UGTRB English-2022 UNIT-2 BRITISH LITERATURE -I QUESTIONS BANK

- 1. Which is an uncivilized act?
- a) Friends b) Enemy c) Relation d) Revenge
- 2. Who is worse than a person who does wrong?
- a) The man who takes relationship c) The man who takes revenge
- b) The man who takes action d)
- d)The man who takes friendship
- 3. Which type of revenge is tolerable?
- a) If there is no remedy by rule c) If there is no remedy by law
- b) If there is no remedy by advice d) If there is no remedy by ethics
- 4. Which is the better form of punishment?

a) Ignoring wrong

c) Done nothing wrong

b) People just keep

- d) Ignoring someone
- 5. Which is the better form of punishment?

a) Never

c)Pardon

b) Before

d) Power

- 6. Why does the avenger reveal his identity?
 - a) Continuously declare we are sick
 - b) To make the enemy realize and repent

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c) Jesus washes away your sins	
d) Distraction is never more powerful	
7. Which revenge results in happiness and pro	osperity?
a) Public revenge	c) Political revenge
b) Private revenge	d)Social revenge
8. What is the end of private revenge?	
a) It creates unhappiness	
b) It creates bonding	
c) It creates happiness	
d)It creates holy	
9. This essay was published in	
a) London Magazine, January 1822	c) London Magazine, march 1822
b) London Magazine, January 1825	d) London Magazine, may 1822
10. John Lamb died in	
a) October 1822	c) October 1812
b)b) October 1825	d) October 1821
11. Charles Lamb was fond of	
a) Mary Lamb	c) Newton
b)b) Welshman	d) Thomas Tame
12.Mary Lamb had an attack of	
a)The clerk	c) Homicidal Mania
b)b) Welshman	d) Thomas Tame
13.Charles Lamb loved the girl	
a)The clerk	c) Newton
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a) The clerk b) Alice Winterton d) Thomas Tame 15. Ann married the Pawn broker a) The clerk c) Newton d) Thomas Tame 16. Who is the grandmother of Lamb? a) The clerk c) Newton d) Thomas Tame 17. Who are the dream children of Lamb? a) The clerk c) John & Alice d) Thomas Tame 18. Which ballad is referred in this essay? a) The clerk c) Newton d) Babes in the wood 19. Who was handsome and brave? a) The clerk c) Newton d) Babes in the wood 19. Who carried Lamb when he hurts his leg? a) The clerk c) John d) John 20. Who carried Lamb when he hurts his leg? a) The clerk c) John d) Newton c) Newton	b) Welshman	d) Ann Simmons				
b) Alice Winterton 15. Ann married the Pawn broker	14.Ann is referred in his essays as					
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	b) Welshman	d) Newton				
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	a) Lamb	c) Newton				
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	better way of walking				
30. The author looked upon Sir Roger's remarks as a piece of natural	a)King of Italy b)King of England c) King of France d) King of Germany				
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a) dramatics b) criticism c) delight d)comment
31.Sir Rogar's coachmantold him that the coach was ready for he has
mended the four wheels
a) Paul b)David c) John d) Sam
32.Sir Roger had read the life of Hector when he was a school boy at the end of
the
a)Text book b) Dictionary c) Classical book d)Diary
33 was engaged to Orestes before the Trojan war
a) Helen b) Hermione c) Andromache d) Pylades
34. Who was the king of Troy?
a) Pyrrhus b)Pylades c) Priam d) Achilles
35. The new tragedy that Sir Roger wished to see was
a) The Distressed Mother b) The Poor Widow
c)The Distressed Father (d) The Orphan Son
36. Hector's widow was
a) Hermione b) Orestes c) Andromache d) Helen
37. Sir Roger was afraid that theWould attack them if they arrived late
a)Kohocks b) Nohocks c)Lohocks d) Mohocks
38. Sir Roger was a good
a)game hunter b) painter c)fox hunter d) singer
39. Who proposed to Hector's widow?
a) Pyrrhus b) Pylades c) Achilles d) Orestes
40. Sir Roger had special concern for
a) Hermione b) Andromache c) Hellen d) All the alone

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101. Which is the masterpiece of the minor poems of Spenser?

a) Epithalamion

c) Nixon

b) Cynthia

d) Natalia

102. What is the controlling simile in the poem?

a) summers day

c) clouds

b) eternal summer

d) flowers.

103. The fair youth's beauty surpasses the beauty of

a) nature

c) Autumn

b) Summer

d) winter

104. The poet compares his beloved to a-

a) wintry day

c) sunny day.

b) summer's day

d) spring day

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105. "Thou art more lovely and more temper	ate." The word 'thou' refers to -
a) the poet's ladylove	c) the poet's mother
b) the poet's friend	d) the poet himself
106.The word temperate' means	
a) temporary	c) friendly
b) warm	d) moderate.
107. The winds that blow in summer in Shak	espeare's Sonnet No. 18 are
a) warm	c) rough
b) balmy	d) slow.
108.Buds of May are –	
a) darling	c) beautiful
b) tender	d) green.
109.What kind of complexion does the sun h	nave?
a) golden	c) blue
b) yellow	d) red.
110.Rough winds in Summer days destroy	
a) flowers	c) trees
b) buds	d) fruits.
111. The "darling buds" are shaken by rough	winds in -
a) March	c) May
b) April	d) June.
112.Shakespeare's young friend is more love	ely and temperate than the
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a) buds of May

c) rough winds

b) eye of heaven

d) Summer's day.

113. The expression 'summers lease' is suggestive of -

a) the brevity of the summer

b) the eternal presence of summer

c) the sporadic presence of summer

d) the silence of summer.

114. The poet states that summer -

a) is not eternal

c) is eternal

b) is hot and humid

d) is constant.

115. "Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines.: - The reference here is to -

a) the Mars

c) the Moon

b) the Sun

d) Jupiter.

116. Whose "gold Complexion" becomes dimmed sometime? -

a) the friend's

c) nature's

b) the sun's

d) the poet's

117. How is the gold-complexion of the sun dimmed?

a) by a canopy

c) by the trees

b) by the clouds

d) by the shade.

118. The poet states that fair -

a) is subject to change

c)can only diminish marginally

b) is the opposite of unfair

d) is never subject to change.

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154. With whom does David live while h	e works at the wine factory?
a) Mr. Micawber	c) Steerforth
b) Miss Betsey	d) Mr. Wickfield
155. Where does David first meet Tradd	les?
a) At Miss Murdstone's	c) At Yarmouth
b) At Blunderstone	d) At Salem House
156. Who is David's primary good influe	ence?
a) Dora	c) Miss Betsey
b) Agnes	d) Peggotty
157. Who is David's primary bad influen	ce?
a) Traddles	c) Steerforth
b) Uriah	d) Doctor Strong
158. Whom does Uriah try to poison aga	inst his wife?
a) Mr. Wickfield	c) Jack Maldon
b) Doctor Strong	d) Mr. Creakle
159. In whose house does David slap Ur	iah?
a) Mr. Micawber's	c) Mr. Wickfield's
b) Miss Betsey's	d) Doctor Strong's
160. How does David end up at Miss Bet	sey's?
a) He runs away from home	
b) He runs away from Salem House	
c) He runs away from the wine facto	ry
d) He runs away from Mr. Micawber's	
161. How does Steerforth meet Little Em	n'ly?
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- a) Ham introduces them
- b) He sees her on the beach
- c) Mr. Peggotty introduces them
- d) David introduces them

