

لا إله إلا الله



موارد الحلول للخدمات التعليمية - الرياض ٠٥٥٧٠٧٨٨٥٧ - ٠٥٤٤٠٨٩٩٤٤ مجموعة الإبداع : @assrar_atket



العمل مستمر والأعضاء منكم جامعة الملك فيصل قسم اللغة الإنجليزية

مجموعة الإبداع :

هي مجموعة من الطلاب الطالبات ابتكروا فكره العمل الجماعي فعملوا كيد واحدة لتبسيط مقررات المستوى الرابع قسم اللغة الانجليزية في جامعة الملك فيصل .

الغاية :

ايصال المادة إلى ذهن المتلقي في ابط صورة والتقليل من عناء البحث والتحميل فقد قمنا بتلخيص وجمع كل ما نحتاجون أمليين منكم الدعم والمساندة وسائلين الله لنا ولكم التوفيق .

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*الاستماع والتحدث ٢ / 3ABOOD & DEEMA

*النثر الانجليزي / علي العسيري & مشاكسة

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ملف الأسئلة والمراجعة مصححة توجي ,التميزة

*مدخل إلى اللغويات / أسرار

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#فريق_عمل_الإبداع

الإدارة: أسرار



تنسيق وتصميم: أنامل مبدعة

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موارد الحلول للخدمات التعليمية- الرياض ٠٥٥٧٠٧٨٨٥٧-٠٥٤٤٠٨٩٩٤٤ مجموعة الإبداع : @assrar_atket



Hello everyone !!

Sorry about the last assignment

It was of the old Doctor =(

It was not my mistake because I downloaded it from KFU's website

Humble Request to all of you.

Plz forget and delete it

This is my **correct** assignment

Sorry for the inconvenience

بهذا الملف جمعنا وأضفنا أسئلة الأعوام والمراجعة والكويزات

(بدون ترجمة !! =)

مع تنسيق وترتيب فقط**

Regards : نُوجي



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Enjoy the little things in life , for one day you may
look back and realize they were the big things.

RENAISSANCE LITERTURE

أسئلة الأدب الإنجليزي : عصر النهضة

Dr. Fouzi Slisli

اعداد :

توجي

@Sweeto0o93



أسئلة المراجعة حل 20 سؤال " الأدب الانجليزي في عصر النهضة " الموجودة بالخدمات الطلابية

The Metaphysical poets are known for their:

- A. Vulgar use of language
- B. Aristocratic language
- C. Ungrammatical language
- D. Clever use of language

John Donne was:

- A. An English dramatist
- B. A French metaphysical poet
- C. An English Metaphysical poet
- D. None of the above

" A Valediction: Forbidding Mourning" is a poem by:

- A. John Milton
- B. John Donne
- C. William Shakespeare
- D. Petrarch

" A Valediction: Forbidding Mourning" is a poem about:

- A. War
- B. Love
- C. Poverty
- D. Old age

A Paradox is:

- A. An analogy
- B. A contradiction that proves true
- C. A contradiction that's unheard of
- D. A metaphor



Elizabethan theatre houses were made of:

- A. Stones
- B. Iron
- C. Plastic
- D. Wood

In Shakespeare's time, plays were performed:

- A. At night and used lighting and projectors
- B. At night and used candles
- C. At night and used moonlight
- D. During the day and used daylight

Shakespeare's play Macbeth is:

- A. A tragedy
- B. A comedy
- C. A history
- D. A tragicomedy

Macbeth is a play about:

- A. معناها اغتيال الملك
- A. The assassination of a king
- B. The assassination of an ambassador
- C. The assassination of a general
- D. The assassination of a wife

The poet who made the Sonnet popular across Europe was

- A. Petra arch
- B. Shakespeare
- C. Marlowe
- D. Queen Elizabeth

In England the most famous sonnets were written by

- A. Petrarch
- B. Shakespeare
- C. Marlowe
- D. Queen Elizabeth



The most famous sonnets are those written by:

- [A. Shakespeare and Petrarch](#)
- B. Shakespeare and Marlowe
- C. Marlowe and Petrarch
- D. Ben Jonson and Marlowe

The Sonnet has:

- A. 8 lines
- B. 20 lines
- C. 10 lines
- [D. 14 lines](#)

“On His Blindness” is a poem by

- A. William Shakespeare
- [B. John Milton](#)
- C. John Donne
- D. Christopher Marlowe

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

- A. His sunglasses
- B. His contact lenses
- [C. The loss of his sight](#)
- D. None of the above

“ On His Blindness” is:

- A. An epic poem
- B. A pastoral poem
- [C. A sonnet](#)
- D. None of the above

The Metaphysical Poets were:

- [A. 17 th century English poets](#)
- B 16 th century Italian poets
- C. 16 th century French poets
- D. 17 th century Spanish poets



The growth of poetry in Renaissance England was profoundly influenced by

- A. Renewed interest in paganism
- [B. Renewed interest in classic al poetry](#)
- C. Renewed interest in philosophy
- D. Renewed interest in linguistics

The Pastoral was considered during the Renaissance as

- A. The most prestigious form of poetry
- B. The most primitive form of poetry
- C. A foreign form of poetry
- [D. The humblest form of poetry](#)

The Epic was considered during the Renaissance as

- [A. The most prestigious form of poetry](#)
- B. The most primitive form of poetry
- C. A foreign form of poetry
- D. The humblest form of poetry



اسئلة الواجب وركز عليها الدكتور

الواجب الاول

1-Trade and exploration were important for the development of Renaissance cultures because

- 1-They produced wealth and limited the power of the church
- 2-They allowed writers to travel and explore new countries and peoples
- 3-. They allowed the construction of theatres and the publication of books
- 4-They created a reading public.

2-Why was the intellectual movement of the Renaissance called “Humanism”?

- 1-Because it wanted to serve all humanity not just the aristocracy
- 2-Because it wanted to produce a poetry from a human, not from a religious perspective
- 3-Because it rejected the Church’s supernaturalism and wanted to explore important questions from a human perspective
- 4-Because the name was fashionable in Italy

3-How did the Renaissance system of patronage work?

- 1-Authors wrote poems and plays and got paid by the publisher
- 2-Authors received monetary assistance from kings and wealthy nobles in exchange for dedicatory poems and prefaces
- 3-Authors wrote poems and plays and the government paid their wages
- 4-Authors read their poems and plays for the public and received donations



الواجب الثاني

1-The sonnet has:

A. 20 lines

B. 16 lines

C. 14 lines

D. 10 lines

2-The sonnet was made famous across Europe by

A. Shakespeare

B. John Milton

C. Petrarch

D. John Donne

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

A. He cannot see his children anymore

B. He cannot write poetry anymore

C. He cannot travel anymore

D. He cannot serve God anymore



الواجب الثالث

1-The Pastoral poem is about:

A. The poet's love for his country

B. The poet's love for his family

C. The poet's love for his friends

D. The poet's love for the shepherd's life and for his maiden

2-In Shakespeare's time, theatres were made of:

A. Stone

B. Iron

C. Wood

D. Plastic

3-In Macbeth, the plot to assassinate the king was hatched by:

The king of France

B. Macbeth and Lady Macbeth

C. The servants

. D. By an unknown killer

4-What is it that Shakespeare says in Sonnet 55 that it is more powerful than marble and gilded monuments?

