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17. Olivia is

- a) rebellious. b) clergyman. c) car driver. d) bad woman.

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18. Coins for Viola is a symbol for

- a) her generous spirit. b) her poverty. c) her bad habit. d) her gat

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19. *Twelfth Night* is set in

- a) Illyria. b) London. c) Paris. d) New York.

50. Viola survival of the shipwreck in *Twelfth Night* is the

- a) initial situation. b) conclusion. c) conflict. d) end.

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Mark either a, b, c or d as the correct answer:

1. The witches said the king will be
a) Macbeth's son. b) Malcolm. c) Macduff. **d) Macbeth.**
2. Lady Macbeth made a plan to kill
a) the king. b) after the victory. c) Macbeth. d) the witches.
3. The king was killed by
a) his own guard. b) Banquo. c) Macduff. **d) Macbeth.**
4. Banquo was
a) the king's friend. b) Malcolm's friend. **c) Macbeth's friend.** d) Macbeth's enemy.
5. The ghost appeared to Macbeth is
a) Banquo's. b) Malcolm's. c) the king's. d) Duncan's.
6. Lady Macbeth killed
a) at the battle field. b) by Macduff. c) by Malcolm. **d) herself.**
7. Lady Macbeth is
a) simple woman. b) lazy. c) crazy. **d) witchy woman.**
8. Lady Macbeth thinks of Macbeth as
a) too mach' like a woman. b) a fool. c) a man. d) a traitor.
9. The conclusion in *Twelfth Night* is
a) Viola marries Orsino. b) Viola kills Orsino. c) Viola dies. d) Viola is out.
10. Duncan is
a) generous. b) greedy. c) shy. d) childish.
11. Duncan might be
a) a good father. b) a bad father. **c) a good king.** d) a warrior.
12. Malcom is
a) coward. b) lazy man. **c) courageous.** d) unfaithful.
13. Malcolm
a) has all kingly qualities. b) lacks generosity. c) lacks mercy. d) is a warrior.
14. Macbeth admires Banquo's
a) greed. b) foolishness. **c) bravery.** d) loneliness.

- 16. Viola introduced herself to Cesario as a
 - a) brother, b) girl, c) boy, d) sister
- 17. Cesario's name
 - a) Malvolio, b) Sebastian, c) Fabian, d) Olivia
- 18. Viola to Cesario means
 - a) respect, b) pain, c) faith, d) spirit
- 19. Malvolio to Cesario is
 - a) like, b) spirit, c) heart, d) everything
- 20. Malvolio is
 - a) upper class lady, b) poor lady, c) Middle class lady, d) none of these

Sir Toby

21. Sir Toby is

- a) Olivia's uncle, b) Olivia's lover, c) Olivia's servant, d) Olivia's enemy

22. Malvolio fell in love with

- a) Maria, b) Viola, c) Olivia, d) none of these

23. Malvolio received a love letter forged by

- a) Viola, b) Festo, c) Maria, d) Sir Toby

29. Viola falls in love with

- a) Orsino, b) Olivia, c) Malvolio, d) Sir Andrew

30. Olivia sends a ring to

- a) Orsino, b) Sir Andrew, c) Cesario, d) Maria

41. Cesario is highly trusted by Duke

- a) Sebastian, b) Malvolio, c) Orsino, d) Maria

42. Sebastian is mistaken for Cesario by

- a) Olivia, b) his sister, c) his uncle, d) a friend

43. Viola helped Olivia to

- a) get out of her mourning, b) fight, c) ignore people, d) be vicious

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44. Orsino is

- a) kind, b) selfish, c) clergyman, d) traitor

45. Orsino is

- a) hunted by his desires, b) self-denied, c) caring, d) courageous

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46. Olivia is

- a) pretty lady, b) poor, c) working class, d) driver

a) on a sunny day. **b) on a stormy and dark night.** c) on beautiful day. d) at night.

29. *Twelfth Night* is about
a) love triangle. b) old woman. c) desert life. d) old story.

30. Macbeth is
a) the hero. b) a servant, c) the king's bodyguard, d). a mere character.

31. *Twelfth Night* is _____
 a) tragedy. **b) comedy.** c) Semi tragedy. d) cross dressing.

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32. Viola lost
a) her brother. b) her friend. c) her lover. d) her bag.

