. The reality of death**

- d. All false

19) <u>SWEET day, so cool, so calm, so bright! The bridal of the earth and sky-- The dew shall weep thy fall to-night; For thou must die.</u> In the above lines, Herbert begins "Virtue" with:

- a. **An invocation**
- b. An objection
- c. A question
- d. All false

20) Speaking to (the day) in the above lines is considered:

- a. Metaphor
- b. **Personification**
- c. A and B
- d. All false

21) Sweet rose, whose hue angry and brave Bids the rash gazer wipe his eye, Thy root is ever in its grave, And thou must die. <u></u> In beginning the second quatrain with the word "sweet," Herbert continues to connect the beauty of nature with:

- a. **Impermanence**
- b. Eternity
- c. Impatience
- d. All false

22) By emphasizing the common ground shared by the root, the source of life, and the grave, the receptacle for death, Herbert evokes twolessons.

- a. Philosophical
- b. **Christian**
- c. Life
- d. All false

23) The first of these two lessons is that life contains elements of death and must inevitably give way to:

- a. Happiness
- b. **Death**
- c. Inspiration
- d. All false

24) The second lesson is that death is:

- a. The total end of the existence.
- b. The real happiness after the existence.
- **c. Not finality but part of the continuum of existence.**
- d. All false

25) In awareness of death, one realizes the true meaning and purpose of life and will thus:

- a. Never care about beauty.
- **b. Prepare his or her soul, through the exercise of virtue, for eternity.**
- c. ignore his own sorrows and live happily.
- d. All false

26) <u>Sweet spring, full of sweet days and roses, A box where sweets compacted lie,
My music shows ye have your closes, And all must die.</u> The word "sweet" begins the third quatrain as well, now describing:

- a. Days
- **b. The Spring**
- c. Music
- d. All false

27) Through the line: "My music shows ye have your closes." , the narrator offers the poem itself as proof of his argument regarding the:

- a. Eternity of beauty
- b. Reality of God
- **c. Impermanence of things.**
- d. All false

28) The expression (never gives) means:

- a. Is never useful
- **b. Never gives way to death**
- c. Never gives way to Spring season
- d. All false

29) The expression (season'd timber) means:

- a. Wood that has been seasoned which is not fully strengthened.
- **b. Wood that has been seasoned which is fully strengthened.**

- c. Wood that can survive in all seasons.
- d. All false

30) The poet means by (season'd):

- a. Has been dried.
- b. Has been aged.
- c. Has been moisturized.
- **d. A and B**

31) Although the first three quatrains present images of, but each ends with the word "die."

- a. Sweet soul
- **b. Earthly beauty**
- c. Only sweet day.
- d. All false

32) The last quatrain presents images of:

- a. Season's wood
- b. Earthly beauty
- **c. An eternal soul.**
- d. All true

33) The entire poem, which all along warned of death, shows the way in which Herbert believes that he and his readers may achieve eternal life by:

- a. Shunning virtue and embracing transient glory.
- b. Avoiding virtue and embracing temporary beauty.
- c. A and B
- **d. Shunning transient glory and humbly embracing virtue**

34) One of the themes of this poem is: (The Transience of Earthly Beauty). The poet warns people:

- a. That they are going to die one day
- **b. The things that delight people while they are alive must pass away.**
- c. Beauty is transient and people should not miss it.
- d. All false

35) One of the themes of this poem is: (The Interconnection of Life and Death). The earth, which represents impermanence, and the sky, which represents

eternity, are joined by: <u></u>

- a. Beauty
- b. Spring
- **c. The day.**
- d. All false

36) The triple repetition of the word "so" in the first line is called:

- a. Metaphor
- **b. Anaphora**
- c. Synonyms
- d. All false

37) (The technique of calling upon or addressing a particular person or thing.)
This is called in poetry as: <u></u>

- a. Anaphora
- b. Metaphor
- c. Rhyme
- **d. Apostrophe**

38) In the first three stanzas of "Virtue," Herbert indirectly addresses the reader of the poem by directly addressing the day, a rose, and the spring. In the fourth stanza, he does not address the soul but instead talks about it. Here, we can notice:

- a. Anaphora
- b. Metaphor
- c. Rhyme
- **d. Apostrophe**

39) George Herbert was born in Wales in

- a. 1590
- b. 1591
- c. 1592
- **d. 1593**

40) By ‘my music’ Herbert refers to his.....

- a. name
- b. life
- c. wife

- d. poem

1) Dryden was one of the first writers to take an advantage of the..... of the theatres.

- a. Closing
- **b. Reopening**
- c. First time opening
- d. Improving

2) Theaters were closed when the puritans undercame to power in England.