162. Which of the following characters is a dwarf?

a) Miss Mowcher

c) Peggotty

b) Mr. Barkis

d) Little Em'ly

163. Why is David sent to Salem House?

- a) To fetch some milk and eggs
- b) To see his grandmother
- c) Because he bites Mr. Murdstone
- d) Because his mother dies

164. Why is Mr. Dick unable to finish the Memorial?

- a) He runs out of ink
- b) He can't stop writing about King Charles I
- c) He can't stop playing with his kite
- d) It makes him too sad

165. Who is Ham?

- a) Clara Peggotty's nephew
- b) Mr. Peggotty's nephew
- c) Little Em'ly's future husband
- d) All of the above

166. Which of the following is not a reason that Traddles waits to marry Sophy?

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a) She is in love with someone else b) She is the fourth of ten daughters c) He is poor d) Her mother is ill 167. Who is Miss Betsey Trotwood? a) David's aunt c) Clara's sister d) Agnes's mother b) Peggotty's sister 168. Who declares to David his intention to marry Agnes? a) Traddles c) Uriah b) Steerforth d) Jack Maldon 169. Who is Jack Maldon? a) Annie's brother c) Uriah's father d) Annie's cousin b) Miss Betsey's sister 170. Which facial feature does Uriah lack? a) Lips c) Nose b) Eyebrows d) Eyelashes 171. Which of the following does Uriah most resemble? a) A giraffe c) A dog b) An elephant d) **A snake**

172. Why does Miss Betsey keep running out of her house?

1. Because Mr. Dick hides in the bushes

2. Because there are donkeys on her lawn

- 3. Because she is losing her mind
- 4. Because David makes her angry

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173. Who appears to lose all of Miss Bets	ey's money?
a) Mr. Wickfield	c) Doctor Strong
b) Uriah Heep	d) Mr.Dick
174. Who flies a kite with David?	
a) Uriah	c) Mr. Dick
b) Doctor Strong	d) Mr. Wickfield
175. Who brings the Strongs back togeth	er?
a) Uriah	c) Mr. Dick
b) Steerforth	d) Mr. Wickfield
176. As a young child, Charles Dickens w	orked at a
a) Warehouse	c) Butcher shop
b) Textile factory	d) Newspaper
177. Which of the following best descr	ibes how Dickens was viewed
within England?	
a) Embarrassment	c) Literary celebrity
b) Outlaw	d) Largely unknown
178. From where did Dickens draw ins	spiration for the characters in
David Copperfield?	
a) Other novels	c) Local newspapers
b) His own life	d) His dreams
179. Relative to his other books, h	ow did Dickens view David
Copperfield?	
a) Overly fantastical	c) A missed opportunity
b) His worst writing	d) Best depiction of childhood
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180.	Which	of	the	following	describes	the	historical	setting	of	David
Co	pperfiel	d?								

- a) Early Victorian England
- b) Middle Ages
- c) Beginning of Industrial Revolution
- d) Modern-day London

181. Who tells the story of David Copperfield?

- a) An omniscient narrator
- b) David's nurse
- c) **David himself**
- d) David's father

182. How is David treated by the Murdstones?

a) Cruelly

c) Indifferently

b) Lovingly

d) As a son

183. Which career does Miss Betsey recommend for David?

a) Doctor

c) Builder

b) Lawyer

d) Businessman

184. Who commits fraud against Mr. Wickfield?

a) Doctor Strong

c) Miss Betsey

b) **Uriah Heep**

d) Mr. Spenlow

185. At the end of the novel, to whom is David married?

a) Dora

c) Peggotty

b) Miss Betsey

d) **Agnes**

186. Which of the following best describes Uriah Heep?

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a) Loyal friend

c) Conniving villain

b) Foolish brute

d) Mental patient

187. How does David view James Steerforth?

- a) As abusive and violent
- b) As two-faced and conniving
- c) As indifferent and cold
- d) As generous and wise

188. Why does Little Em'ly run away?

- a) To avoid danger
- b) To become a lady
- c) For money and fame
- d) She hates her family

189. Which of the following phrases best describes the relationship between Doctor Strong and Annie Strong?

a) **Deeply loving**

c) Fake and loveless

b) New and uncertain

d) Unstable and deceitful

190. How does Agnes behave during David's other romances?

a) She sabotages them

c) She exhibits jealous rage

b) She complains to David

d) She suffers patiently

191. Which of the following best describes the development of David's character through the novel?

a) He loses his mind

c) He becomes cruel

b) He matures greatly

d) He becomes his father

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192. By the end of the novel, what doe	es David value most about Agnes?
a) Her physical self	c) Her humor
b) Her money	d) Her tranquility
193. What force drives Uriah Heep's ac	ctions throughout the novel?
a) Fear of God	c) Need for control
b) Love of money	d) Lust for Dora
194. Which of the following best descr	ibes Uriah's upbringing?
a) Similar to David's	c) Impoverished
b) Difficult	d) All of the above
195. Steerforth helps the reader und	lerstand which aspect of David's
personality?	
a) His youthful innocence	c) His need for attention
b) His overwhelming ignorance	d) His violent temper
196. How does Dickens view the r	ole of wealth and class within
society?	
a) As source of evil	c) As unfair and arbitrary
b) As measure of value	d) As an indicator of morals
197. Which of the following does the s	ea represent within the novel?
a) New beginnings	c) Cycles of life
b) Death and danger	d) Monotonous nature of life
198. How does Dickens think a child	should be raised by a motherly
figure?	
a) Loved but not worshipped	c) Ignored and beaten
b) Protected from the world	d) Allowed to do anything
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199. According to the novel, how can the weak overcome the powerful?

a) Banding together

c) Allying with powerful people

b) Guerilla warfare

d) They can't

200. Which of the following best describes Dickens's purpose in presenting the accents of the characters?

- a) To diversify writing style
- c) To create comedic effect

b) To add local flavor

d) To indicate social class

201. What is the name of David's house?

a) Salem house.

c) Blunderstone rookery.

b) Yarmouth boathouse.

d) Limestone aviary.

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202. What does the sign that David is forced to wear during his stay at

boarding school say?

- a) "Take care of him. He bites." b) "beware, i bite."

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c)	"beware	of	dog	″

d) "violent boy / take care of him."

203. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of David's birth?

- a) Everyone thought that he would be a girl.
- b) He was born on a friday.
- c) He began crying right at the stroke of midnight.
- d) He was born with a caul.

204. What trait does Mr. Murdstone stress to Clara constantly?

a) Forgiveness.

c) Submission.

b) Firmness.

d) Cruelty.

205. Why did Miss Betsey storm out on the night that David was born?

- a) She was shocked by the young age of her brother's widow.
- b) She was offended by a comment made by david's mother.
- c) She found the doctor to be very rude and insulting.
- d) She was upset that david turned out to be a boy.

206. David's earliest memory is of what?

a) His father.

- c) His aunt, miss trotwood.
- b) Peggotty and his mother.
- d) His home.

207. During his first stay in Yarmouth, David stays where?

a) A large house.

c) A hotel.

(b) **A boat.**

d) A cabin.

208. Where does Mr. Mell's mother live?

a) In a mansion.

c) In a secluded house.

b) In a boat.

d) In a poorhouse.

209. What does Dora ask David to call her?

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4. Mr. Spenlow's assistant

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PARADISE LOST, BOOK-IX
1. Paradise Lost is the meeting point of
(Renaissance of Reformation)
2. Milton was a pioneer in
(Renaissance Humanist)
3. Pre-destination means a belief in
(Fate)
4. Pre-destination was an influence in
(Calvinism)
5. Epic- poetry is divided intosections.
(2) (1. Authentic 2. Literal)
6. Authentic epic is
(Oral)
7. Literary epic is
(Written)
8. Authentic epic is otherwise called as
(Primary Epic)
9. Literary epic is otherwise called as
(Secondary Epic)
10. What is the missionary of epic?
(Gods and Goddess)
11. In an authentic epic, which is given first place?

