

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> <b></b> 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) <b>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. </b> <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 two .....lessons.

- 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> <b></b> 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: (<b>The Interconnection of Life and Death</b>). 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) (<b>The technique of calling upon or addressing a particular person or thing</b>.)  
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