

8.writers adopted a style that is energetic, rough, and accurate.
- a) Neoclassical
 - b) Elizabethan
 - c) Metaphysical
 - d) Pre-romantic
9. 'I Find No Peace' is a poem dealing with the theme of
- a) friendship.
 - b) death.
 - c) happiness.
 - d) suffering in love.
10. 'I Find No Peace' is mainly built on the use of.....
- a) simile.
 - b) personification.
 - c) paradox.
 - d) hyperbole.
11. In 'I ...freeze like ice', from 'I Find No Peace,' there is an example of.....
- a) personification.
 - b) metaphor.
 - c) pun.
 - d) simile.
12. In 'Nor letteth me live nor die at my device', from 'I Find No Peace', the repetition of the sound // gives an example of
- a) stress.
 - b) assonance.
 - c) consonance.
 - d) alliteration.
13.wrote 'I Find No Peace'.
- a) William Shakespeare
 - b) George Herbert
 - c) Robert Herrick
 - d) Sir Thomas Wyatt
14. 'One Day I Wrote Her Name' is a poem written by.....
- a) Sir Philip Sidney
 - b) John Milton
 - c) John Donne
 - d) Edmund Spenser
15. The image in 'but you shall live by fame', from 'One Day I Wrote Her Name', is.....
- a) apostrophe.
 - b) simile.
 - c) personification.
 - d) metaphor.

Choose the best answer:

PART TWO

[90 Marks: 2 Marks Each]

1. Ben Jonson iswriter.
 - a) an Elizabethan
 - b) a metaphysical
 - c) a neoclassical
 - d) a pre-romantic

2. Pre-Romantic poetry focused on.....
 - a) Reason.
 - b) Rules.
 - c) ancient classical models.
 - d) sentiment and feelings.

3. A metaphysical poem often hasopening.
 - a) a common
 - b) an ordinary
 - c) a familiar
 - d) an unusual

4. During the Neo-classical period, there was a belief in the power of.....
 - a) feeling
 - b) reason
 - c) sentiment
 - d) emotion

5.wrote *The Faerie Queene*.
 - a) Ben Jonson
 - b) Sidney
 - c) Spenser
 - d) Donne

6. Literature of the.....period was a literature of good sense, regularity and order.
 - a) Elizabethan
 - b) Metaphysical
 - c) Neoclassical
 - d) Pre-romantic

7. John Donne dedicated his *Holy Sonnets* to.....
 - a) the King
 - b) the Queen
 - c) his wife
 - d) George Herbert

32. In 'The Little Black Boy', the speaker is an.....child.
a) English
b) European
c) African
d) American
33. wrote *An Apology for Poetry*.
a) Spenser
b) Shakespeare
c) Sidney
d) Milton
34. was one of the most influential metaphysical poet.
a) Ben Jonson
b) Edmund Spenser
c) George Herbert
d) Sir Philip Sidney
35. poetry is described as the 'poetry of strong lines'.
a) Elizabethan
b) Neoclassical
c) Metaphysical
d) Romantic
36. It was during theperiod that England came to be called 'The Nest of Singing Birds'.
a) Elizabethan
b) Neoclassical
c) Pre-Romantic
d) Romantic
37. The Neo-classical poets reacted against the tradition of the...
a) Metaphysicals
b) Romans
c) Greeks
d) French
38. The Neoclassical poets looked to thewriters for guidance and inspiration.
a) Italian
b) English
c) African
d) Greek and Roman
39. Edward Young ispoet.
a) an Elizabethan
b) a metaphysical
c) a neoclassical
d) a pre-romantic
40. John Dryden ispoet.
a) an Elizabethan
b) a metaphysical
c) a neoclassical
d) a pre-romantic

24. The main figure of speech in *The Rape of the Lock* is

- a) apostrophe.
- b) hyperbole.
- c) personification.
- d) simile.

25. *The Rape of the Lock* is.....

- a) a mock-epic
- b) a lyrical poem
- c) an elegy
- d) a war poem

26. One of Pope's.....persuaded him to write *The Rape of the Lock*.

- a) students
- b) teachers
- c) brothers
- d) friends

27.wrote 'Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard'.

- a) Edmund Spenser
- b) Sir Thomas Wyatt
- c) Thomas Gray
- d) John Milton

28.is the central idea of 'Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard'.

- a) Love
- b) Betrayal
- c) War
- d) Death

29. 'The Little Black Boy' is a poem that deals with

- a) the discrimination of human beings.
- b) the separation of human beings.
- c) the differentiation of human beings.
- d) the equality of human beings.

30. In 'That we may learn to bear the beams of love', from 'The Little Black Boy', the image is.....

- a) metaphor.
- b) simile.
- c) allusion.
- d) irony.

31. In 'White as an angel is the English child', from, 'The Little Black Boy', the poet gives us an example of.....

- a) simile.
- b) pun.
- c) apostrophe.
- d) metaphor.

41. William Shakespeare iswriter.

- a) an Elizabethan
- b) a metaphysical
- c) a neoclassical
- d) a pre-romantic

42. is not a metaphysical poet.

- a) John Donne
- b) Henry Vaughn
- c) Edmund Spenser
- d) George Herbert

43.writers established *meditation* as a poetic mode.

- a) Elizabethan
- b) Metaphysical
- c) Neoclassical
- d) Pre-romantic

44. Pre-Romanticism anticipated the Romantic spirit in poetry and paved the way for the Movement.

- a) Neoclassical
- b) Romantic
- c) Elizabethan
- d) Metaphysical

45.wrote four long poems on the seasons, Winter, Summer, Spring, and Autumn.

- a) Edward Young
- b) Edmund Spenser
- c) James Thomson
- d) John Donne

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END of Exam

Good Luck

Dr. Abdel Mohsen Hashim

16. 'How Like a Winter Hath my Absence Been' is a poem written by.....

- a) William Shakespeare
- b) Ben Jonson
- c) Sir Thomas Wyatt
- d) Robert Herrick

17. The main theme of 'How Like a Winter Hath my Absence Been' is.....

- a) admiration of the beloved.
- b) confidence in the beloved.
- c) separation from the beloved.
- d) anger about the beloved.

18. 'How Like a Winter Hath my Absence Been', is a poem mainly based on a.....

- a) metaphor
- b) paradox
- c) personification
- d) simile

19. 'How Like a Winter Hath my Absence Been' issonnet.

- a) a Shakespearean.
- b) a Petrarchan
- c) an Italian
- d) a Miltonic

20.wrote 'The Broken Heart'.

- a) William Shakespeare
- b) Edmund Spenser
- c) John Donne
- d) Sir Thomas Wyatt

21. In 'He swallows us and never chaws', from 'The Broken Heart', the poet gives us an example of.....

- a) simile
- b) personification
- c) paradox
- d) irony

22. In 'If 'twere not so, what did become / Of my heart when I first saw thee?', from 'The Broken Heart', the image is.....

- a) apostrophe
- b) metaphor
- c) simile
- d) paradox

23.is the main theme of *The Rape of the Lock*.

- a) Satire
- b) Love
- c) War
- d) Friendship