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(Heroism)
12. Which is given second place?
(Love)
13. In an epic, the theme is stressed in
(Opening lines)
14. The opening lines are followed by
(Invocation)
15. The epic similes are known as
(Homeric similes)
16. What is the theme of the Paradise Lost?
(Man's first disobedience)
17. What is the subsidiary theme of Paradise Lost?
(Justification of God's ways to man)
18.Book-IX deals with
(The Fall of the man)
19.Book-IX opens after
(Sunset)
20.After the sunset the star ofshines.
(Hesperus)
21.What is the other name for Hesperus?
(Venus)
22. Who has already threatened the Saturn?
(Gabriel)
23.Who is Uriel?

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(Regent of the Sun)
24.What did Uriel do?
(Fore-warned the Angels)
25. Saturn moves in the space fornights.
(7)
26.Saturn circles the equatorial linetimes.
(3)
27.Saturn moves from pole to poletimes.
(4)
28. Saturn enters into the Paradise onday.
(8 th)
29. Which is the river in the Paradise?
(Tigris)
30. The river is springing up in the fountain of
(Tree of Life)
31.Saturn sinks with the river and rises as
(Mist)
32.What is Pantus?
(Black sea)
33.What is Maeotis?
(sea of Azof)
34. Which is the Siberian River?
(Obe)
35. Why does the Saturn roam the orb?
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(To find a creature)
36.What is the creature found by Saturn?
(Serpent)
37. Why the Saturn has selected the Serpent?
(Serpent is the circulest of all the beast)
38. What is the fit vessel for Saturn?
(Serpent)
39. What is the reaction of Saturn when he first sees the Paradise?
(He feels elated)
40. Who made a request of delay the labours?
(Eve)
41.What is the labour of Adam and Eve?
(Dressing the Garden)
42. What is the reply of Adam to Eve's request?
(He disguises her)
43.Did Eve obey Adam?
(No)
44. The Eden where Eve stands is more beautiful than
(1. Garden given to Adonais by Venus
2. Garden of King Alcinous who invites Ulysses
3. Garden of Solomon)
45. Who is over joy at Eden like a city dweller?
(Saturn)
46. Whose eyes shine like carbuncle?
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(Saturn) 47. Who were changed into Serpents in Illyria? (Hermion and Cadmus) 48. Which God is Transformed into a Serpent? (Epidaurus) 49. Why did Eve astonish for the Sderpent? (The Serpent speaks) 50. What is the reason of the serpent's speaking? (Eating of forbiddent fruit) 51. Who is called as credulous mother? (Eve) 52. Who addresses Eve as the Queen of Universe? (Saturn) 53. Who feels that God forbids us good, forbids us to be wise? (Eve) 54. Which looks fair to the eye inviting to the taste? (The Forbidden fruit) 55. "We are one, one flesh, to lose their were to lose myself" - whose words are these? (Adam) 56.Adam wants to eat the fruit because _____ (He was overcome with female charm) 57. When did the earth give a second groan? (When Adam eats the fruit)

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UG-TRB-ENGLISH KAVIYA COACHING CENTER -9600736379 -YEAR 2022-23 58.The forbidden fruit opened _____and darkened _____ (Eyes, Mind) 59. How did Adam and Eve lose their innocence? (By taking the Forbidden Fruit) 60. Why did they cover themselves? (They feel ashamed) 61. What is the reaction of Adam & Eve after the fruit is taken? (They blamed each other) A SONG FOR ST.CECILIAS DAY 1. Dryden was a great figure in ___ 17th Century Literature 2. Dayden has translated ____ Classics 3. What is the best known work of Dayden? All for Love 4. All for Love was written on the theme of Shakespeare's _____ Antony and Cleopatra 5. The greatest claim on the fame of Dryden is _____ Satires 6. Form whom Dryden follows satires? Alexander Pope 7. Which is perfected by Dryden? Satires

OTHERS IMPORTANT WORKS

FAERIE QUEENE
1. Spenser was the secretary to
Lord Gray
2. Who is the companion of Spenser?
Harvey
3. Which work of Spenser is called as work of unformed literature and the
product of unperfected art?
The Faerie Queene
4. The Faerie was first published in
1590
5. The first edition has books.
3
6. The second edition was published in
1596
7. The second edition has books.
2 Cantos
8. Spenser has a plan for writingbooks.
12
9. But books were completed.
6
10.What is the object of Faerie Queene?
To Compose a Heroic Poem

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11. The Faerie Queene was written to surpass-----

Orlando Furiaso

12. Who is the author of Orlando Furiaso?

Ariosto

13. The plan of the Faerie Queene was submitted to -----

Harvey

14. What is the theme of the book-I?

Holiness

15. Who is the hero of the book- I?

Red Cross Knight

16. What is the theme of book-II?

Tempers

17. Who is the hero of book-II?

Sir Guyon

18. What is the theme of book-III?

Chastity

19. The central character of book-III is -----

Britomart

20. What is the theme of book-IV?

Friendship

21. Who are the characters in book-IV?

Campbell & Talamond with Britomart & Amoret

22. What is the theme of book-V?

Justice

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23. Who are the central figures in book-V? Sir Artegall & Prince Arthur 24.In book-V the theory of ----- is given. Government 25. What is the theme of book-VI? Courtesy 26. Who is the hero of book-VI? Sir Calidore 27. What is the theme of book-VII? Mutability 28.Book-VII has ----- unfinished cantos. 2 29. The Faerie Queene is an ---Allegorical Poem 30. Who is the founder of Rhyme -Royal? Chaucer 31. What is Rhyme – Royal? 7 Iambic Pentametre 32. The Rhyme Scheme of Chaucer is -----ab ab ab cc 33.Octavia Rima was following by-----**Italian Poets** 34.Rhyme - Scheme of Octava Rime is -----ab ab ab cc