33. The heroine in *Twelfth Night* is
 a) Malvolio. b) Olivia. **c) Viola.** d) Maria.

34. Orsino took Viola as his
 a). dog. **b) love messenger.** c) spy. d) enemy.

35. Orsino is _____
 a) gentleman **b) Duke.** c) middle class. d) businessman.

36. Viola is
 a) Olivia. b) Sebastian. c) Maria. **d) Cesario.**

37. Olivia finally tells Cesario (Sebastian) to
a) better get married. b) go away. c) go to prison. d) go home.

38. Orsino sends love messages to
 a) Viola. b) Maria. **c) Olivia.** d) Festo.

39. Malvolio is from the
 a) upper class. b) middle class **c) working class.** d) high class.

40. Sir Andrew wants to marry Olivia for her
a) beauty. b) intelligence. c) her class. d) her money.

41. Olivia falls in love with
 a) Orsino. b) Maria. **c) Cesario.** d) Sir Toby.

42. Orsino is
a) selfish. b) brave. c) generous. d) poor.

43. Malvolio is _____
 a) Olivia's friend. b) middle class **c) Olivia's steward.** d) Olivia's messenger.

44. Orsino is
 a) optimistic. **b) moody.** c) murderer. d) failure.

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- 15. Banquo is
a) simple. b) naïve. **c) cautious.** d) unsuspecting.
- 16. Macduff went to England to
a) flee the country. **b) help Malcolm.** c) escape war. d) be safe.
- 17. The weird sisters mean
a) united sisters. b) failed sisters. **c) sister of fate.** d) liars.
- 18. The play (Macbeth) is set in
a) 14th century. b) 13th century. c) 18th century. **d) 11th century.**
- 19. Macbeth is full of allusions to contemporary 17th century like
a) gunpowder plot. **b) people's names.** c) company names. d) food.
- 20. blood in *Macbeth* symbolizes
a) victory. b) fate. **c) guilt.** d) black day.
- 21. Nature in *Macbeth* is a symbol for
a) social show. **b) political struggle.** c) predicting future. d) bad luck.
- 22. Language style in *Macbeth* shows
a) class division. b) political division. c) country division. d) none of these.
- 23. Commoners in *Macbeth* speak in
a) verse. **b) regular prose.** c) refined prose. d) special language.
- 24. The complication in *Macbeth* begins with
a) death of Banquo. b) death of Duncan. c) death of lady Macbeth. d) afterwards.
- 25. The conclusion is when
a) Macbeth is killed. b) Malcolm left for England. c) Macduff is killed. d) Macbeth killed herself.
- 26. Macbeth is
a) the king's enemy. **b) defending the king.** c) fighting the king. d) the king's son.
- 27. *Twelfth Night* is about
a) shipwreck surviving. b) a game. c) car racing. d) servants.
- 28. *Twelfth Night* is about
a) lost ladies. b) beautiful places. **c) love triangle.** d) happy life.
- 29. Viola survived
a) fire. b) murdering. **c) shipwreck.** d) tricks.

14. Malcolm fled to
 a) France. b) Scotland. c) Paris. **d) England.**
15. *Macbeth* is written in
 a) clear prose. b) simple sentences. **c) blank verse.** d) short sentences.
16. Malcolm is
a) the king's son. b) a soldier. c) Banquo's son. d) The king's friend.
17. Macduff is
 a) the king's enemy. b) from the working class. c) dishonest. **d) a Scottish noble man.**
18. Duncan's weakness
 a) brought him sympathy. **b) led to his downfall.** c) helped him a lot. d) assured him success.
19. The play (*Macbeth*) is set in
 a) France. b) England. c) Scotland. **d) Scotland and England.**
20. *Macbeth* is full of allusions to contemporary 17th century like
 a) house styles. **b) 17th century clothing.** c) weather. d) country style.
21. Duncan is
 a) murderer. b) vicious. c) strong. **d) kind.**
22. The witches
a) lead Macbeth into murder. b) help Macbeth to live better. c) enjoy Macbeth.
 d) help lady Macbeth.
23. Nobles in *Macbeth* speak in
 a) prose. b) refined prose. **c) verse.** d) standard language.
24. The witches in *Macbeth* speak in
 a) old language. b) prose. c) ordinary language. **d) trochaic tetrameter.**
25. The conflict in *Macbeth* begins when
a) Duncan is killed. b) Banquo is killed. c) witches tell their first prophesy. d) witches tell their second prophesy.
26. The climax in *Macbeth* is when
a) Banquo's ghost visits Macbeth. b) Banquo is killed. c) the king is dead. d) the witches tell the prophesy.
27. *Macbeth* is a friend of
 a) Macduff. b) Malvolio. **c) Banquo.** d) Malcolm.
28. *Macbeth* meets the witches

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45. Malvolio's forged love letter from Olivia is
a) accepted **b) rejected.** c) ignored. d) destroyed.
46. Olivia is
a) racist **b) non-racist.** c) player. d) audience.
47. Viola got a job as
a) one of Orsino's servants. b) Olivia's servant. c) a captain. d) lady in waiting.
48. When Sebastian survived, he went first to
a) the duke **b) the city.** c) his enemy. d) London.
49. Orsino is a
a) Duke of Illyria. b) businessman. c) soldier. d) guard.
50. Olivia refused to meet any one because she was
a) in mourning (sad). b) in a leave. c) outside. d) in a visit.

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