- **a. Cromwell**
- b. King James II
- c. The church
- d. King Arthur

3) Dryden's greatness rests chiefly upon:

- a. His poetry
- b. His literary criticism.
- c. His drama
- **d. A and B**

4) All For Love is one of Dryden's drama works. It is:

- a. Not successful.
- b. Rarely known.
- **c. It still endures and will always endure.**
- d. All false

5) All For Love was written and first performed in December in:

- **a. 1677**
- b. 1675
- c. 1777
- d. All false

6) ALL FOR LOVE deserves a very high rank in:

- a. British poetry
- **b. British drama**

- c. British comedy
- d. All false

7) Dryden gave to his play a sub-title which is:

- a. THE WORLD IS LOST
- b. THE LOSS OF THE WORLD
- **c. THE WORLD WELL LOST**
- d. All false

8) The sub- title means that:

- a. Antony did well to sacrifice his empire for the sake of his love for Cleopatra
- b. Antony did well to keep his empire.
- c. Cleopatra did well to sacrifice her kingdom and her life for the sake of her love for Antony.
- **d. A and C**

9) In writing All For Love, Dryden depended on ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.

- a. Romanian history book
- **b. Shakespeare's play.**
- c. Milton's play
- d. All false

10) The play opens with a speech by:

- a. Antonio
- **b. Serapion**
- c. Cleopatra
- d. All false

11) Is a priest of the temple of Isis in Alexandria.

- a. Antonio
- **b. Serapion**
- c. Cleopatra
- d. All false

12) Serapion in his opening speech gives an account of certain portents and prodigies which have been occurring frequently in Egypt. Alexas:

- a. Believes and agrees with him
- **b. Doesn't believe him.**

- c. Asks him about more details.
- d. All false

13) Alexandria is under a siege by the Roman troops of:

- **a. octavius Caesar.**
- b. Antonio
- c. Both
- d. All false

14) During the discussion between Alexas and Serapion, a stranger is seen arriving in Alexandria. Alexas recognizes this stranger as Ventidius who is:

- **a. An army general loyal to Antony.**
- b. An army general loyal to octavius Caesar.
- c. An army general who will lead the war.
- d. All false

15) Ventidius strongly believes that Cleopatra had been responsible for:

- a. The bravery of Antony
- **b. The ruin of Antony.**
- c. The strength of Antony
- d. All false

16) Alexas , in reply, says that one of Antony's excellent qualities is:

- a. His control over this woman.
- b. Not listening to this woman's opinions.
- **c. His loyalty to the woman who loves him.**
- d. A and B

17) Ventidius's object in coming to Alexandria is:

- a. To force Antony to surrender.
- **b. To make an effort to wean Antony away from this place and to prevail upon him to lead a fresh campaign against Octavius Caesar.**
- c. To get rid of Cleopatra
- d. All false

18) Ventidius insists on meeting Antony despite he was in solitude but he feels very depressed when he hears Antony talks to himself in tone of:

- **a. Despondency**

- b. Happiness
- c. Intoxication
- d. All false

19) Ventidius informs Antony that he had broughtfrom Parthia to the banks of the river Nile

- a. A lot of money
- b. A lot of food
- **c. Twelve legions**
- d. A and B

20) Ventidius says that those legions are ready to fight against Octavius's forces:

- **a. On Antony's behalf**
- b. For Cleopatra's sake.
- c. For Roma's sake.
- d. A and B

21) Antony says that Ventidius is speaking not frankly about Cleopatra but like

- a. An ignorant
- **b. A jealous traitor.**
- c. A fail leader
- d. All false

22) The quarrel between Antony and Ventidius ends:

- a. By Ventidius' apology.
- **b. By Antony's apology but Ventidius should not curse Cleopatra.**
- c. By the death of Ventidius
- d. All false

23) ALL FOR LOVE is a play.

- a. romantic
- b. social
- **c. historical**
- d. tragic

24) A stranger is seen arriving in Alexandria. Alexas recognizes this stranger as,

- **a. Ventidius**
- b. Cleopatra

- c. Antony
- d. Octavia

25) As Antonio refuses to meet Cleopatra before going to war, Alexes suggests her:

- a. To forget him and take care of Alexandria.
- **b. She should try to meet Antony before Antony leaves to prevent his departure.**
- c. To send someone to kill Ventidius
- d. All false

26) Knowing about Antony's intention for fight, Octavius:

- a. Is very glad for dragging Antony to war.
- **b. Is incapable of taking an initiative in war.**
- c. Sends a message of peace.
- d. All false

27) Cleopatra sends gifts to Antony and his companions but Ventidius's opinion was:

- a. That only Antony should accept the gifts.
- b. That only the companions should accept the gifts.
- **c. These gifts symbolize only misfortunes and disasters for those who accept them.**
- d. All false

28) When Antony tries to tie the bracelet on his arm but is unable to do so, Aexas suggests that this bracelet should be tied on Antony's arm by:

- **a. Cleopatra because she is the person who sent it .**
- b. Ventidius because he is his best friend.
- c. Aexas himself.
- d. All false

29) Ventidius urges Antony Cleopatra to come near him.