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(Yes)
32.In the prologue Dryden attacks
(Critics of his time)
33.What is the sub title of the work?
(The World Well Lost)
34.In the epilogue, Dryden immortalizes
(Antony)
35.What is the reason for Dryden's immortality?
(Antony sacrifices his all for love)
36.The sub title is suggested by
(Lady Castlemaine)
37.Octavia's love for Antony is more sanctified than that of Cleopatra for him –
Yes or No? (yes)
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER
1. Goldsmith gives a picture of his father in
(Citizen of the World)
2. Goldsmith was the child of his parents.
(5 th)
3. Goldsmith was a to Richardson.
(Proof-reader)
4. What is the paper started by Goldsmith?
(The Bee)
5. Which followed by the citizen of the World?
(The Traveler)
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6. Goldsmith was intimate with
(Dr. Johnson's circle)
7. Dr. Johnson helped Goldsmith with
(Guinea)
8. Goldsmith spent this guinea on
(His drink)
9. Which is the costly wine in those days?
(Madeira)
10. Johnson was impressed by which work of Goldsmith?
(The Vicar of Wakefield)
11. What is the first play of Goldsmith?
(Good Natured Man)
12. Which work shows Goldsmith as a great poet?
(Deserted Village)
13. Which is the best of his plays?
(She Stoops to Conquer)
14. Goldsmith died of
(Fever)
15. The play is dedicated to
(Dr. Samuel Johnson)
16. The prologue is composed by
(Daved Garrick)
17. The prologue is acted by
(Woodward)
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(Mr. Hardcastle) 19. Why did he hate the city life? (City demoralized the country people) 20. Who is mad of that city life? (Mrs. Hard Castle) 21. She is never been to (London) 22. She was when Tony was born. (20) 23. Tony was born to her by (Mr. Lumpkin) 24. Tony wastes his life on (Drinking and hunting) 25. Tony inherited from his father (1500 pounds a year) 26. What is the name of the alehouse? (The Three Pigeons) 27. Who is the excise man? (Dick Muggins) 28. Who is the veterinary surgeon? (Jack Slong) 29. Who is the grinder of the music box? (Aminadab)	18. Who is the old styled gentleman?
(City demoralized the country people) 20. Who is mad of that city life? (Mrs. Hard Castle) 21. She is never been to	(Mr. Hardcastle)
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(Dick Muggins) 28. Who is the veterinary surgeon? (Jack Slong) 29. Who is the grinder of the music box? (Aminadab)	(The Three Pigeons)
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29. Who is the grinder of the music box? (Aminadab)	28. Who is the veterinary surgeon?
(Aminadab)	(Jack Slong)
	29. Who is the grinder of the music box?
totcoachingtotoachar@gmail.com UNIT-2- HEAD OFFICE CELL: 9600736379 PACE 146	(Aminadab)
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30. Who is the other friend? (Tom Twist) 31. Who is the daughter of Hardcastle? (Kate) 32. Who is Charles Marlow? (Friend of Hardcastle) 33. Who is Constance Neville? (Cousin of Kate) 34. Who is lover of Neville? (Hastings) 35. Who is the son of Charles Marlow? (Young Marlow) 36. Young Marlow and Hastings are _ (Friends) 37. Tony is to marry the country girl (Bed Bouncer) 38. Who are the visitors of Tony from London? (Marlow and Hastings) 39. Tony tells the way of _____inn. (Bugs head) 40. Bugs head is the house of (Hardcastle) 41. Who is the chief of the servants? (Diggory) 42. Hardcastle told stories of (Prince Eugene and Duke of Malborough) 43. Who is called as Mr. Rattle? (Young Marlow) 44. Who is Pedigree? (Aunt of Neville0 45. Who has the jewel casket? (Mrs. Hardcastle)

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46. Who stole the casket?

(Tony)

47. Tony handed it over to

(Hastings)

48. Hastings transferred into

(Young Marlow)

49. Marlow in turn has given it to

(Mrs. Hardcastle)

50. Who is the step-father?

(Mr. Hardcastle)

51. Why did Tony like to annoy his step father?

(Father ill-treated the son)

52. Who played the trick on the visitors of London?

(Tony)

53. This play is a

(Comedy of Intrigues)

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Choose the correct answer from the options:

5) The Age of Pope

1. As per Trevelyan 'In England, we see for the first time the modern mingling with the medieval

(a) Spenser's

(b) Chaucer's (c) Milton's (d) Sh akes peares

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2. Who says, "ready to wend	on my pilgrimage/To Canterbury with full
devout heart"?	
(a) The Monk (b) Geffrey (c)	The Knight (d) The parson
3. The pilgrims in the Canterl	oury Tales were going to thank St. Thomas
for-	36310
(a) helping them when they we	ere sick
(b) providing them wealth and hap	ppiness
(c) a routine pilgrimage	
(d) praying to absolve an impending	ng danger
4. In which of the following Co	anterbury Tales does the reference to young
Theban Wariors come?	
(a) The Knight's Tale	(b) The Squire's Tale
(c) The Miller's Tale	(d) The Friar's Tale
5. The phrase 'Morning Star of Renaissance" refers to-	
(a) Langland	(b) Geoffrey Chaucer
(c) Whclif	(d) Diderot
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6. In the Prologue to Canterbury Tales, which character is fond of hunting	
and riding?	
(a) Squire	b) The Friar
(c) Yeoman	(d) The Monk
7. The Normans conquered England in the Battle of Hastings in	
(a) 1060	b) 1068
(c) 1066	d) 1070
8. In Canterbury Tales appears to be always busy and makes a show	
of his knowledge-	
(a) Miller	(b) Clerk
(c) Man of law	(d) Priest
9. The author of Le Morte D'Arthur is-	
(a) John Lyly	(b) Thomas Malory
(c) Edward Gibbon	(d) William Godwin
10. The man who brought printing to England is-	
(a) William Caxton	(b) John Gower
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KAVIYA COACHING CENTER UG TRB ENGLISH QUESTIONS BANK -9600736379-YEAR-2022-23 (c) Robert Fabyan (d) C. Morton 11. Which of the following tales is in prose? (a) The Parson's tale(b) The Wife of Bath's Tale (b) The Cook's Tale (d) The Squire's 12. Who tells the Tale of melibeus in Canterbury tales? (a) The Wife of bath (b) Chaucer(c) The Nun (d) the Host 13. Chaucer's Troilus and Criseyde is written in (a) Heroic couplet (b) Quatrain (c) Ottava Rima (d) rime royal 14. The first poem in English to use heroic couplet is (a) The Legend of Good women(b) The house of fame (c) The parliament of fowls (d) The book of the duchess 15. Who among The following said about Chaucer's prologue to the Canterbury tales that "here indeed is God's plenty"? (a) Ben Johnson (b) Dryden(c) pope (d) Johnson 16. The author of piers the Plowman is (a) Chaucer (b) Gower (c) Langland(d) Lydgate tetcoachingtoteacher2022@gmail.com Head office cell: 9600736379 Page 4

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- 17. Which of the following poems did Chaucer dedicate to Gower?
- (a) The House of Fame (b) the legend of Good Women
 - (c) The Canterbury Tales (d) Troilus and Criseyde
- 18. Gower wrote in English which of the following poems?
- (a) speculum Meditantis (b) confessio Amantis
 - (c) Vox Clamantis (d) King Bruce
- 19. Which of the following poems of Gower is in French?
- (a) Speculum (b) confessio amantis (c) Vox Clamantis (d) King Bruce
- 20. Which of the following poems of Gower is in Latin?
- (a) Speculum Meditantis (b) confessio amantis (c) Vox Clamantis (d) King Bruce
- 21. Who among the following is called the father of English prose?
- (a) Bacon (b) More (c) Wyatt (d) Wycliffe
- 22. Who among the following is called the morning star of the Reformation?
- (a) Luther (b) Wycliffe(c) Calvin (d) bacon
- 23. To whom is generally attributed the first English translation of the Bible?
- (a) Wycliffe (b) Wyatt (c) King james (d) Milton

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- 24. Morte d' Arthure was published in
- (a) 1375 (b) **1485**(c) 1440 (d) 1505
- 25. Who is the author of morte d' arthure?
- (a) Chaucer (b) Caxton (c) more (d) Malory
- 26. Dream allegory was a popular poetic form during the
- (a) Renaissance (b) Medieval period(c) Ancient period (d) puritan age
- 27. Among the Scottish chaucerians the poet-king was
- (a) James II (b) Richard II (c) Henry IV (d) James I
- 28. Who among the chaucerians wrote a sequel to Troilus and Criseyde?
- (a) Lindsay (b) Dunbar (c) Henryson(d) Douglas
- 29. The golden Targe was written by
- (a) Henryson (b) Douglas (c) Lindsay (d) Dunbar
- 30. "why Come Ye Not to court" is a satire on
- (a) Wolsey (b) Crom well (c)More (d) Sidney
- 31. Which of the following poems of Skelton is not a satire?
- (a) "Speke Parrott" (b) "Collyn Clout