A. His house

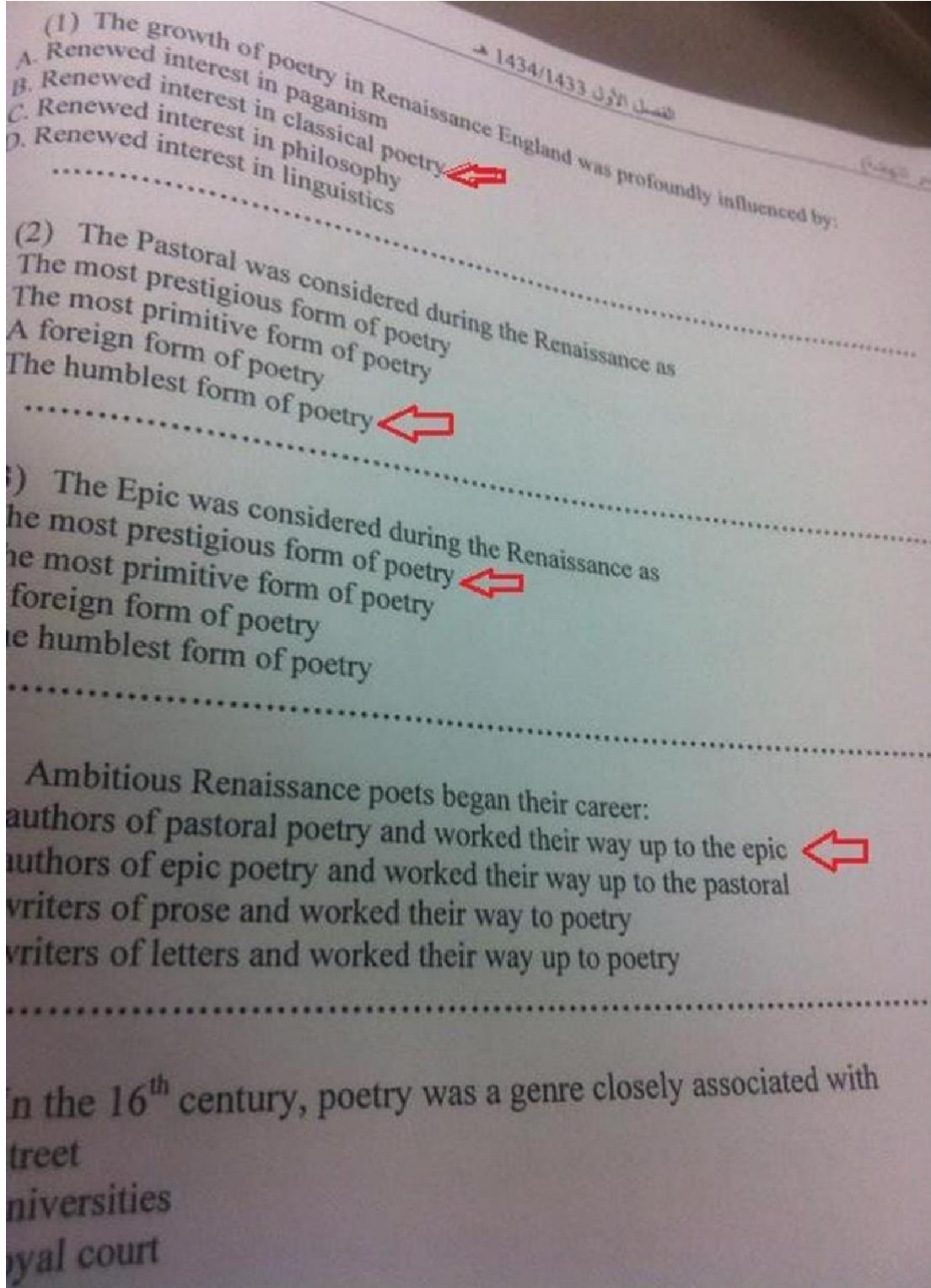
B. His friendships

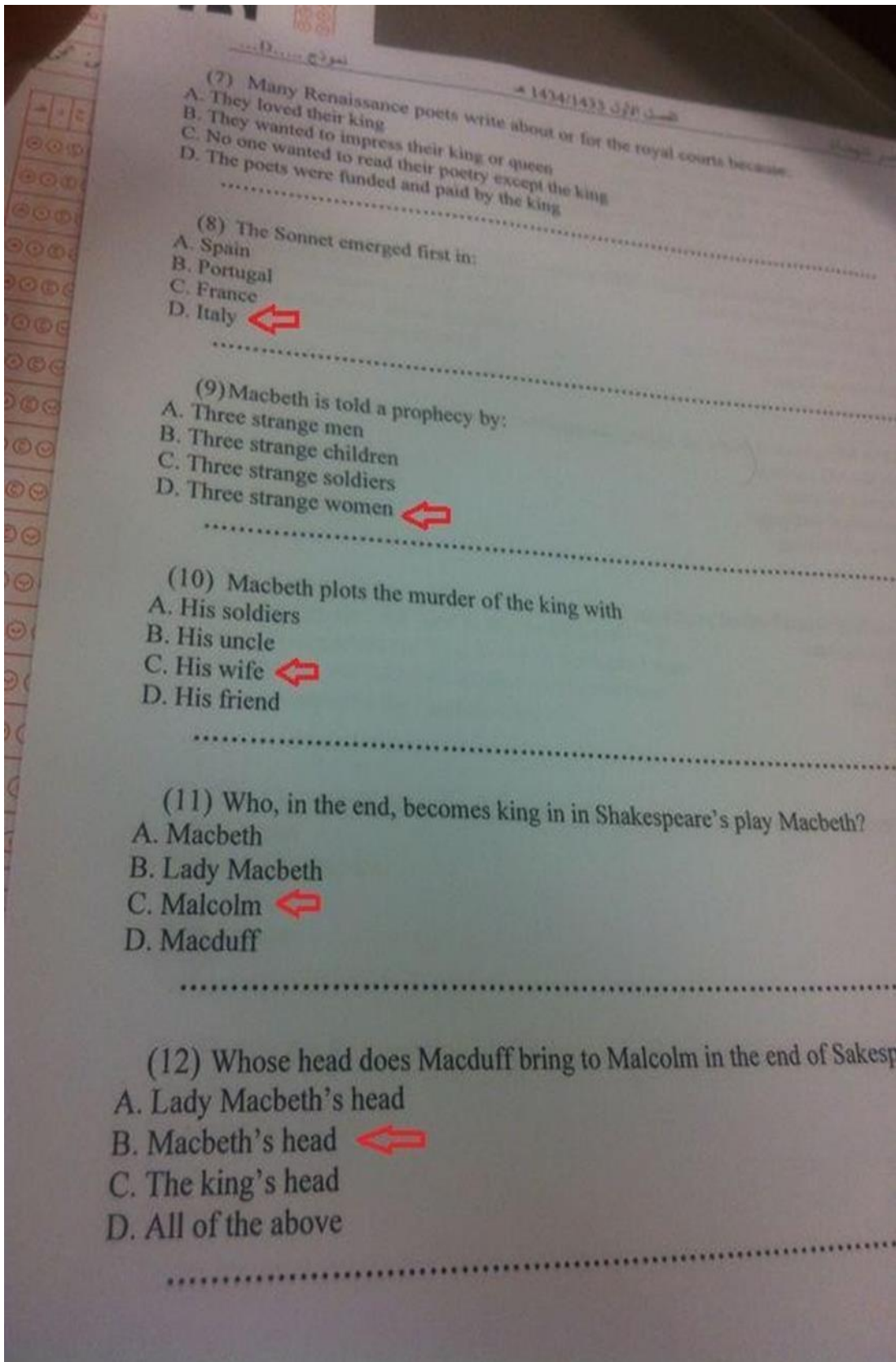
C. His poem

D. His theatre



اضافه لبعض نماذج استله الاعوام السابقة
اسئلة الفصل الاول لعام 1433_1434





نموذج ... 13
السنة الأولى 1433/1434 هـ
(7) Many Renaissance poets write about or for the royal courts because:
A. They loved their king
B. They wanted to impress their king or queen
C. No one wanted to read their poetry except the king
D. The poets were funded and paid by the king

(8) The Sonnet emerged first in:
A. Spain
B. Portugal
C. France
D. Italy

(9) Macbeth is told a prophecy by:
A. Three strange men
B. Three strange children
C. Three strange soldiers
D. Three strange women

(10) Macbeth plots the murder of the king with
A. His soldiers
B. His uncle
C. His wife
D. His friend

(11) Who, in the end, becomes king in in Shakespeare's play Macbeth?
A. Macbeth
B. Lady Macbeth
C. Malcolm
D. Macduff

(12) Whose head does Macduff bring to Malcolm in the end of Sakesp
A. Lady Macbeth's head
B. Macbeth's head
C. The king's head
D. All of the above

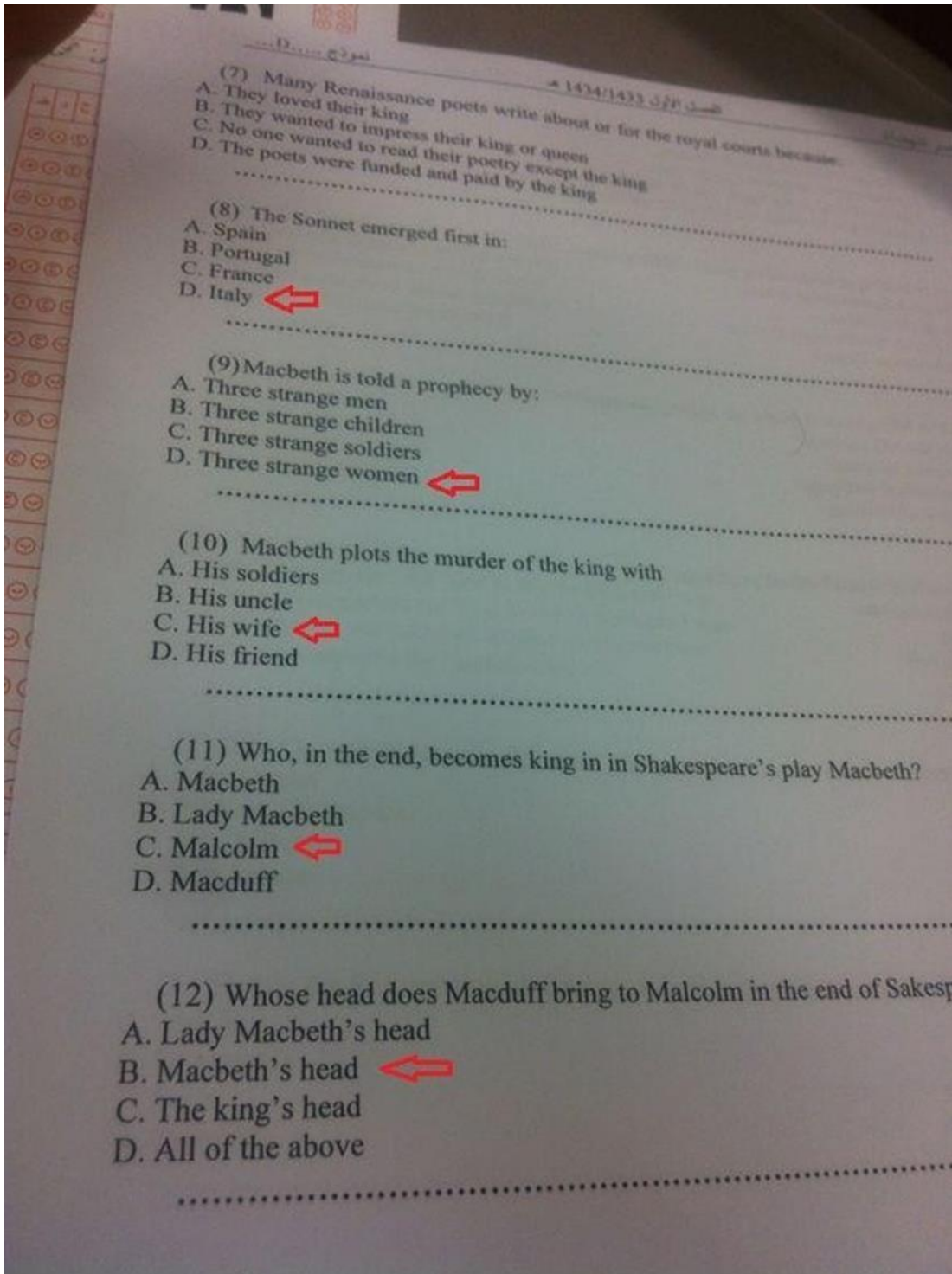


- of poetry
- (4) Ambitious Renaissance poets began their career:
- A. As authors of pastoral poetry and worked their way up to poetry
 - B. As authors of epic poetry and worked their way up to poetry
 - C. As writers of prose and worked their way up to poetry
 - D. As writers of letters and worked their way up to poetry