- a. To allow
- **b. Not to allow**
- c. To warn
- d. All false

30) When Cleopatra and Antony meet, he:

- **a. Impeaches her of being responsible for having ruined him.**
- b. Feels very weak in front of her beauty.
- c. Accepts to postpone the war.

- d. All false

31) During the argument between Ventidius and Cleopatra, she says that she had fled from the battle because:

- a. She was injured.
- b. Antony didn't support her.
- **c. Of her womanly fear.**
- d. Octavius was very powerful

32) To prove that she did not betray Antony, Cleopatra presents:

- a. Her kingdom to Antony
- **b. Two letters from Octavius offering her two kingdoms if she joins him against Antony.**
- c. A big amount of money to support him.
- d. All false

33) As Cleopatra proves her fidelity, Antony:

- **a. Is so moved and decides to stay.**
- b. Doesn't believe her at all
- c. Is so moved but decides to go for war.
- d. All false

34) When Ventidius at this point asks Antonio about his final decision, he says that his faith, his sense of honor , his virtue, and all good things forbid him to:

- a. Disappoint his loyal friend Ventidius.
- **b. Leave a woman who value his love above the price of kingdoms.**
- c. Fight Octavius while he has a love to take care of.
- d. All false

35) Antony's plan to launch a surprise attack is:

- **a. He asks Cleopatra to order the unlocking of the gate which opens towards Octavius's camp and surprise them.**
- b. He will fight Octavius in Winter.
- c. He will send Octavius a letter of peace then will fight him.
- d. All false

1) After Antony wins a great victory over Octavius's troops by having launched a surprise attack on them, he tells Cleopatra that:

- a. His best friend who urged him to achieve this victory.
- b. Her love will not spoil his life any more.
- **c. Her love urged him forward to attack the enemy.**
- d. All false

2) The relation between Antony and Ventidius could be described as follows:

- a. They were best friends but not any more after Antony's insistence to stay with Cleopatra.
- **b. Antony is greatly appreciative of Ventidius's sincerity towards him, and Ventidius loves Antony even though Antony is rushing to meet his ruin.**
- c. Ventidius is just a follower not a friend.
- d. All false

3) When Antony had refused to go with Ventidius to wage war against Octavius(at the end of Act II), Ventidius had decided to employ a different strategy in his efforts to wean away Antony from Cleopatra. He:

- a. Had managed to get in touch with Dollabella.
- b. Had managed to get in touch with Antony's wife, Octavia.
- c. He had prevailed upon both of them to come with him to Alexandria in order to make an effort to prevail upon Antony to leave Cleopatra.
- **d. All true.**

4) When Antony returns and meets Ventidius, he claims to have won victory:

- a. With God's help
- b. Because Octavius's soldiers were weak.
- **c. Without Ventidius's help.**
- d. All false

5) Ventidius suggests that, on the basis of victory, Antony should:

- **a. Try to arrive at a suitable settlement with Octavius through someone from the Octavius army and a friend of Antony at the same time.**
- b. Go on and follow Octavius.
- c. Leave Cleopatra forever.

- d. All false

6) Upon Ventidius's suggestion, Antony thought of whom he can rely on from Octavius side. He remembered his intimate friend Dollabella. Ventidius says that Dollabella is now a supporter of Octavius. Antony says that Dollabella had left him because:

- a. He was looking for more fame.
- b. Antony had forbidden him to meet Cleopatra.
- c. Dollabella does not want to hurt Antony's feelings
- **d. B and C**

7) Antony feels delighted and thrilled to see Dollabella before him. Dollabella suggests that:

- **a. Antony should get reconciled with Octavius Caesar.**
- b. Antony should not leave Cleopatra.
- c. Antony should divorce his wife Octavia.
- d. All false

8) When Ventidius brings Octavia(Antony's wife) and their two daughters into Antony's presence, Antony:

- a. Became very happy to see them.
- b. Got very angry at Ventidius.
- **c. Does not make any move**
- d. All true

9) Octavia speaks and asks Antony if he recognizes her . Antony replies that:

- **a. She is Octavius's sister.**
- b. She is his daughters' mother.
- c. She is his own wife.
- d. She is totally unknown.

10) As Antony is put in front of two choices either to take Octavia's side or Cleopatra's side, Ventidius says that bothdemand that Antony should take the side of Octavia.