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- (c) "Garlande of Laurell" (d) "Why come ye not to court?"
- 32. "Skeltonics" is a form of
- (a) Stanza (b) Metre(c) comparison (d) conceit
- 33. Who among the following is the author of the falls of princes?
- (a) Hoccleve (b) Hawes (c) Skelton (d) Lydgate
- 34. Alexander Barclay is Known for
- (a) Ship of fools(b) the Falls of Princes
- (b) Palace of Pleasure (d) The Book of Faith
- 35. Who brought the printing press to England?
- (a) Malory (b) Caxton(c) Barclay (d) Erasmus
- 36. The first printing press in England was introduced in
- (a) 1340 (b) 1505 (c)1422 (d) 1476
- 37. Sir Thomas more wrote his Utopia (1516) in
 - (a)French (b) German (c) Latin(d) English
- 38. Utopia's English translation came out in
- (a) **1551** (b) 1515 (c) 1505 (d) 1535

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- 39. Who wrote in prose The Histories of Richard III?
- (a) Shakespeare (b) More(c) Marlowe (d) Spenser
- 40. Everyman is a well-known medieval drama by
- (a) Chaucer (b) Dunbar (c) Gower (d) Unknown author
- 41. Gorboduc, the first English tragedy, is dated
- (a) 1476 (b) 1505 (c) 1562(d) 1550
- 42. The first English comedy, Raldh Roister Doister (1551), was written by
- (a) Nicholas Udall(b) Shakespeare (c) Sackville (d) Sackville and Norton
- 43. Gosson's schoole of abuse (1579) provoked
- (a) Shakespeare's sonnets (b) sidney's Apologie for poetrie
 - (c) Dryden's An Essay of Dramatic Poesie (d) Sheridan's the school for scandal
- 44. The Shepheards Calendar was written by
- (a) Chaucer (b) Gower (c) Spenser(d) Shakespeare
- 45. Spenser's satirical poem is
- (a) The Faerie Queene (b) Epithalamion
 - (c) Prothalamion (d) Mother Hubberd's

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- 46. Spenser's celebration of his own marriage is the subject of
- (a) Four Hymns (b) Epithalamion
 - (c) Prothalamion (d) The Shepheards calendar
- 47. The Faerie Queene is
- (a) An allegorical poem(b) A poetic drama
 - (c) A fairy tale (d) A dream-allegory
- 48. Who is the over-all hero of The Faerie queene?
- (a) The red cross Knight (b) Sir Guyon (c) Prince Arthur(d) artegal
- 49. The "Spenserian stanza" consists of
- (a) Seven lines (b) Nine lines(c) Eight lines (d) six lines
- 50. Duessa is a character in:
- (a) Chaucer (b) Shakespeare (c) Marlowe (d) spenser
- 51. The Tottel's Miscellany was published in
- (a) **1557** (b) 1541 (c) 1575 (d) 1514
- 52. Wyatt introduced in the Petrarchan sonnet
- (a) Metaphsical conceit (b) terza rima (c) couplet ending(d) love theme

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- 53. The credit for introducing "poulter's Measure" in English poetry goes to
- (a) Wyatt (b) Spenser (c) Chaucer (d) Surrey
- 54. Who introduced "blank verse" in English poetry?
- (a) Marlowe (b) surrey(c) Shakespeare (d) Wyatt
- 55. Myrroure for Magistrates (1563) is the work of
- (a) Thomas Sackville(b) David Lindsay (c) Thomas Shadwell (d) Robert Henryson
- 56. The term "poulter's Measure" was coined by
- (a) Shakespeare (b) surrey (c) Gascoigne(d) Sidney
- 57. Sidney's Arcadia is similar to
- (a) Spenser's Epithalamion (b) Shakespeare's Cymbeline
 - (c) more's utopia(d)Drayton's Poly-Olbion
- 58. Astrophel and Stella is
- (a) A tragedy by Shakespeare (b) An epic by Spenser
 - (c) A Tragedy by Marlowe (d)A sonnet-sequence by Sidney
- 59. Thomas Campion was a contemporary of
- (a) Chaucer (b) Shakespeare(c) Dryden (d) Wordsworth

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- 60. Which of the following works of Daniel is a romance
- (a) The Complaynt of Rosamond(b) Delia
 - (c) the Queenes Wake (d) Hymn's Triumph
- 61. Which of the following Elizabethan anthologies of poetry contains poems on the death of Sidney?
- (a) Tottel's miscellany (1557). (b) The Phoenix Nest (1593)
 - (c) The Passionate Pilgrim (1599) (d) England's Helicon (1600)
- 62. The first book printed in English was
- (a) The Canterbury Tales (b) History of troy (c) the troy book (d) History of the world
- 63. Thomas Kyd's the Spanish Tragedy Came out in
- (a) 1569 (b) 1579 (c) **1589** (d) 1599
- 64. Which of the following plays of George peele is a satire on the popular drama of the day?
- (a) The old wives' tale(b) the araygnement of paris
 - (c) king Edward the first (d)Fair bethsabe

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- 65. Which of the following plays of Robert Greene is an imitation of Marlowe's Tamburlaine?
- (a) Frier Bacon and Frier Bungay (b) Menaphon
 - (c) the Triumph of time (d) Alphonsus, king of Aragon
- 66. Shakespeare borrowed the plot of Greene's pandosto or the Triumph of Trine (1588) for which of his following plays?
- (a) As You like It (b) The Winter's tale(c) the tempest (d) Love's Labour' lost
- 67. Shakespeare borrowed the plot of Thomas lodge's Rosalynde for which of his following plays?
- (a) As You Like It(b) The Taming of the shrew
- (b) (c) The Two Gentlemen of Verona (d) The Tempest
- 68. Shakespeare was born in the year 1564 who else among his contemporaries was born the same year?
- (a) Sidney (b) spenser (c) Marlowe(d) Donne

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- 69. Which of the following plays of Marlowe is based on a German legend?
- (a) Tamburlaine (b) the jew of Malta (c) Edward II (d) Doctor Faustus

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- 70. Which of the following plays of Marlowe is unfinished?
- (a) The Massacre at paris(b) Edward II
 - (c) the jew of Malta (d) the Tragedy of Dido, queen of Cartbage
- 71. The "marlowian hero" is known for his hunger for
 - (a)gold (b) Power(c)Knowledge (d) peace
- 72. Who wrote the following? "was this the face that launched a thousand ships and burnt the topless towers of illium?"
- (a) Shakespeare (b) Ben Johnson (c) Marlowe(d) Webster
- 73. Which of the following poems is not by Shakespeare?
- (a) Venus and Adonis (b) the rape of lucrece
 - (c) The Passionate Pilgrim (d) Hero and Leander
- 74. Shakespeare addressed his sonnets to a male named
- (a) Mr. W.H(b) Marlowe (c) Mr. H.W (d) Dark Gentleman
- 75. Chaucer wrote in which of the following dialects?
- (a) Northern English (b) East-Midlands (c) West-Midlands (d) south-Eastern
- 76. Chaucer was a poet of the