- (5) In the 16th century, poetry was a genre close to:
- A. The street
 - B. The universities
 - C. The royal court
 - D. The youth

- (6) In the Renaissance, poetry was a very good genre for:
- A. People who had political ambitions
 - B. People who fall in love
 - C. People who traveled a lot
 - D. People who didn't speak a second language





نموذج
الصف الأول / 1433 / 1434 هـ
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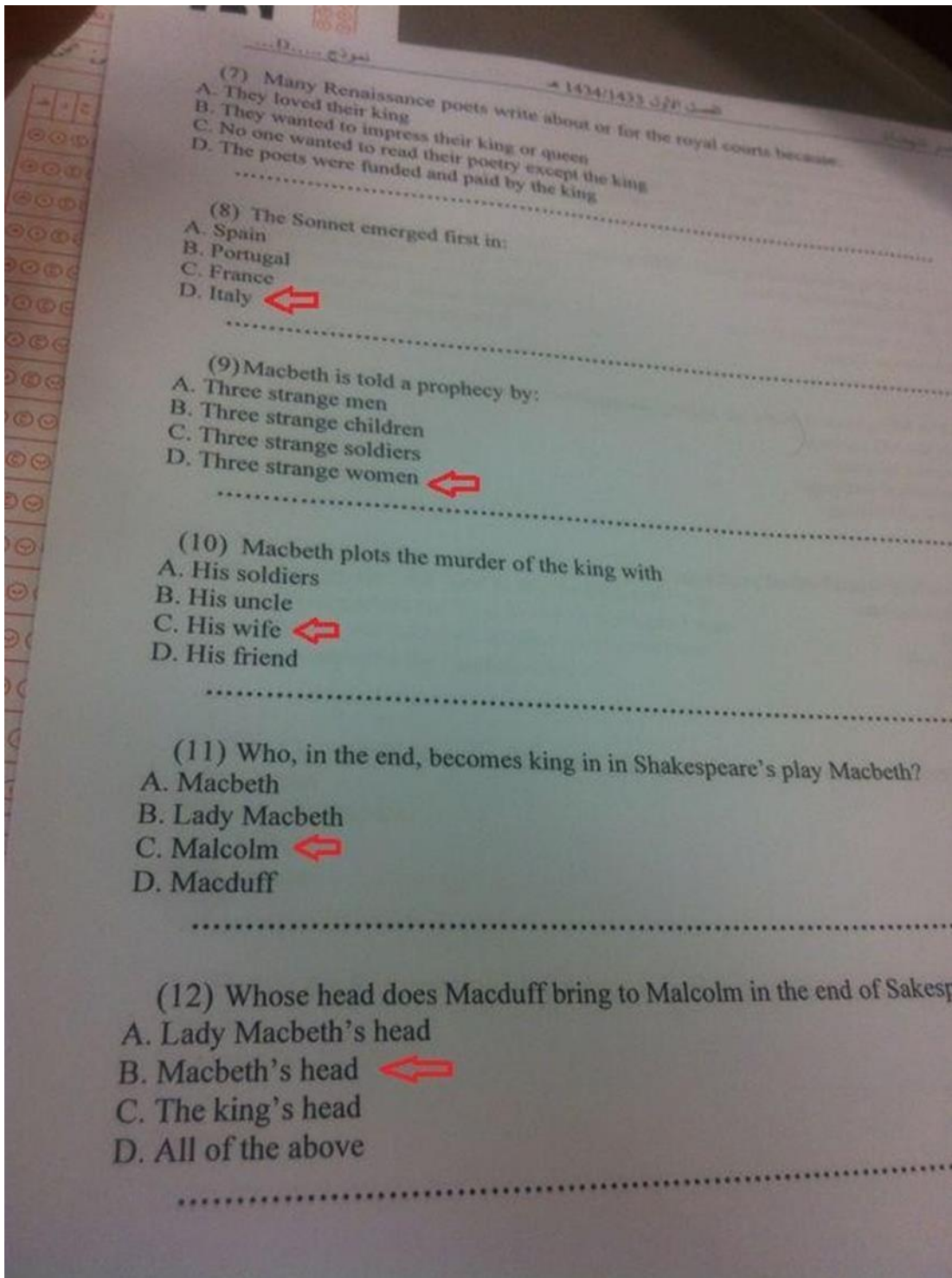
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النسب الأول 1434/1433 هـ
نموذج 13

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- C. The king's head
- D. All of the above



(13) Soliloquy in Drama is:

- A. A dialogue between two characters
 - B. A poem recited at the end of the play
 - C. A poem recited at the beginning of the play
 - ⇒ D. A monologue in which the character appears to be thinking out
-

(14) Soliloquy achieved its greatest effect in:

- A. English Renaissance drama ←
 - B. In modern drama
 - C. In French Renaissance Drama
 - D. In American Drama
-

(15) The Metaphysical poets are known for their:

- A. Vulgar use of language
 - B. Aristocratic language
 - C. Ungrammatical language
 - D. Clever use of language ←
-

(16) The leading metaphysical poet was:

- A. William Shakespeare
- B. John Milton
- C. Andrew Marvell
- ← D. John Donne



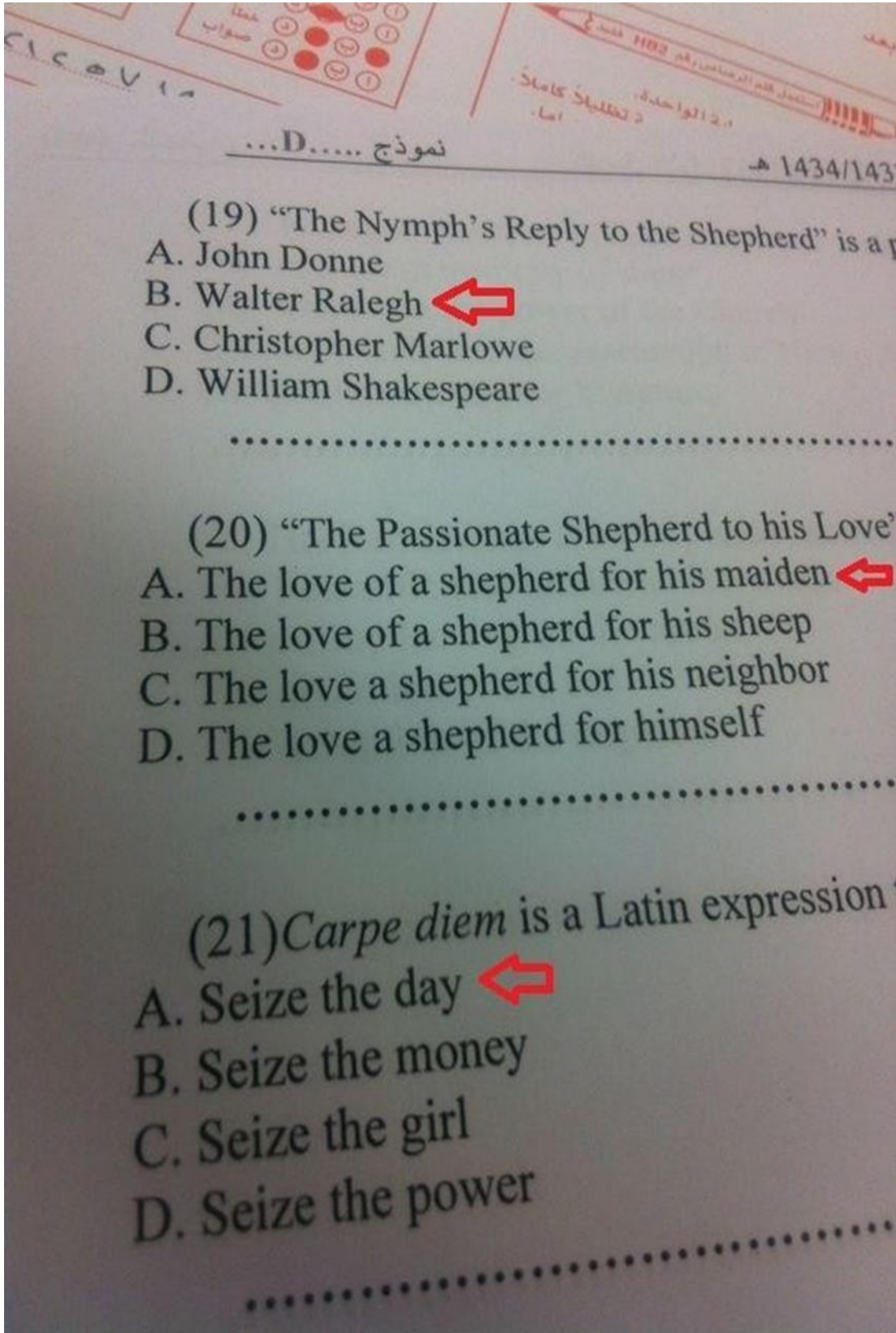
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- (17) The Pastoral is a Renaissance mode of P
- A. Poets
 - B. Kings
 - C. Soldiers
 - D. Shepherds

