

# Multiple choice

\*Campo obbligatorio

1. Indirizzo email \*

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2. Why was the Magna Carta so important? \*

1 punto

*Contrassegna solo un ovale.*

- Because it limited for the first time the power of the king
- Because it limited for the first time the power of the Church
- Because it marked the beginning of the feudal system

3. What were the names of the two opposed families in the wars of the Roses? \*

1 punto

*Contrassegna solo un ovale.*

- Lancaster and York
- Lancaster and Tudor
- Tudor and York

4. What were the pageants? \*

1 punto

*Contrassegna solo un ovale.*

- A social class
- Carts used to transport animals
- Movable stages

5. What were morality plays? \*

1 punto

*Contrassegna solo un ovale.* Allegorical plays Epic plays Lives of saints

6. What is the framework of the Canterbury tales? \*

1 punto

*Contrassegna solo un ovale.* An escape from a plague in London A pilgrimage through England A pilgrimage from London to Canterbury

7. Why did Edward VI reign for only six years? \*

1 punto

*Contrassegna solo un ovale.* Because he was murdered Because he was dethroned by Parliament Because he died of tuberculosis

8. What did the Elizabethan public theatres look like? \*

1 punto

*Contrassegna solo un ovale.* Rectangular and completely covered with a wooden roof Octagonal or circular and only partially roofed Completely open-air

9. What was one of the consequences of Henry VIII religious policy? \*

1 punto

*Contrassegna solo un ovale.*

- Henry VIII took the place of the Pope
- Hundred of Catholics were burnt
- The monasteries were dissolved

10. Who was the first Tudor king? \*

1 punto

*Contrassegna solo un ovale.*

- Henry VII
- James I
- Henry VIII

11. To secure his position, and to end the Wars of the Roses, who did Henry VII marry in 1486? \*

1 punto

*Contrassegna solo un ovale.*

- Elizabeth of York
- Anne Neville
- Elizabeth Neville

12. What form does a typical Elizabethan sonnet have? \*

1 punto

*Contrassegna solo un ovale.*

- An octave and a sextet
- Three quatrains a final couplet
- Four three-line stanzas and a final couplet

13. Where and when was Shakespeare born? \*

1 punto

*Contrassegna solo un ovale.*

- He was born in Stratford-upon-Avon in 1564
- He was born in London in 1564
- He was born in Stratford-upon-Avon in 1561

14. What happened when Shakespeare was 18? \*

1 punto

*Contrassegna solo un ovale.*

- He married Mary Arden, a 16 year old girl
- He married Anne Hathaway, a 16 year old girl
- He married Anne Hathaway, a 26 year old woman

15. Which London theatre is usually Shakespeare associated with? \*

1 punto

*Contrassegna solo un ovale.*

- The Globe
- The Rose
- The Swan

16. What are Shakespeare's sonnets about? \*

1 punto

*Contrassegna solo un ovale.*

- An angelic woman and a friend
- A dark lady and a young man
- Shakespeare's wife and an Italian friend

17. What are the main themes of Shakespeare's sonnets? \*

1 punto

*Contrassegna solo un ovale.*

- Courtesy, friendship and importance of art
- Life and nature
- Love, beauty and the passing of time

18. The mysterious woman described by Shakespeare in sonnet CXXX is \*

1 punto

*Contrassegna solo un ovale.*

- Ordinary and unattractive
- Pretty and beautiful
- Fair haired, blue-eyed young woman

19. In sonnet XVIII the poet says he will..... \*

1 punto

*Contrassegna solo un ovale.*

- Make the young man's beauty eternal with love
- Eternalize the young man's beauty with poetry
- Preserve the image of man in society

20. The Petrarchan sonnet can be defined as \*

1 punto

*Contrassegna solo un ovale.*

- a fourteen-line poem with no fixed metre or rhyme scheme.
- a fourteen-line poem with a sestet and an octave.
- a fourteen-line poem in iambic pentameter with a fixed rhyme scheme

21. Petrarchan and Shakespearean sonnets have \*

1 punto

*Contrassegna solo un ovale.*

- the same rhyming scheme but a different division
- a different rhyming scheme and a different division
- a similar division and identical rhyming scheme

22. Shakespearean sonnets \*

1 punto

*Contrassegna solo un ovale.*

- usually end in a rhyming couplet.
- are divided into four quatrains
- concern contemporary issues and politics

## TRUE/FALSE

23. The Normans introduced the French language and the feudal system in England. \*

1 punto

*Contrassegna solo un ovale.*

- true
- false

24. Magna Carta stated that the king could claim taxes without any approval. \*

1 punto

*Contrassegna solo un ovale.*

- true
- false

25. The Wars of the Roses were a civil war between two rival families. \* 1 punto

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

true

false

26. Mystery and miracle plays were performed on movable stages called "broadsides". \* 1 punto

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

true

false

27. In morality plays, the characters were symbols of vices and virtues. \* 1 punto

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

true

false

28. In Canterbury Tales, the journey starts at the Tabard Inn in London and ends at Canterbury Cathedral, then back to London. \* 1 punto

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

true

false

29. Henry VIII had three wives. \* 1 punto

Contrassegna solo un ovale.

true

false

30. Queen Elizabeth I was very popular and loved by her subjects. \* 1 punto

*Contrassegna solo un ovale.*

 true false

31. The English Navy was defeated by the Invincible Armada. \* 1 punto

*Contrassegna solo un ovale.*

 true false

32. English people disliked Elizabeth I because she persecuted the Protestants. \* 1 punto

*Contrassegna solo un ovale.*

 true false

33. The sonnets are traditionally divided into two groups. \* 1 punto

*Contrassegna solo un ovale.*

 true false

34. Sonnet XVIII is dedicated to a man. \* 1 punto

*Contrassegna solo un ovale.*

 true false

35. Sonnet CXXX presents a satisfactory image of female beauty. \*

1 punto

*Contrassegna solo un ovale.*

true

false

36. In sonnet CXXX Shakespeare is praising his contemporaries' representation of perfection. \*

1 punto

*Contrassegna solo un ovale.*

true

false

37. Shakespeare dedicated his sonnets to three women \*

1 punto

*Contrassegna solo un ovale.*

true

false

### SONNET XVIII

Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?  
Thou art more lovely and more temperate:  
Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,  
And summer's lease hath all too short a date:  
Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines,  
And often is his gold complexion dimmed,  
And every fair from fair sometime declines,  
By chance, or nature's changing course untrimmed:  
But thy eternal summer shall not fade,  
Nor lose possession of that fair thou ow'st,  
Nor shall death brag thou wander'st in his shade,  
When in eternal lines to time thou grow'st,  
So long as men can breathe, or eyes can see,  
So long lives this, and this gives life to thee.

38. STRUCTURE \*

1 punto