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- (a)Thirteenth Century (b) Fourteenth Century
- (c) Fifteenth Century (d) Twelfth Century
- 77. Which of the following poems of Chaucer is considered the first novel in English?
- (a) The Book of the Duchess (b) The House of Fame
 - (c)The Parliament of fowls (d) Troilus and Criseyde
- 78. Which of the following poems of Chaucer is unfinished?
- (a) Troilus and Criseyde
- (b) The parliament of fowls
- (c) The Legend of Good women (d) The House of Fame
- 79. For the general idea of his the Canterbury Tales Chaucer was indebted to
- (a) Petrarch (b) Dante (c) Boccaccio(d) Virgil
- 80. Where do the pilgrims of the Canterbury tales meet in London?
- (a) Fleet street (b) Tabard Inn(c) Grub Street (d) London Club
- 81. How many tales are to be told by each pilgrim?
- (a) Four (b) One (c) Two (d) Three
- 82. The pilgrims are going to visit the tomb of
- (a) Saint john (b) Thomas Acquinas (c) Saint Mary (d) Thomas a Becket

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- 83. Where is the tomb of the saint situated?
- (a) Stratford-upon- Avon (b) Warwickshire (c) Shaftesbury (d)Canterbury
- 84. Who narrates the first tale in Chaucer's Canterbury tales?
- (a) The merchant (b) Chaucer himself
 - (c) The Knight(d) The clerk of Oxford
- 85. Who tells the last tale in Chaucer's Canterbury tales?
- (a) The monk (b) the parson(c) The prioress (d) The nun



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- 86. The Shoemaker's Holiday (1600) by Thomas Dekker is based in
- (a) Ancient Rome (b) Modern London(c) Ancient Athens (d) Modern Paris
- 87. The Author of A Mad World, My Masters(1608) was
- (a) Thomas Dekker (b) John Ford (c) Thomas Middleton(d) John Fletcher
- 88. Philip Massinger wrote which of the following plays?
- (a) The City Madam(b) A Chaste Maid in Cheapside
 - (c)A King and No King (d) The Faithful Shepherdess
- 89. Who among the following is called the father of classical comedy in England?
- (a) Shakespeare (b) Lyly (c) Webster (d) Ben Jonson
- 90. The subtitle of Jonson's Volpone (1605) is
- (a) The Vulture (b) The Fox(c) The Crow (d) The Tiger
- 91. The Silent Woman is the subtitle of which of the following plays of Ben Jonson?
- (a) The Devil is an Ass (b) The Staple of News
 - (c)Epicoene (1609)(d) The Masque of Beauty
- 92. The Alchemist (1610) is a
- (a) Play by Ben Jonson(b) Novel by H.G. Wells

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- (c)Poem by Shelley (d) Epic by Ariosto
- 93. "Drink to me only with thine eyes" figures in
- (a) Shakespeare (b) Keats (c) Byron (d) Jonson
- 94. Johnson's Timber or Discoveries (1640) is a
- (a) Comic play (b) Tragic drama (c) Philosophic treatise
 - (d) Collection of notes and reflection
- 95. Who said that "the moving of laughter" was not essential to comedy whereas "equity, truth, perspeicuity, and candour" were?
- (a) Ben Jonson(b) John Dryden (c) Samuel Johnson (d) Alexander Pope
- 96. "Discoveries Made Upon Men and Mannera" is a sub-title to which of the following works of Johnson?
- (a) Sejanus (b) Bartholomew Fair (c) Timber(d) Catiline
- 97. Caesar and Pompey was written by
- (a) Shakespeare (b) Chapman(c) Marlowe (d) Jonson
- 98. Thomas Heywood's A Women Killed With Kindness (1603) is a
- (a) Tragedy of blood (b) Comedy of manners

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KAVIYA COACHING CENTER UG TRB ENGLISH QUESTIONS BANK -9600736379-YEAR-2022-23 (c)Musical comedy (d) Revenge play without revenge 99. Beaumont and Fletcher's The Maid's Tragedy (1610) is a) Neo-Greek drama (b) Romantic comedy (c) Neo-Roman drama (d) Senacan tragedy 100. The Jacobean tragedy is called Tragedy of blood(b) Sober tragedy (c)Love tragedy (d) Historical tragrdy (a) 101. The Jacobean villain is essentially Epicurian (b) Machiavellian(c) Heroic (d) Noble (a) 102. The author of The Atheist's Tragedy (1607-11) and The Revenger's Tragedy (1600) is (a) Marston (b) Marlowe (c) Tourneure(d) Messinger 103. Which of the following plays has been variously described as a satirical comedy, a tragic- comedy, as well as a tragedy? The Changeline (b) Antonio and Mellida (c)The Revenger's Tragedy (d) The Malcontent 104. Flamineo in The White Devil is a

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- (a) Noble character (b) Machiavellian villain(c) Heroic character (d) Brooding hero
- 105. In which of the following plays of Webster does Bosola figure?
- (a) The Duchess of Malfi (1613-14)(b) The White Devil (1609-12)
 - (c)The Devil's Law Case (1623) (d) The Malcontent (1604)
- 106. Who wrote the following? "Cover her face .My eyes dazzle. She died young."
- (a) Shakespeare (b) Marlowe (c) Webster(d) Jonson
- 107. Which of the following plays of Middleton does Lamb admire most?
- (a) The Witch (1609-16) (b) Women Beware Women (1622)
 - (c)The Spanish Gipsy (1623) (d) The Changeling (1624)
- 108. Which of the following plays of Chapman is based on the tragedies of Marlowe?
- (a) Charles, Duke of Byron(1608) (b) The Blind Beggar Of Alexandria (1596)
 - (c)All Fools (1605) (d) Eastward Hoe! (1605)
- 109. King James's Bible or The Authorized Version is dated
- (a) 1601 (b) 1575 (c) **1611**(d) 1633
- 110. In which of the following essays of Bacon do we have the jesting pilete
- (a) Of Truth(b) Of Revenge (c) Of Books (d) Of Gardens

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- 111. Which of the following books of Bacon is incomplete?
- (a) The Advancement of Learning (1605) (b) The History Of Henry VII (1622)
 - (c)Apophthegms(1625) (d) The New Atlantis (1627)
- 112. Which of the following Latin books of Bacon is on "the new logic or inductive method of reasoning"?
- (a) De Augmentis Scientiarum (1623) (b) Novum Organum (1620)
 - (c)Instauratio Magna (1623) (d) Sylva Sylvarum (1627)
- 113. The third and final edition of Bacon's Essays come out in
- (a) 1597 (b) 1612 (c) 1625(d) 1631
- 114. Who wrote the following: "Crafty men contemn studies, simple men admire them, and wise men use them...."?
- (a) Shakespeare (b) Chapman (c) Burton (d) Bacon
- 115. The short novel, The Unfortunate Traveller or the Life of Jack Wilton (1594), was written by
- (a) Thomas Nash(b) Thomas Lodge (c) Robert Greene (d) Robert Peele
- 116. Milton went blind

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- (a) While writing Paradise Lost (b) Before he started writing Paradise Lost
 - (c)After he had finished Paradise Lost (d) When he was just a child of four
- 117. Milton's prose tract Areopagitica (1644) is on the subject of
- (a) Aeronautics (b) Education (c) Freedom of Press(d) Freedom of divorce
- 118. "Ode on the Morning of Christ's Nativity" was written by
- (a) Wordsworth (b) Donne (c) Cowley (d) Milton
- 119. Milton's pastoral elegy Lycidas (1637) mourns the death of
- (a) Edward King(b) King Edward (c) Edward II (d) Edward VI
- 120. Comus (1634) of Milton is a
- (a) Tragedy (b) Comedy (c) Masque(d) Elegy
- 121. "When I consider how my light is spent" appears in
- (a) Milton (b) Wordsworth (c) Donne (d) Browning
- 122. "They also serve who stand and wait" appears in
- (a) Shakespeare (b) Milton(c) Jonson (d) Chapman
- 123. Paradise Lost, begun in 1658, and issued in 1667, had how many books?
- (a) 14 (b) 12 (c) 18 (d) 10

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124. In Paradise Lost who Advises Adam against "thirsts" for knowledge and "scientific" truth?