- (18) "The Passionate Shepherd to his love"
- A. John Donne
 - B. John Milton
 - C. Christopher Marlowe
 - D. William Shakespeare





- نموذجD.....
- 1434/1435 هـ
- (19) "The Nymph's Reply to the Shepherd" is a
- A. John Donne
 - B. Walter Raleigh ←
 - C. Christopher Marlowe
 - D. William Shakespeare
-


- (20) "The Passionate Shepherd to his Love"
- A. The love of a shepherd for his maiden ←
 - B. The love of a shepherd for his sheep
 - C. The love a shepherd for his neighbor
 - D. The love a shepherd for himself
-

- (21) *Carpe diem* is a Latin expression
- A. Seize the day ←
 - B. Seize the money
 - C. Seize the girl
 - D. Seize the power
-



- C. Seize the girl
D. Seize the power
-

- (22) The Cavalier Poets were:
- A. Poets who opposed the king in the English Civil War
 - B. Poets who supported the king in the English Civil War
 - C. Poets who did not take part in the English Civil War
 - D. Poets who opposed the English civil
-

- (23) The Cavalier Poets were followed by:
- A. John Donne
 - B. William Shakespeare
 - C. John Milton
 - D. Ben Jonson 
-



- (25) The Reformation
- A. Ended the religious unity of Europe
 - B. Created religious unity in Europe
 - C. Spread Judaism in Europe
 - D. Spread Islam in Europe

- (26) One of the main reasons behind the Reformation
- A. Europeans were becoming less religious
 - B. Europeans were becoming more religious
 - C. The greed and corruption of the Church
 - D. Europeans were converting to Judaism

- (27) Martin Luther was
- A. A German priest who led the Reformation
 - B. An American writer who won the Nobel Prize
 - C. A Spanish explorer
 - D. A English Protestant king



- B. Shakespeare
- C. Marlowe
- D. Queen Elizabeth

(34) In England the most famous sonneteer is

- A. Petrarch
- B. Shakespeare ←
- C. Marlowe
- D. Queen Elizabeth

(35) The most famous sonnets are

- A. Shakespeare and Petrarch ←
- B. Shakespeare and Marlowe
- C. Marlowe and Petrarch
- D. Ben Jonson and Marlowe

(36) The Sonnet has:

- A. 8 lines
- B. 20 lines

الجواب
lines ١٤



- B. ... poem
C. A sonnet
D. None of the above

- (40) The Metaphysical Poets were:
A. 17th century English poets ←
B. 16th century Italian poets
C. 16th century French poets
D. 17th century Spanish poets

- (41) The Cavalier poets idealized:
A. The king
B. The gangster
C. The parliament
D. The money

- (42) The first English plays told
A. Jokes
B. Religious stories ←
C. The future
D. love stories



نموذج ...D.....

- (43) The characters in Morality Plays were:
- A. Poor people
 - B. Rich people
 - C. Abstract values ←
 - D. None of the above

- (44) The first generation of professional playwrights were:
- A. The Superstars
 - B. The Angry Playwrights
 - C. The English Playwrights
 - D. The University Wits ←

- (45) Dr. Faustus is a play by:
- A. William Shakespeare
 - B. John Milton
 - C. Christopher Marlowe ←
 - D. Thomas Kyd



- (45) Dr. Faustus is a play by:
- A. William Shakespeare
 - B. John Milton
 - C. Christopher Marlowe ←
 - D. Thomas Kyd
-

- (46) The two English universities that flourished during the Renaissance were:
- A. Oxford and Cambridge ←
 - B. Leeds and Essex
 - C. Brighton and London University
 - D. King's College and Birmingham University
-

- (47) Which author did Renaissance writers study?
- A. Shakespeare
 - B. Marlowe
 - C. Lord Byron
 - D. Cicero
-

- (48) Which authors did Renaissance writers study?
- A. Plato and Aristotle
 - B. Aristotle and Horace
 - C. Shakespeare and Marlowe
 - D. Cicero and Longinus



..... of language poets are known for their:
..... of language
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 - B. John Milton
 - C. Christopher Marlowe
 - D. William Shakespeare



- (28) The Reformation, a new religion was born in Europe
- A. Catholicism
 - B. Presbyterianism
 - C. Protestantism
 - D. Atheism

(29) Vasco Da Gama was:

- A French writer
- An English king
- A Spanish explorer
- A Portuguese explorer ←

(30) European explorations made world trade shift from:

- China to Europe
- India to Europe
- The Mediterranean to the Atlantic
- The country to the city



نموذج اسئلة عام 1435

- 1- Not Clear
- 2- Not Clear
- 3- The reformation ended Europe's religion unity and brought a new religion called
 - a. Catholic
 - b. [Protestantism](#)
- 4- As world trade shifted from the Mediterranean sea to
 - a. Asia
 - b. [The Atlantic Ocean](#)
 - c. The Americas
 - d. Western Europe
- 5- What's the name of the new culture that the renaissance brought?
 - a. Protestantism
 - b. [Humanism](#)
 - c. Catholicism
 - d. Paganism
- 6- The of humanist education was
 - a. [Latin and classical literature](#)
 - b. Science and
 - c. English and German
 - d. History and Politics
- 7- In England the renaissance became associated with the establishment of universities that eventually became famous these universities are
 - a. [Cambridge and Oxford](#)
- 8- What did renaissance writer study to improve their style?
 - a. Shakespeare
 - b. Marlow
 - c. Lord Bayne
 - d. [Cicero](#)



9- **What did renaissance writer study to improve their theory of poetry?**

- a. Plato and Aristotle
- b. [Aristotle and Horace](#)
- c. Shakespeare and Marlow
- d. Cicero

1- **What did renaissance writer study to learn rhetorical figures**

- a. [Vergil and Quintilian](#)
- b. Plato and Aristotle
- c. Shakespeare and Marlow
- d. Shakespeare and Euripides

2- **Which Classical author did renaissance writers**

- a. [Seneca](#)

3- **Renaissance education aimed primarily at**

- a. Improving language and communication skills
- b. Improving the education of kings and princes
- c. Improving the education of the poor
- d. [Improving fluency in Latin and public speech](#)

4- **The English that was spoken and written in the Renaissance...English that we speak and write today**

- a. [Early modern English](#)
- b. Standard English
- c. Technical English
- d. Colloquial English



5- Which form of poetry was considered to be the humblest during the renaissance?

- a. Epic Poetry
- b. [Pastoral Poetry](#)
- c. Dramatic poetry
- d. The sonnet

6- Which form of poetry was considered to be the most prestigious during the renaissance?

- a. [Epic Poetry](#)
- b. Pastoral Poetry
- c. Dramatic poetry
- d. The sonnet

7- In the renaissance poetry was a very good skill to have for

- a. [For people who had political ambitions](#)
- b. People who all in love
- c. People who travel a lot
- d. People who didn't speak second language

1- Why so much of renaissance poetry was written about royal courts?

- a. The poets were puritans
- b. The poets were kings and princes
- c. [The poets were paid by kings and princes](#)
- d. The poets like to visit the courts

2- Which European country is considered to be the home of the sonnet

- a. [Italy](#)
- b. England
- c. Spain
- d. ...

3- who was the most famous sonneteer in Europe

- a. [Petrarch](#)



4- **who wrote the most famous sonnets in England**

a. [Shakespeare](#)

5- **Which type of renaissance poems has 14 lines**

a. The Epic

b. [The sonnet](#)

c. The pastoral

d. The country house poems

6- **What purpose Elizabethan poetry ...?**

a. To entertain and communicate

b. [To teach and to please](#)

c. To educate princes

d. To educate the aristocracy

7- **It has been estimated that in the course of the 16th century?**

a. Over one hundred thousand sonnets were written in western Europe

b. Over two hundred thousand sonnets were written in western Europe

c. [Over three hundred thousand sonnets were written in western Europe](#)

d. Over four hundred thousand sonnets were written in western Europe

1- **Elizabethan plays were often published**

a. Before they were performed

b. [After they were performed](#)

c. Were never published

d. Were rarely published



2- Who are Metaphysical poets?

- a. [17th century English poets](#)
- b. 16th century English poets
- c. 15th century English poets
- d. 18th century English poets

3- Who wrote a Validation : Forbidden mourning

- a. Petrarch
- b. John Milton
- c. Shakespeare
- d. [John Donne](#)

4- A paradox is a contradiction

- a. [That proves true](#)
- b. That's unlikely
- c. That is unconvincing
- d. That's unheard of

5- Renaissance plays were performed

- a. [During the day and used day light](#)
- b. At night under the moon light
- c. At night and used candle lights
- d. At night in the dark

6- The main action that the plot in Macbeth centers around is?

