

1) The aim of Renaissance education was :

- To learn foreign language
- To educate the peasant population
- **Improving fluency and public speaking**
- Improving literary skills and drama

2) Pastoral poetry was considered during the Renaissance:

- the most provocative form of poetry
- **the humblest form of poetry**
- the most popular form of poetry
- the most prestigious form of poetry

3) Epic poetry was considered during the Renaissance:

- the most provocative form of poetry
- the humblest form of poetry
- the most popular form of poetry
- **the most prestigious form of poetry**

4) The sonnet was considered during the Renaissance:

- the most provocative form of poetry
- the humblest form of poetry
- **the most popular form of poetry**
- the most prestigious form of poetry

5) Metaphysical poetry was considered during the Renaissance : (من الاجابة من التاكيد عليك)  
(المنهج)

**the most provocative form of poetry -**

- the humblest form of poetry
- the most popular form of poetry
- the most prestigious form of poetry

6) Renaissance poetry was written mostly about royal court because: (من التاكيد عليك)

(الاجابة بمراجعة المنهج، الاجابه هنا حسب فهمي)

- Royal courts functioned as universities

7) The home of the Petrarchan sonnet was :

- France
- England
- Spain
- **Italy**

8) The home of the Shakespearean sonnet was:

- France
- **England**
- Spain
- Italy

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

- John Milton
- Jone Donne
- Shakespeare
- **Petrarch**

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

- the introduction
- **the octave**
- the sestet
- the conclusion

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

- Christian Medieval poetry
- The bible
- **Classical poetry**
- classical philosophy

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

- Internal monologue

- Soliloquy
- Oration
- Sermon

13) Humanism meant that :

- --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.
- --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.
- --Important questions of life and death, good and evil, politics and government, ceased being talked about exclusively from the perspective of government, and started being talked about from the perspective of human beings.
- --**Important questions of life and death, good and evil, politics and governance, ceased being talked about exclusively from the perspective of the church, and started being talked about from the perspective of human beings.**

14) 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

15) Protestantism is :

- the religion that ruled Europe during the medieval period
- the religion of the Jews
- the religion that ruled America during the Renaissance
- **the religion that emerged from the Reformation**

16) Christopher Columbus was :

- A French renaissance poet
- An English king
- **A Spanish explorer**
- A portuguese explorer

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

- London and Leeds universities
- King's College and Birmingham universities

- Brighton and Leeds universities
- **Oxford and Cambridge universities**

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

- **A hundred or more**
- A thousand or more
- Twenty or more
- Ten or more

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

- Epics
- **Sonnets**
- Pastorals
- Cavalier poems

20) The characters in Morality plays were :

- Kings and aristocrats
- Peasants and beggars
- Humanists and poets
- **Abstract values and sins**

21) What was the main reason behind the Reformation?

- The greed and corruption of the governments
- The greed and corruption of the aristocracy
- **The greed and corruption of the church**
- The greed and corruption of the army

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

- China to India
- India to Europe
- The Mediterranean to the North Sea
- **The Mediterranean to the Atlantic**

23) the Tithe was :

- A tax that forced people to give one-fifth of thire produce to the Church
- A tax that forced people to give one-fifth of thire produce to the government
- **A tax that forced people to give one-tenth of thire produce to the Church**

- A tax that forced people to give one-tenth of their produce to the government

24) The Renaissance also had negative effects like :

- the increase in taxes on the peasant population
- the increase in the cost of living and housing
- the increase in violence against the church and the aristocrats
- **the slave trade and the occupation of Native American land**

25) Humanism was :

- The new religion that the Renaissance brought to Europe
- The new religion that the Renaissance brought to America
- **The new culture that the Renaissance brought to Europe**
- The new culture that the Renaissance brought to America

26) Renaissance education was based primarily on : (100% منها متأكد أخرى اجابة عنده الي) :  
يرسل لي ملاحظة بليز)

- Math and medical science

**Latin and Classical Literature** -

- Foreign languages
- Management and politics

27) Renaissance writers studied Cicero to :

- **Improve their writing and speaking style**
- to learn the theory of drama
- to learn the theory of poetry
- to learn rhetorical figures

28) Renaissance writers studied Horace to :

- Improve their writing and speaking style
- to learn the theory of drama
- **to learn the theory of poetry**
- to learn rhetorical figures

29) Renaissance writers studied Quintilian to :

- Improve their writing and speaking style
- to learn the theory of drama
- to learn the theory of poetry
- **to learn rhetorical figures**

30) Renaissance writers studied Seneca to :

- Improve their writing and speaking style
- **to learn the theory of drama**
- to learn the theory of poetry
- to learn rhetorical figures

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

- The metaphysical poets
- The pastoral poets
- **The cavalier poets**
- The Country house poets

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

- **Ben Johnson**
- John Donne
- John Milton
- Alexander Pope

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

- On his blindness
- A valediction: Forbidding Mourning
- **Upon Julia's Clothes**
- Macbeth

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

- University Playwrights
- Courty Poets
- Court Playwrights
- **University Wits**

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

- On his Blindness
- **The Passionate Shepherd to His Love**
- Upon Julia's Clothes

- The Nymph's Reply to the Shepherd

36) Metaphysical poets were famous for using :

- **Clever and witty language**
- Long soliloquies
- Metaphors about nature
- Religious metaphors

37) What did the three strange women tell Macbeth?

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

38) A paradox is a contradiction that :

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

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

- Country House poems
- Sonnets
- **Pastoral poetry**
- Epic poetry

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

- **Country House poems**
- Sonnets
- Pastoral poetry
- Epic poetry

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

- The introduction
- The Octave
- **The sestet**

- The conclusion

42) The purpose of Renaissance poetry was : (حسب الجواب Beed)

- To show off and to make money

**To teach and to please -**

- To educate princes
- To educate peasants

43) Which form of poetry is said to have produced over three hundred thousand poems in the 16th century?

- Epic poetry
- Pastoral poetry
- **The sonnet**
- Metaphysical poetry

44) Elizabethan plays were often published ...

- Before they were performed
- **After they were performed**
- Only they were performed
- Were never published

45) Which poets were famous for using "conceits", "paradox", and "far-fetched imagery"?

- The pastoral poets
- The country house poets
- The cavalier poets
- **The Metaphysical poets**

46) Which one of the following poems is an epic?

- A Valediction: Forbidding Mourning
- **Paradise Lost**
- On his Blindness
- The Passionate Shepherd to his Love

47) Which one of the following poem is a sonnet?

- A Valediction: Forbidding Mourning
- Paradise Lost
- **On his Blindness**



- The Passionate Shepherd to his Love

48) Which one of the following poems is a metaphysical poem?

- **A Valediction: Forbidding Mourning**

- Paradise Lost

- On his Blindness

- The Passionate Shepherd to his Love