- (a) God (b) Satan (c) Raphael(d) Michael
- 125. The "Infernal Debate" in Paradise Lost takes place in
- (a) Book I (b) Book II(c) Book IX (d) Book III
- 126. The revised Paradise Lost, issued in 1674, contains
- (b) 12 Books(b) 10 Books (c) 14 Books (d) 11 Books
- 127. Samson Agonistes (1671) by Milton is a
- (a) Masque (b) Elegy (c) Comedy (d) Tragedy
- 128. Milton's Paradise Lost is a
- (a) Romantic epic (b) Classical epic (c) Christian epic(d) Medieval epic
- 129. "Man's First Disobedience and the Fall" is the subject of
- (a) The Pilgrim's Progress (b) paradise Lost
- (b) Paradise Regained (d) Divine Comedia

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- 130. Samson in Milton's Samson Agonistes is a prisoner of
- (a) The Philistines(b) The Olympians (c) The Titans (d) The Trojans

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- 131. Comparison of a pair of lovers to a pair of compass is an example of
- (a) Petrarchan conceit (b) Neo-classical simile
 - (c) Romantic irony (d) Metaphysical conceit
- 132. "For God's sake hold your tongue and let me love" appears in a poem by
- (a) Lord Byron (b) Robert Browning (c) John Donne(d) John Keats
- 133. Who among the following practiced "Baroque Style"?
- (a) Chaucer (b) Donne(c) Dryden (d) Coleridge
- 134. Songs and Sonnets (1633) by Donne came out
- (a) Posthumously (b) When Donne's was dying
 - (c)In Donne's youth (d) In Donne's old age
- 135. Which of the following came out the same year as Donne's Songs and Sonnets (1633)?
- (a) Men and Women (b) Steps to the Temple (c) The Temple(d) Paradise Regained
- 136. "The Collar," included in The Temple, was written by
- (a) John Donne (b) Richard Crashaw (c) George Herbert(d) John Milton
- 137. Silex Scintians is a volume of poems written by

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- (a) John Gower (b) Henry Vaughan(c) Andrew Marvell (d) Robert Burns
- 138. Who among the following is not a Metaphysical poem?
- (a) John Milton(b) Andrew Marvell (c) Abraham Cowley (d) Thomas Carew
- 139. Marvell's reference to Time in "to His Coy Mistress" is an allusion in which of the following?
- (a) My Last Duchess (b) The Rape of the Lock
 - (c)Sailing to Byzantium (d) The Waste Land
- 140. Which of the following poems of Marvell has for its subject Oliver Cromwell?
- (a) To His Coy Mistress (b) The Garden (c) Horation Ode(d) Definition of Love
- 141. "The grave's a fine and private place, But none I think do there embrace." These lines appear in a poem by
- (a) Shakespeare (b) Marvell(c) Donne (d) Herbert
- 142. Who among the following is not a Cavalier poet?
- (a) Richard Lovelace (b) John Suckling (c) Robert Herrick (d) John Donne
- 143. Robert Herrick authored which of the following?

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(a) Hesperides (b) Lucasta (c) Songs and Sonnets (d) Pindareque Odes

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- 144. Tis Pity she is a Whore (1633) by John Ford is a
- (a) Gothic novel (b) Romantic comedy (c) Grim tragedy (d) Classical epic
- 145. Religio Medici (1642) was written by
- (a) Robert Browning (b) Thomas Browne(c) Richard Burton (d) John Bunyan
- 146. Thomas Hobbes's Leviathan (1651) is a treatise on
- (a) Aesthetics (b) Religion (c) Philosophy (d) Politics
- 147. Which of the following has been the most popular of Jeremy Taylor's work's?
- (a) The Liberty of Prophesying (1647)(b) Holy Living (1650)
- (c)Holy Dying (1651) (d) Sermons
- 148. Who wrote Good Thought in Bad Times (1645)?
- (a) Thomas Hobbes (b) Jeremy Taylor (c)Thomas Fuller(d) Thomas Browne
- 149. John Denham's Cooper's Hill (1642) is a descriptive or landscape poem. Which of the following is the same type?
- (a) Rape of Lucrece by Shakespeare (b) Windsor Forest by Pope
- (c) Vanity of Human Wishes by Johnson (d) Gerontion by Eliot
- 150. Izaac Walton's The Complete Angler (1653) is about

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- (a) Archery (b) Hunting (c) Bullfighting (d) Fishing
- 151. Who among the following belongs to the "Correct School" of poetry?
- (a) Donne (b) Milton (c) Dryden(d) Cowley
- 152. About whom did Dr. Johnson say that he did to English literature what Augustus did to Rome, which he "found of brick and left of marble
- (a) Dryden (b) Pope (c) Milton (d) Shakespeare
- 153. In Which of the following poems of Dryden is there a reference to the Great Fire Of London?
- (a) MacFlacknoe (b) Abasalom and Acbitophel (c) Annus Mirabilis (d) The Medal
- 154. Absalom and Achitophel uses for allegorical purposes
- (a) ABible story(b) A Classical Myth (c) An Oriental tale (d) A medieval fable
- 155. The Hind and the Panther by Dryden is
 - (a) A prose fiction (b) An allegorical poem
- (c) A medieval tale (d) A pastoral romance
- 156. Flecknoe of Dryden's MacFlacknoe is the "father" of
- (a) Shakespeare (b) Absalom (c) Achitophel (d) Shadwell

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157. "Great wits are sure to madness near allied," appears in which of the following poems?

(a) MacFlecknoe

- (b) The Dunciad
- (c) Abasalom and Acbitophel (d) The Rape of the Lock
- 158. Dryden's "songs for St. Cecilia's Day" and "Alexander's Feast" are
 - (a) Dramatic poems

- (b) Lyrical Poems
- (c) Dramatic monologues
- (d) Narrative poems
- 159. Which of the following plays of Dryden is in two parts?
 - (a) The Conquest of Granada (b) Aureng-Zebe
- - (c) The Indian Emperor
- (d)The Rival Ladies
- 160. Dryden's All for Love or The World Well Lost (1678) is an adaptation of Which of the following?
 - (a) All's Well That Ends Well
- (b) Love's Labour's Lost

(c)Romeo and Juliet

(d) Antony and Cleopatra

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- 610. T.S. Eliot's calls one of the following plays of Shakespeare "the most wonderful of Shakespeare's plays." Which of the following?
- (A) Cymbeline

- (B) The Tempest
- (C) Antony and Cleopatra
- (D) Romeo and Juliet
- 611. T.S. Eliot calls "Byron so empty of matter, Shelley so incoherent, and Wordsworth so wanting in completeness and variety." Where does he say so?
- (A) In the Preface to the Sacred Wood
- (B) In the Introduction to the Sacred Wood
- (C) In Tradition and the Individual Talent (D) In The Perfect Critic

The Lyric, Ballad, Epic, Mock Epic, Sonnets, Odes, Elegy & Pastoral Elegy,

- 1. The elegy is a-----
- a) happy song
- b) philosophical song

c) lament

- d) religious song
- 2.---- is an inspiration to the poet in an elegy
- a) death b) Birth c) Religion d) Philosophy
- 3. Milton wrote the elegy "Lycidas" on the death of his friend
- a) Roberts b) Edward King c) A.H.Clough d) Spenser
- 4. ----- is a versified expression of grief like elegy.
- a) Ode b) Dirge c) Ballad d) sonnet he