- a. The murder of a diplomat
- b. [The murder of a king](#)
- c. The murder of a prince
- d. The murder of a wife

7- A soliloquy is a monologue

- a. in which the character speaks in prose
- b. in which the character speaks in verse
- c. [in which the character appears to be thinking out loud](#)
- d. in which the character speaks to the audience



8- **the soliloquy achieved success in**

- a. English renaissance prose
- b. English renaissance sonnets
- c. English renaissance Epic
- d. English renaissance Drama

9- **The first English plays were**

- a. Political drama
- b. Romantic drama
- c. Adventure drama
- d. Religious drama

1- **What was the first generation of professional playwrights called**

- a. The university wits
- b. The play house wits
- c. The town wits
- d. The theatre wits

2- **English renaissance poetry was profoundly influenced by**

- a. Classical philosophy
- b. Classical mythology
- c. Classical rhetoric
- d. Classical poetry

3- **The Latin expression "Cape Diem" means**

- a. Seize power
- b. Seize the land
- c. Seize the day
- d. Seize the thorn

4- **Not all the effects of the renaissance was positive another.....of the renaissance we should mention is**

- a. The capitalist economy and the destruction of tradition
- b. Atheism and the destruction of religion institution
- c. The destruction of the countryside in Europe
- d. The slave trade and the destruction of native Americans



5- **To improve English language authors advised**

- a. The reading of Shakespeare
- b. The reading of grammar
- c. The reading of the bible
- d. The imitation of Latin syntax

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

- a. Three strange men
- b. Three strange children
- c. Three strange soldiers
- d. Three strange women

7- **Who helps Macbeth in his plot to murder the king**

- a. His soldiers
- b. His uncle
- c. His wife
- d. His friend

1- **The metaphysical poets became famous for using**

- a. Vulgar language
- b. Clever language
- c. Ungrammatical language
- d. Aristocratic language

2- **Who is the most famous metaphysical poet**

- a. Shakespeare
- b. John Milton
- c. Andrew..
- d. John Donne

3- **The passionate Shepard to his love is a poem by**

- a. John Donne
- b. John Milton
- c. Christopher Marlow
- d. William Shakespeare



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

- a. John Donne
- b. [Walter Raleigh](#)
- c. Christopher Marlow
- d. William Shakespeare

2- The passionate shepherd to his love is about

- a. [The love of the shepherd to his mundane](#)
- b. The love of a shepherd for his sheep
- c. The love of a shepherd for his neighbor
- d. The love of a shepherd for himself

3- The Cavalier Poets were

- a. People who opposed the king in the English civil war
- b. [People who supported the king in the English civil war](#)
- c. People who did not take part in the English civil war
- d. People who opposed the English civil war

4- The Cavalier poets were followers of

- a. John Donne
- b. Shakespeare
- c. John Milton
- d. [Ben Johnson](#)

1- The Cavalier poets idealized

- a. [The king](#)
- b. The gangsters
- c. The parliament
- d. The money

2- What kind of character did morality plays put on stage

- a. Poor people
- b. Rich people
- c. [Abstract values](#)
- d. None of the above



1) "In Praise of Folly":

- - **Desiderius Erasmus**
- - Martin Luther
- - Ulrich Zwingli
- - John Calvin

2) The 95 theses summarized his criticisms of Church :

- - Ulrich Zwingli
- - Desiderius Erasmus
- - **Martin Luther**
- - Desiderius Erasmus

3) Summoned by Imperial Diet of Holy Roman Empire to the city of Worms :

- - **Martin Luther**
- - John Calvin
- - Ulrich Zwingli
- - Desiderius Erasmus

4) Lutheranism:

- - Ulrich Zwingli
- - Desiderius Erasmus
- - John Calvin
- - **Martin Luther**

5) Zwinglian Reformation :

- - John Calvin
- - Martin Luther
- - Desiderius Erasmus
- - **Ulrich Zwingli**



6) Calvinism :

- - Henry VIII
- - Ulrich Zwingli
- Martin Luther
- - **John Calvin**

7) The English Reformation :

- - **Henry VIII**
- - Martin Luther
- - Ulrich Zwingli
- - John Calvin

8) Disagreed with Luther's "Salvation through Faith alone." :

- - Martin Luther
- - **John Calvin**
- - Henry VIII
- - Ulrich Zwingli

9) Needs a male heir :

- - **Henry VIII**
- - Charles V
- - Ulrich Zwingli
- - John Calvin

10) desperate for a son. So much so he married 6 times :

- - Charles V
- - John Calvin
- - **Henry VIII**
- - Ulrich Zwingli

11) First Europeans to reach India by sea:

- - Fredinand Magellan
- - Samuel de Champlain
- - **Vasco da Gama**
- - Christopher Columbus



12) Reached the Caribbean Islands.His aim was to find a new route to Asia.

- - **Christopher Columbus**

- - Fredinand Magellan
- - Samuel de Champlain
- - Vasco da Gama

13) Accidentally found America :

- - Fredinand Magellan
- - Samuel de Champlain
- - **Christopher Columbus**
- - Vasco da Gama

14) Reaching the Philippine islands after 18 months at sea:

- - Samuel de Champlain
- - **Fredinand Magellan**
- - Vasco da Gama
- - Christopher Columbus

15) founded the colony of Quebec as a trading post in 1608 :

- - Vasco da Gama
- - Christopher Columbus
- - **Samuel de Champlain**
- - Fredinand Magellan

16) Questioned old beliefs ,Thought Earth was round, it rotated in axis, & revolved around the sun:

- - **Nicolas Copernicus**
- - Johannes Kepler
- - Galileo Galilei
- - Francis Bacon



17) Used math to prove Earth revolved around sun:

- - Francis Bacon
- - Galileo Galilei
- - **Johannes Kepler**
- - Nicolas Copernicus

18) Built telescope & observed several moons:

- - Nicolas Copernicus
- - Francis Bacon
- - Johannes Kepler
- **Galileo Galilei**

19) Founded the scientific method (truth through evidence):

- - Nicolas Copernicus
- - Johannes Kepler
- - Galileo Galilei
- - **Francis Bacon**

20) “I think therefore I am”:

- - Isaac Newton
- - Robert Hooke
- - **Rene Descartes**
- - Andreas Vesalius

21) Recognize concept of gravity (apple):

- - **Isaac Newton**
- - Rene Descartes
- - Andreas Vesalius
- - Robert Hooke

22) Recorded information on human anatomy (The Structure of the Human Body):

- - Rene Descartes
- - Robert Hooke
- - **Andreas Vesalius**
- - Isaac Newton



23) Used microscope to study the body (Discovered cells):

- - Isaac Newton
- - **Robert Hooke**
- - Rene Descartes
- - Andreas Vesalius

24) Known as Petrarch :

- - Leonardo bruni
- - **Francesco Petrarca**
- - Bladassare Castiglione
- - Giovanni Boccaccio

25) Wrote a biography of Cicero :

- Francesco Petrarca
- - Giovanni Boccaccio
- - Bladassare Castiglione
- - **Leonardo bruni**

26) His work is considered to be the best prose of the Renaissance:

- - **Giovanni Boccaccio**
- - Bladassare Castiglione
- - Francesco Petrarca
- - Leonardo bruni

27) Contributed to the founding of new grammar schools across England in the 16th century:

- - Edmund Spencer
- - Michel de Montaigne
- - **Thomas More**
- - Shakespear



28) The most famous sonneteer of that time:

- - Leonardo bruni
- - **Francesco Petrarca**
- - Bladassare Castiglione
- - Giovanni Boccaccio

29) "On His Blindness":

- - Robert Herrick
- - Christopher Marlowe
- - Shakespeare
- - **John Milton**

30) The Professional Playwrights:

- - Shakespeare
- - John Milton
- - **Christopher Marlowe**
- - Robert Herrick

31) University wits:

- - **Christopher Marlowe**
- - Robert Herrick
- - John Milton
- - Shakespeare

32) Doctor Faustus:

- - John Milton
- - Shakespeare
- - Robert Herrick
- - **Christopher Marlowe**

33) Macbeth :

- - **Shakespeare**
- - Robert Herrick
- - Christopher Marlowe
- - John Milton



34) King Duncan :

- - On his blindness
- - Doctor Faustus
- - **Macbeth**
- - Upon Julia's Clothes

35) The Cavalier:

- - Christopher Marlowe
- - Shakespeare
- - **Robert Herrick**
- - John Milton

36) Established a poetic tradition:

- - Robert Herrick
- - **Ben Jonson**
- - Sir Robert Sidney
- - John Donne

37) UPON JULIA'S CLOTHES :

- - **Robert Herrick**
- John Donne
- Sir Robert Sidney
- - Ben Jonson

38) To Penshurst :

- - John Donne
- - Robert Herrick
- - **Ben Jonson**
- - Sir Robert Sidney

39) "The Passionate Shepherd to his Love":

- - Robert Herrick
- - **Christopher Marlowe**
- - Ben Jonson
- - John Donne



40) Metaphysical poetry:

- - John Donne
- - Robert Herrick
- - Christopher Marlowe
- - Ben Jonson

مع تمنياتي لكم بالنجاح والتوفيق {تهانيل} ملتقى فيصل - ckfu.org



مجموعة الإبداع : @assrar_atket ٠٥٥٧٠٧٨٨٥٧-٠٥٤٤٠٨٩٩٤٤



اختبار الادب الانجليزي عام 1345

The tithes was:

- The 1/5 of produce that people had to give to the Church
- The 1/10 of produce that rich people had to give to poor people
- **The 1/10 of produce that rich people had to give to the Church**
- The 1/10 of produce that rich people had to give to the KING

1) Reformation was caused by:

- **The greed corruption and absenteeism of the Catholic Church**
- The greed corruption and absenteeism of the Protestant Church
- The greed corruption and absenteeism of the Calvinist Church
- The greed corruption and absenteeism of the Lutheran Church

2) The person most credited for launching the Reformation was:

- An English king called Henry VIII
- A French priest called John Calvin
- **German priest called Martin Luther**
- An explorer called Columbus

3) what new religion was born in Europe as result of the Reformation ?