- a. Pity and love
- b. Pity and fatherhood
- c. Pity and loyalty
- **d. Pity and justice**

11) After this discussion and when Octavia urges her children to approach their father, Antony:

- a. Expresses his regrets to his wife but insists on staying with Cleopatra.
- **b. Expresses his regret to his wife and promises to leave Cleopatra.**
- c. Neglects the children and treats them with no pity.
- d. All false

12) After a confrontation takes place between Cleopatra and Octavia, Cleopatra's heart begins to sink at the thought that:

- a. Antony will not leave her even if he is back to his wife.
- **b. Octavia has got back her husband and that Cleopatra is going to lose her lover.**
- c. Antony will divorce Octavia.
- d. All false

13) Because Antony doesn't have the courage to face Cleopatra and tell her of his new development:

- a. He left Alexandria without any prior notice.
- **b. He seeks the the help of Dollabella in this matter.**
- c. He seeks the help of Alexas.
- d. All false

14) Dollabella's response towards Antony's wish is:

- a. Fast approval.
- **b. Reluctance at the beginning.**
- c. Complete rejection.
- d. All false

15) Before Dollabella arrives, Alexas suggests Cleopatra should:

- a. Go to Antonio.
- b. Kill Dollabella
- **c. Arouse Antonio's jealousy by pretending love of Dollabella.**
- d. Convince Dollabella to kill Octavia

16) Cleopatra faints as Dollabella tells her how harshly Antonio talks about her. After she recovers her senses, Dollabella:

- **a. Apologizes and tells her that Antonio doesn't talk bad about her.**
- b. Leaves without any single word.

- c. Tries to convince her to forgive Antonio.
- d. All false

17) Dollabella says that he lied in order to:

- a. Make her accept the situation
- **b. Promote his own chances with her**
- c. Help Antony's family to stay in unity.
- d. All false

18) Cleopatra requests Dollabella to:

- a. Kill Antony
- b. Kill Octavia
- **c. Arrange an interview between her and Antony.**
- d. Arrange an interview between her and Octavia.

19) She told Dollabella that Antony's departure from here would mean:

- **a. Her death**
- b. Her loss
- c. Her defeat
- d. Her victory

20) Ventidius overhears Dollabella'sabout the conflict which is going on in Dollabella's mind between his duty to his friend Antony and his desire to win Cleopatra's love.

- a. Talk with Cleopatra
- b. Talk with Alexas
- **c. Soliloquy**
- d. All false

21) Ventidius and Octavia's motive in reporting the matter to Antony is:

- a. The same
- **b. Different**
- c. Immoral
- d. All false

22) Octavia's motive in reporting the matter to Antony is to:

- a. Show Antony how bad is Cleopatra.
- **b. Find out the extent to which Antony may still be interested in Cleopatra.**

- c. Encourage Antony to leave Cleopatra.
- d. All false

23) When Antony becomes furious at Cleopatra and Dollabella: .

- a. Octavia becomes very happy
- **b. Octavia decides to leave him.**
- c. Octavia stands beside him to support him in his sorrow.
- d. All false

24) Octavia's departure has:

- a. A pleasant effect upon Dollabella
- b. A pleasant effect upon Antony.
- **c. A depressing effect upon Antony.**
- d. All false

25) When Cleopatra and Dollabella come to have a talk with Antony, he:

- a. Has a long discussion with them.
- **b. Commands both of them to get out of his sight and never to meet him again.**
- c. Kills Dollabella for betraying him.
- d. All false

26) Cleopatra tries to commit suicide because:

- **a. Antony dismissed her.**
- b. Antony went back to his wife.
- c. Antony killed Dollabella.
- d. All false

27) After hearing that the Egyptian ships have surrendered to Octavius, Alexas offers to negotiate with Octavius for peace on behalf of Cleopatra. Cleopatra.....

- a. Accepts his idea.
- **b. Rebukes him.**
- c. Asks him to wait till she thinks about it.
- d. All false

28) When Alexas tells Antony that Cleopatra has stabbed herself for being accused by Antony, Antony:

- **a. Realizes that Cleopatra is innocent and decides to kill himself.**
- b. Doesn't believe any single word of this.

- c. Decides to go and look for her dead body for the last time.
- d. All false

29) Antony makes a peculiar request to Ventidius. He wants Ventidius to kill him with his sword. While Antony gets ready to be killed by Ventidius, Ventidius:

- a. Kills Antony
- b. Throws the sword.
- **c. Stabs himself.**
- d. All false

30) Antony kills himself by:

- **a. Falling on his sword.**
- b. A knife
- c. Falling down from a high castle
- d. All false

31) Cleopatra, having learnt that Alexas had given to Antony a false report of her death, comes in great haste to meet Antony but finds him dying. Cleopatra:

- a. Tries to save him.
- **b. Promises to die with him.**
- c. Feels faint.
- d. All false

32) Cleopatra kills herself by:

- a. A sword
- b. A knife
- **c. An asp**
- d. All false