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- 5. In pastoral elegy, the poet represents himself as a-----mourning the death of a fellow shepherd.
- a) friend b) shepherd c) brother d) lover
- 6. The term "lyric" in Greek signified a song rendered to the accompaniment of a----
- a) drum b) lyre c) flute d) horn
- 7. -----is a metaphysical lyricist.
- a) Milton b) Ben Johnson c) John Donne d) Spenser
- 8. Lyric deals with -----
- a) a single emotion b) a single theme
- c) a single plot d) a single story
- 9. The Elizabethan lyric lacks -----and passion.
- a) theme b) intensity c) coherence d) music
- 10. John Donne intellectualized the -----lyric in the In his seventeenth century.
- a) religious b) Caroline c) Cavalier d) metaphysical
- 11. Pindar's odes were modelled on the----- by the chorus in Greek drama.
- a) prayer b) songs c) foretelling d) dialogue
- 12. Pindaric ode was practiced and modified by the Roman poet-----
- a) Horace b) Virgil c) Homer d) Plato

- 13. The regular or Pindaric ode was introduced by ------
- a) Spenser b) Donne c) Ben Jonson d) Dryden
- 14. The irregular ode was introduced by ------
- a) Thomas Gray b) Shelley
- c) Keats d) Abraham Cowley
- 15. "Ode on the Intimations of Immortality was written by-----
- a) Shelley b) Keats c) Wordsworth d) Tennyson
- 16. The inventor who perfected the sonnet was ------
- a) Wyatt b) Petrarch c) Surrey d) Shakespeare
- 17. The sonnet form came from
- a) Italy b) Greece c) England d) Spain
- 18. The first part of eight lines of a Italian sonnet is called Of
- a) sestet b) secret of c) quatrain d) octave
- 19. The octave in a sonnet usually presents
- a) the rhyme b) the problem c) the mood d) the emotions
- 20. Wyatt and Surrey introduced the sonnet in England during the century.
- a) fourteenth b) fifteenth al c) sixteenth d) seventeenth

- 21. The epic has ----character.
- a) comic b) heroic c) innocent d) ordinary
- 22. Iliad and Odyssey are---- epics.
- a) literary b) mock c) traditional d) primary
- 23. Milton's Paradise Lost consists of -----books.
- a) ten b) twelve c) fourteen d) twenty four
- 24. The setting of an epic is-----
- a) vast b) limited c) average d) beautiful
- 25. The action in an epic involves -----deeds.
- a) super human b) ordinary c) kind d) violent
- 26. Spenser's Sir Philip Sidney on the death of of ------
- a)"Prothalamion" b) "Fairie Queen"
- c) "Astrophel" d) "Epithalamion"
- 27. "In Memoriam" by Tennyson is an elegy on the death of -----
- a) Arthur Hallam b) A.H. Clough
- c) Edward King d) Abraham
- 2 8. Shelley's "Adonais" is a poem of lamentation on the death of ------

- a) Edward King
- b) Andrew Marvell
- c) Philip Sidney
- d) John Keats
- 29. Caroline lyric is licentious and----- in nature.
- a) spontaneous b) substantial c) moral d) immoral
- 30. Keats and----- were musical artists.
- a) Byron b) Matthew Arnold c) Tennyson d) Browning
- 31. A note of -----doubt and despair run through the Victorian lyrics.
- a) optimissim b) pessimism c) hope d) disappointment
- 32. Twentieth century poetry is a curious mixture of the traditional and the -----
- a) experimental b) classical c) universal d) cultural
- 33. The basic quality of lyric is -----rather than thought.
- a) knowledge b) feeling c) music d) subject
- 34. A ballad usually deals with a/an ------
- a) elevated theme b) single episode
- c) comic theme d) love theme
- 35. The ballad often begins-----
- a) with an introduction b) with a prologue

- c) abruptly d)in the middle
- 36. The story in a ballad is told through both -----and action.
- a) narration b) question c) explanation d) dialogue
- 37. Traditional ballads originated in the-----
- a) fourteenth century b) fifteenth century
- c) sixteenth century d) seventeenth century
- 38. The popular ballad is written in -----mode.
- a) archaic b) tragic c) philosophical d) religious
- 39. John Keats' 'La Belle Dame Sans Merci' is an example of -----
- a) mock ballad b) braodside ballad
- c) traditional ballad d) literary ballad
- 40.---- type of a ballad is printed on one side of a single sheet of poor quality paper.
- a) traditional ballad b) mock ballad
- c) broadside ballad d) literary ballad
- 41. "Robin Hood ballads' belong to the type of-----
- a) literary ballad b) broadside ballad
- c) mock ballad d) traditional ballad

- 42. -----were popular in the late eighteenth century.
- a) mock ballads b) literary ballads
- c) broadside ballads d) traditional ballads
- 43.A characteristic feature of ballads is repetition, usually in the form of -----
- a) refrain b) couplet c) dialogue d) prayer
- 44. "The Battle of the Frog and Mice" is a Parody of-----
- a) Homer's Iliad b) Homer's Odyssey
- c) Virgil's Aenied d) Aristotle's Poetics
- 45. The Battle of the Books is written by-----
- a) Alexander Pope b) Swift c) Dryden d) Daniel Defoe
- 46. Alexander Pope wrote the Mock-epic -----
- a) Prothalamion b) The Rape of the Lock
- c) Comus d) Samson Agonistus
- 47. ordered his sonnets in a sequence under the S. title "Astrophel and Stella".
- a) Spenser b) Surrey c) Chaucer d) Philip Sidney
- 48. Spencer wrote "Amoretti, a sonnet sequence a collection of about sonnets.
- a) 58 b) 68 c) 78 d) 88

- 49. Spenser's----- is written on the epic model.
- a)Prothalamion
- b) Faerie Queen
- c) Epithalamion
- d) Amoretti
- 50. The theme of the Epic is called ------
- a) invocation b) prologue c) proposition d) epilogue
- 51. The literary epic begins in the ------
- a) first book b) fifth book c) tenth book d) middle
- 52. Shakespeare wrote sonnets.
- a) 94 b) 104 c) 144 d) 154
- 53. John Milton wrote nearly sonnets.
- a) 23 b) 30 c) 38 d) 40
- 54. John Donne changed the subject matter of sonnets into themes.
- a) religious b) patriotic c) philosophic d) love
- 55. The Horation ode is named after----
 - a) Horatio b) Horace c) Hercules d) Aristotle
- 56. "The Wreck of Deutschland" is a/an----
 - a) romantic
- b) philosophic c) ecclesiastical Ode
- d) moral

- 57.are odes written to honour God or to sing the triumphs or victories of the rulers or athelets.
 - a) ecclesiastical odes b) philosophical odes
 - c) triumphal odes d) irregular odes
- 58. "The Hound of Heaven" ----is a ode.
 - a) Horation Ode b) Regular c) Pindaric Ode d) religious
- 59. "Ode to the West Wind" is written by -----
 - a) Keats b) Byron c) Shelley d) Wordsworth
- 60. The scholar Gipsy is a kind of ------
 - A)ode b) ballad c) poem d) pastoral elegy

The Lyric, Ballad, Epic, Mock Epic, Sonnets, Odes, Elegy & Pastoral Elegy-keys

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
С	A	В	В	В	В	C	A	В	D	В	A	С	D	С	В	A	D	В	С
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	С	В	A	Α	С	A	D	D	С	В	A	В	В	С	D	В	A	D	С
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
D	D	A	A	В	B	D	D	В	С	D	D	A	A	В	С	С	В	С	D

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