- Calvinism
- Catholicism
- **Protestantism**
- Atheism

4) The Renaissance was not all positive, and historians cite among its negative contributions:

- Violations in human right
- The division of Europe
- The spread of Atheism
- **The slave trade and the destruction of Native American societies**



5) Vasco Da Gama was:

- A French writer
- An English king
- A Spanish explorer
- **A Portuguese explorer**

6) 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:

- The Red sea
- The Nile River
- The INDIAN Ocean
- **The Atlantic Ocean**

7) Humanist education was primarily based on the study of:

- English and Spanish Literatures
- Shakespeare and the English language
- English and German
- **Latin and Classical Literature**

8) England built two universities in the Renaissance that became famous

- London and Leeds Universities
- Kings College and Birmingham University
- Brighton and Leeds Universities
- **Oxford and Cambridge Universities**

9) Renaissance writers studied Cicero most to:

- Learn the theory of poetry
- Learn rhetorical figures
- learn Drama
- **Improve their style**



10) Renaissance writers studied Aristotle and Horace most to...

- **Learn the theory of poetry**
- Learn rhetorical figures
- learn Drama
- Improve their style

11) Renaissance writers studied Virgil and Quintilian most to ?

- Learn the theory of poetry
- **Learn rhetorical figures**
- learn Drama
- Improve their style

12) Renaissance writers studied Seneca most to:

- Learn the theory of poetry
- Learn rhetorical figures
- **learn Drama**
- Improve their style

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

- 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 public speaking skills**

14) In the Renaissance, pastoral poetry was considered:

- The most prestigious form of poetry
- **The humblest form of poetry**
- A weak form of poetry
- The most popular form of poetry



15) In the Renaissance, epic poetry was considered:

- **The most prestigious form of poetry**
- The humblest form of poetry
- A weak form of poetry
- The most popular form of poetry

16) In the Renaissance, the sonnet was considered:

- The most prestigious form of poetry
- The humblest form of poetry
- A weak form of poetry
- **The most popular form of poetry**

17) Italy was considered the home of which form of poetry ?

- The epic
- **The sonnet**
- The pastoral

18) Petrarch was credited for popularizing which form of poetry across Europe?

- The epic
- **The sonnet**
- The pastoral
- Metaphysical poetry

19) In the Renaissance ,poetry was a very good skill to have for...

- People who liked to travel
- People who were religious
- People who wanted to become businessmen
- **People who had political ambition**



20) What do you call a contradiction that proves to be true?

- A metaphor
- A metonymy
- **A paradox**
- An irony

21) Soliloquy is...

- **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

22) In which genre of Renaissance Literature did Soliloquy become a successful technique?

- Poetry
- Prose
- **Drama**
- Short story

23) Abstract values were characters in....

- **The first English plays**
- The first English poems
- The first English novels
- The first English short stories

24) The first English plays were performed

- **in the church**
- in the street
- in the court
- in people's homes



25) Who were the University Wits?

- Bright students in English Universities
- The first generation of professional English poets
- **The first generation of professional English playwrights**
- The first generation of English Humanists

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

- **Conceit**
- Contrast
- Metonymy
- Mixed metaphor

27) The most profound influence on English Renaissance Poetry was:

- Christian Medieval poetry
- The Bible
- **Classical poetry**
- Classical philosophy

28) Which group of poets became famous for using clever and witty language?

- The Country House poets
- The Cavalier poets
- **The Metaphysical poets**
- The Pastoral poets

29) What did the three strange women tell Macbeth?

- A secret
- **A prophecy**
- A riddle
- The horoscope



30) A Paradox is a contradiction that:

- Somehow proves unfitting or untrue
- **Somehow proves fitting or true**
- Somehow proves to be exaggerated
- Somehow proves to be a lie

31) 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:

- Businessmen
- Explorers
- Writers
- **Simple human beings**

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

- A religious education
- **A secular education**
- A free education
- A military education

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

- Print books with pictures
- Print forbidden books
- **Print books and open universities**
- Provide employment for youth

34) At the heart of the Humanist system of education was:

- Technology and physics
- Foreign Languages and art
- History and geography
- **Classical Literature and Latin**



35) In the 16th century, poetry was a literary genre closely associated with:

- Average people
- The universities
- **The royal court**

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

- Regaining his sight
- **Loosing his sight**
- Seeing through his heart
- Seeing through other peoples eyes

37) "On his Blindness" is:

- An epic poem
- A pastoral poem
- A metaphysical poem
- **A sonnet**

38) Shakespeare's play Macbeth is:

- **A tragedy**
- A comedy
- A history
- A tragicomedy

39) Shakespeare's play Macbeth is about:

- **The assassination of king**
- The assassination of an ambassador
- The assassination of a general
- The assassination of a wife
-

40) Macbeth plots to kill the king with the help of:

- His brother
- **His wife**
- His son
- His uncle



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

- Poets
- kings
- Soldiers
- **Shepherds**

مع تمنياتي لكم بالنجاح والتوفيق **طموح وامل** ملتقى فيصل ckfu.org



مورد الحلول للخدمات التعليمية - الرياض ٠٥٥٧٠٧٨٨٥٧ - ٠٥٤٤٠٨٩٩٤٤ مجموعة الإبداع : @assrar_atket



اقتباس الأسئلة من ملزمة تروك**

(11) Which one of the following reasons contributed in causing the Reformation?
A. The fall of al-Andalus
B. The discovery of America
C. Shakespeare's drama
D. The greed and corruption of the Church

* أي من الأسباب التالية ساهم في الثورة او الاصلاح ؟
D- للكنيسة والفساد الجشع

(12) Who was Martin Luther and what did he do?
A. He was a German priest and he led the Reformation
B. He was a German king who led the Reformation
C. He was an English priest who led the Reformation
D. He was an English king who led the Reformation

* من هو مارتن لوثر وماذا فعل ؟
A- قس ألماني وقاد الثورة

.....



- (13) What new religion was born in Europe as a result of the Reformation?
- A. Catholicism
 - B. Presbyterianism
 - C. Atheism
 - D. Protestantism

* ماهي الديانة الجديدة التي ظهرت كنتيجة للإصلاح ؟
البروتستانتية -D

- (14) European explorations made world trade shift from:
- A. China to Europe
 - B. India to Europe
 - C. The Mediterranean to the Atlantic
 - D. The country to the city

* الاكتشافات الأوروبية حولت التجارة العالمية من
من البحر المتوسط الى المحيط الأطلنطي -C

- (15) The negative effects of the Renaissance included:
- A. The increase in the price of sugar
 - B. The increase in the power of the Church
 - C. The slave trade and the destruction of Native American societies
 - D. The production of poor literature

* التأثير السلبي لعصر النهضة يشمل
تجارة الرقيق والدمار للمجتمعات الأمريكية الأصلية -C

- (16) What other important events can we compare the Renaissance to?
- A. Armstrong landing on the moon
 - B. The Scientific and Industrial Revolutions
 - C. The invention of the car
 - D. The invention of the airplane

* ماهي الأحداث الأخرى المهمة التي يمكن مقارنتها بعصر النهضة
الثورة العلمية والصناعية -B



- (17) What new culture did the Renaissance bring?
A. Protestantism
B. Humanism
C. Catholicism
D. Judaism

* ماهي الثقافة الجديدة التي احضرها عصر النهضة
الإنسانية -B

- (18) The Humanist system of education was based on:
A. Technology and physics
B. Foreign languages and art
C. History and geography
D. Classical literature and Latin

* نظام التعليم الإنساني يعتمد على
الأدب الكلاسيكي واللاتيني -D

- (19) Which two English universities flourished during the Renaissance?
A. Oxford University and Cambridge University
B. Leeds University and Essex University
C. Brighton University and London University
D. King's College and Birmingham University

* ماهي الجامعتان اللتان ازدهرتا في عصر النهضة
جامعة اكسفورد وجامعة كامبريدج -A

- (20) To improve their style, Renaissance writers studied...
A. Shakespeare
B. Marlowe
C. Lord Byron
D. Cicero

* لتحسين الأسلوب كُتَّاب عصر النهضة درسوا
سيسيرو -D



(22) To learn rhetorical figures, Renaissance writers studied...
A. Virgil and Quintilian
B. Plato and Aristotle
C. Shakespeare and Marlowe
D. Sophocles and Euripides

* لدراسة نظريات الشعر كُتَاب عصر النهضة درسوا
A- كوينتيليان وفيرجيل

(23) To learn Drama, Renaissance writers studied...
A. Shakespeare
B. Cicero
C. Plato
D. Seneca

* لتعلم الدراما كُتَاب عصر النهضة درسوا
D- سينيكا

(24) The central aim of Renaissance education was to improve:
A. Communication
B. Educate kings and princes
C. Decrease unemployment
D. Fluency in Latin and public speaking skills

* الهدف الرئيسي من تعليم عصر النهضة كالتحسين
D- طلاقة الحديث باللاتينية ومهارة الحديث العام

(25) What do we call the English that was spoken and written in the Renaissance?
A. Standard English
B. Early Modern English
C. Technical English
D. Colloquial English

* ماذا يطلق على اللغة الإنجليزية التي كانت تكتب ويتحدث بها في عصر النهضة
B- اللغة الانجليزية الحديثة المبكرة



(26) English and other European languages were considered during the Renaissance:
A. Sophisticated languages
B. Poetic languages
C. Official languages
D. Simple and rude languages

* اللغة الإنجليزية واللغات الأوروبية كانت تعتبر خلال عصر النهضة لغات بسيطة وبدائية -D

(27) What did Renaissance authors encourage writers to do to improve the English language?
A. To read Shakespeare and perform his plays
B. To read the Bible and become religious
C. To do exercises in grammar and syntax
D. To imitate classical syntax and borrow words from Latin

* بماذا شجع كتاب عصر النهضة الكتاب لتحسين اللغة الإنجليزية بتقليد بناء الجمل الكلاسيكية واستعارة الكلمات من اللاتينية-D

(28) Poetry in Renaissance England was profoundly influenced by renewed interest in:
A. Paganism
B. Classical poetry
C. Philosophy
D. Linguistics

* الشعر في عصر النهضة تأثر بتجديد الاهتمام الشعر الكلاسيكي -B

(29) Pastoral poetry was considered during the Renaissance
A. The most prestigious form of poetry
B. The most philosophical form of poetry
C. The most foreign form of poetry
D. The humblest form of poetry

* الشعر الرعوي يعتبر اثناء عصر النهضة الأكثر تواضعا من الشعر -D



- (30) Epic poetry was considered during the Renaissance
- A. The most prestigious form of poetry
 - B. The most philosophical form of poetry
 - C. The most foreign form of poetry
 - D. The humblest form of poetry

* الشعر الملحمي يعتبر اثناء عصر النهضة
الأكثر رقياً من الشعر -A

- (31) In the Renaissance, poetry was a very good skill to have for
- A. People who had political ambitions
 - B. People who fall in love
 - C. People who traveled a lot
 - D. People who didn't speak a second language

* في عصر النهضة الشعر كان مهارة جيدة لدى
الأشخاص الذين لديهم ميول سياسية -A

- (32) Many Renaissance poets write about or for the royal courts because:
- A. They loved their king
 - B. They wanted to impress their king or queen
 - C. No one wanted to read their poetry except the king
 - D. The poets were funded and paid by the king

* معظم الشعراء في عصر النهضة يكتبون الشعر من أجل البلاط الملكي بسبب
الشعراء يُدفع لهم المال من قبل الملك -D

- (33) The Sonnet emerged in which European country?
- A. Spain
 - B. England
 - C. France
 - D. Italy ✓

* السوناتة الإيطالية ظهرت في أي البلدان العربية
إيطاليا -D



(34) Which poet made the Sonnet popular across Europe?
A. Petrarch ✓
B. Shakespeare
C. Marlowe
D. John Donne

* من الشاعر الذي جعل السوناتة مشهورة في أوروبا
بيترارك - A

(35) Who became the most famous sonnet writer in England?
A. Petrarch
B. Shakespeare ✓
C. John Donne
D. John Milton

* من اصبح اكثر كتاب السوناتة شهرة في انكلترا
شكسبير - B

(36) How many lines does the Sonnet have?
A. 8 lines
B. 20 lines
C. 10 lines
D. 14 lines ✓

* كم عدد الأسطر في السوناتة
14 سطر - D

(9) What kind of characters did Morality Plays put on stage?
A. Poor people
B. Rich people
C. Abstract values
D. None of the above

* ماهو نوع الشخصيات التي استخدمتها المسرحيات الأخلاقية على المسرح
قيم مجردة - C



(10) What name was given to the first generation of professional playwrights in England?
A. The Court Wits
B. The Angry Playwrights
C. The English Playwrights
D. The University Wits

* ما هو الاسم الذي اعطي للجيل الأول من كتاب المسرحيين المحترفين في انكلترا
D- The University Wits

(43) Shakespeare's play Macbeth is:
A. A tragedy ✓
B. A comedy
C. A history
D. A tragicomedy

* مسرحية شكسبير ماكبث تعتبر
مأساوية -A

(44) The plot in *Macbeth* centers around:
A. The assassination of a king ✓
B. The assassination of an ambassador
C. The assassination of a general
D. The assassination of a wife

* المؤامرة في قصة ماكبث كانت حول
اغتيال الملك -A

(45) Who tells Macbeth a prophecy?
A. Three strange men ✓
B. Three strange children
C. Three strange soldiers
D. Three strange women

* من أخبر ماكبث بالتهكن والنبوءة
ثلاث نساء غريبات -D



(46) Who plotted with Macbeth the murder of the king?
A. His Cousin
B. His son
C. His wife
D. His friend

* من خطط مع ماكبث لقتل الملك
زوجته -C

(47) What is a soliloquy?
A. A dialogue between two characters
B. A poem recited at the end of the play
C. A poem recited at the beginning of the play
D. A monologue in which the character appears to be thinking out loud

* ماهي المناجاة
المونولوج الذي يظهر الشخصية تفكر بصوت عالي-D

(48) The technique of Soliloquy was most successful and effective in:
A. English Renaissance drama
B. French Renaissance Drama
C. Italian Renaissance Drama
D. Spanish Renaissance Drama

* أسلوب المناجاة أكثر نجاحا وتأثيرا في
الدراما الإنجليزية في عصر النهضة -A

(11) Who, in the end, becomes king in in Shakespeare's play Macbeth?
A. Macbeth
B. Lady Macbeth
C. Malcolm
D. Macduff

* من في النهاية أصبح الملك في مسرحية شكسبير
مالكولم -C



- (12) Whose head does Macduff bring to Malcolm in the end of Sakesp
A. Lady Macbeth's head
B. Macbeth's head ←
C. The king's head
D. All of the above

*أي راس احضره ماكدوف الى مالكولم في نهاية المسرحية
رأس ماكبث B-

- (5) What did the Cavalier Poets do in the English civil war?
A. They opposed the king
B. They supported the king
C. They did not take part in the English civil war
D. They opposed the civil war

* ماذا كان يفعل الشعراء الفرسان في الحروب الأهلية الإنجليزية
يدعمون الملك B-

- (6) Which literary figure did the Cavalier Poets follow?
A. Homer
B. Shakespeare
C. Petrarch
D. Ben Jonson

* لأي خط أدبي اتبعه الشعراء الفرسان
بن جونسون D-

- (1) The poem "The Passionate Shepherd to his Love" was written by:
A. Homer
B. Virgil
C. Christopher Marlowe
D. Walter Raleigh

* قصيدة من الراعي العاشق لحبيبته كتبت بواسطة
كريستوفر مارلو C-



- (2) The poem "The Nymph's Reply to the Shepherd" was written by:
A. Homer
B. Virgil
C. Christopher Marlowe
D. Walter Raleigh

* قصيدة رد الحورية على الراعي وكتبت بواسطة
والتر رالي D-

- (3) "The Passionate Shepherd to his Love" is about:
A. A shepherd expressing love to his maiden
B. A shepherd who can't find someone to love
C. A shepherd's friendship with his neighbor
D. A shepherd's love for his country

* قصيدة من الراعي لحبيبته تتحدث عن
تعبير الراعي عن حبه للعداء A-

- (4) What does the Latin expression "Carpe diem" mean?
A. Seize the day
B. Seek wealth
C. Seek love
D. Seek power

* ما معنى العبارة اللاتينية "كارب ديم"
السيطرة والاستمتاع باليوم A-

- (49) The Metaphysical poets became famous for their:
A. Vulgar use of language
B. Use of Latin
C. Correct use of language
D. Clever use of language

* الشعر الميتافيزيقي أصبح مشهورا بـ
الاستخدام الذكي للغة D-



(50) The most famous metaphysical poet was:
A. William Shakespeare
B. John Milton
C. Andrew Marvell
D. John Donne ✓

أشهر شاعر ميتافيزيقي كان
جون دون - D



مجموعة الإبداع : @assrar_atket ٠٥٤٤٠٨٩٩٤٤-٠٥٥٧٠٧٨٨٥٧ الرياض



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**مراجعة خفيفة بسيطة اقتبستها من موضوع الأخت " شغونة "

المصلحين Reformation عددهم 5 :

ايراسموس هولندي \ مارتن لوثر الماني \ زونجلي سويسري \ جون كالفن فرنسي \ الملك هنري الثامن انكلترا

العلماء عددهم 8 :

احفظوها على ها لطريقة # كجج فرنار #

الزبدة ها لكلمة عبارة عن اول حرف من كل اسم

كولاس كوبرنيكوس اعتقد ان الارض تدور حول الشمس مانشر اعتقاداته خوف من الكنيسة

جوهانز كبلر استخدم الرياضيات اكتشاف الكواكب planets

جاليلو جاليلي اثبت نظرية كولاس بنى تلسكوب وراقب القمر

فرانسيس باكون اوجد طريقة عمليه للوصول للحقيقة عبر الأدلة method

رين ديساكرتس father of analytical geometry أب الهندسة التحليلية وشكك بكل شي

نيوتن اول اوروبي ادرك مفهوم الجاذبية apple + calulus , اذا جت ها لكلمتين ع طول نيوتن

اندرياس سجل معلومات عن التشريح البشري anatomy

روبرت هوك اكتشاف خلايا (cells) بنى مايكروسكوب

نروح للانسانين عددهم 5 :

حفظوهم على ها لطريقة # فجل جب # مو فجل الي ينووكل

نفس الي قبل الكلمة عبارة عن اول حرف من كل اسم

فرانشيسكو بتراركا ايطالي (اب الانسانية)

جيوفاني مراندولا ايطالي

ليونارد بروني كتب حياه cicero

جيوفاني بوكاتشيو Decameron كتب الديكامرون وهي 100 قصة قصيره

بلدسسر من اشهرهم عند اهل البلاط

نروح للشعراء :

جون ملتون كاتب قصيدة في عماء \ شكسبير كاتب مسرحية ماكبث وسوناته 55 و 73

روبرت هرك هو اهم واحد فيهم الباقي كومبارس وقصيدته ملابس جوليا

الشعراء الفرسان cavalier \ الشعر الريفي country house الشعر الرعوي Pastoral \

بن جونسن مهم قصيدته بنشرت وهو اول من اسس التقاليد الشعرية \ وامجيليا امراءه ايطالية

والتر رالي تلقف ورد على قصيدته نظام قلدات \ كرستوفر مارلو كتب قصيده يطلب فيها حبيبته تقبل عرضه

الشعر الميتافيزيقي metaphysical poetry \ رائده والمشهور فيه جون دن كاتب وداعيه عن زوجته



@assrar_atket : مجموعة الإبداع : ٠٥٤٤٠٨٩٩٤

موارد الحلول للخدمات التعليمية - الرياض ١٠٧٨٨٥٧



(1) The aim of Renaissance education was:

- A. To learn foreign languages
- B. To educate the peasant population
- C. Improving fluency and public speaking
- D. Improving literary skills and drama

C

(2) Pastoral poetry was considered during the Renaissance

- A. The most provocative form of poetry
- B. The humblest form of poetry
- C. The most popular form of poetry
- D. The most prestigious form of poetry

B

(3) Epic poetry was considered during the Renaissance

- A. The most provocative form of poetry
- B. The humblest form of poetry
- C. The most popular form of poetry
- D. The most prestigious form of poetry

D

(4) The sonnet was considered during the Renaissance

- A. The most provocative form of poetry
- B. The humblest form of poetry
- C. The most popular form of poetry
- D. The most prestigious form of poetry

C

(5) Metaphysical poetry was considered during the Renaissance

- A. The most provocative form of poetry
- B. The humblest form of poetry
- C. The most popular form of poetry
- D. The most prestigious form of poetry

D

(6) Renaissance poetry was written mostly about royal courts or for royal courts because

- A. Royal courts functioned as universities
- B. The poets were patriotic
- C. The poets were paid by kings and princes
- D. Reading poetry allowed poets to visit the courts

C

(7) The home of the Petrarchan sonnet was...

- A. France
- B. England
- C. Spain
- D. Italy

D



نوع B

(8) The home of the Shakespearean sonnet was...

- A. France
- B. England
- C. Spain
- D. Italy

B

(9) Which Renaissance poet is credited for popularizing the Sonnet across Europe?

- A. John Milton
- B. John Donne
- C. Shakespeare
- D. Petrarch

A

(10) The first part of the Petrarchan poem is called

- A. The introduction
- B. The Octave
- C. The sestet
- D. The conclusion

B

(11) The most profound influence on English Renaissance Poetry was:

- A. Christian Medieval poetry
- B. The Bible
- C. Classical poetry
- D. Classical philosophy

C

(12) A monologue in which a dramatic character appears to be thinking out loud is called:

- A. Internal monologue
- B. Soliloquy
- C. Oration
- D. Sermon

B

(13) Humanism meant that

- A. Important questions of life and death, good and evil, politics and government, ceased being talked about exclusively from the perspective of the king, and started being talked about from the perspective of human beings
- B. Important questions 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 about from the perspective of the king
- C. Important questions of life and death, good and evil, politics and government, ceased being talked about exclusively from the perspective of the government, and started being talked about from the perspective of human beings
- D. Important questions 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 about from the perspective of human beings

D



(14) The person most credited for launching the Reformation was:

- A. An English king called Henry VIII ✓
- B. A French priest called John Calvin ✓
- C. German priest called Martin Luther ✓
- D. An explorer called Columbus ✓

D

(15) Protestantism is...

- A. The religion that ruled Europe during the medieval period ✓
- B. The religion of the Jews ✓
- C. The religion that ruled America during the Renaissance ✓
- D. The religion that emerged from the Reformation ✓

D

(16) Christopher Columbus was:

- A. A French renaissance poet ✓
- B. An English king ✓
- C. A Spanish explorer ✓
- D. A Portuguese explorer ✓

C

(17) Which famous universities were built in England in the Renaissance?

- A. London and Leeds Universities ✓
- B. King's College and Birmingham University ✓
- C. Brighton and Leeds Universities ✓
- D. Oxford and Cambridge Universities ✓

D

(18) The sonnets were generally composed in sequences (cycles) of:

- A. A hundred or more ✓
- B. A thousand or more ✓
- C. Twenty or more ✓
- D. Ten or more ✓

A

(19) Which Renaissance poems were addressed to the poet's imaginary and cruel lady:

- A. Epics ✓
- B. Sonnets ✓
- C. Pastorals ✓
- D. Cavalier poems ✓

D

(20) The characters in Morality plays were:

- A. Kings and aristocrats ✓
- B. Peasants and beggars ✓
- C. Humanists and poets ✓
- D. Abstract values and sins ✓

D



نموذج B

(21) What was the main reason behind the Reformation?

- A. The greed and corruption of the governments
- B. The greed and corruption of the aristocracy
- C. The greed and corruption of the church
- D. The greed and corruption of the army

C

(22) As a result of the Reformation and European explorations, world trade shifted from:

- A. China to India
- B. India to Europe
- C. The Mediterranean to the North Sea
- D. The Mediterranean to the Atlantic

D

(23) The Tithe was:

- A. A tax that forced people to give one-fifth of their produce to the Church
- B. A tax that forced people to give one-fifth of their produce to the government
- C. A tax that forced people to give one-tenth of their produce to the Church
- D. A tax that forced people to give one-tenth of their produce to the government

C

(24) The Renaissance also had negative effects like:

- A. The increase in taxes on the peasant population
- B. The increase in the cost of living and housing
- C. The increase in violence against the church and the aristocrats
- D. The slave trade and the occupation of Native American land

D

(25) Humanism was:

- A. The new religion that the Renaissance brought to Europe
- B. The new religion that the Renaissance brought to America
- C. The new culture that the Renaissance brought to Europe
- D. The new culture that the Renaissance brought to America

C

(26) Renaissance education was based primarily on:

- A. Math and medical science
- B. Latin and Classical Literature
- C. Foreign languages
- D. Management and politics

B

(27) Renaissance writers studied Cicero to:

- A. Improve their writing and speaking style
- B. To learn the theory of drama
- C. To learn the theory of poetry
- D. To learn rhetorical figures

A



(28) Renaissance writers studied Horace to:

- A. Improve their writing and speaking style
- B. To learn the theory of drama
- C. To learn the theory of poetry
- D. To learn rhetorical figures

C

(29) Renaissance writers studied Quintilian to:

- A. Improve their writing and speaking style
- B. To learn the theory of drama
- C. To learn the theory of poetry
- D. To learn rhetorical figures

D

(30) Renaissance writers studied Seneca to:

- A. Improve their writing and speaking style
- B. To learn the theory of drama
- C. To learn the theory of poetry
- D. To learn rhetorical figures

B

(31) Which poets valued friendship, hospitality and a commitment to the classical concept of the 'Good Life' in their poetry?

- A. The Metaphysical poets
- B. The Pastoral poets
- C. The Cavalier poets
- D. The Country house poets

B

(32) Which poet wrote social verse with classical clarity and an ideal of civilized reasonableness?

- A. Ben Johnson
- B. John Donne
- C. John Milton
- D. Alexander Pope

A

(33) Which one of the following titles was written by Robert Herick?

- A. On his Blindness
- B. A Valediction: Forbidding Mourning
- C. Upon Julia's Clothes
- D. Macbeth

C

(34) The first generation of professional English playwrights were called:

- A. University Playwrights
- B. Court Poets
- C. Court Playwrights
- D. University Wits

D

نموذج B

(35) Which one of Christopher Marlow's poems embodies the classic concept of *carpe diem*

- A. On his Blindness
- B. The Passionate Shepherd to His Love
- C. Upon Julia's Clothes
- D. The Nymph's Reply to the Shepherd

B

(36) Metaphysical poets were famous for using

- A. Clever and witty language
- B. Long soliloquies
- C. Metaphors about nature
- D. Religious metaphors

C

(37) What did the three strange women tell Macbeth?

- A. A secret
- B. A prophecy
- C. A riddle
- D. The horoscope

B

(38) A paradox is a contradiction that:

- A. Somehow proves unfitting or untrue
- B. Somehow proves fitting or true
- C. Somehow proves to be exaggerated
- D. Somehow proves to be a lie

B

(39) Which form of poetry in the Renaissance was concerned with the lives of shepherds?

- A. Country House poems
- B. Sonnets
- C. Pastoral poetry
- D. Epic poetry

C

(40) Which form of poetry in the Renaissance is defined by its praise of country-house estates?

- A. Country House poems
- B. Sonnets
- C. Pastoral poetry
- D. Epic poetry

A

(41) The second part of the Petrarchan poem is called

- A. The introduction
- B. The Octave
- C. The sestet
- D. The conclusion

C





Words cannot express my feelings, nor my thanks for all your help.

Just saying Thank You will never repay your kindness.

For all you do , I will be forever grateful you are in my life !!



**Don't Stress
Do Your Best
Forget The Rest
Wish You Best Of luck**

تُوجِّي

@Sweeto0o93



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