

PG TRB ENGLISH

Unit-I – MODERN LITERATURE (1400-1600)

Test on Poetry for Detailed Study

Chaucer: Prologue to the Canterbury Tales

1.	Chaucer's franklin was guilty of which sin? a) Lust b) Corruption c) Theft d) Gluttony
2.	The Pilgrims went for a pilgrimage to Canterbury in the month of _____. a) January b) March c) April d) October
3.	The young Squire who appears in the Canterbury Tales is the son of _____. a) The Knight b) The Monk c) The Friar d) The Knight
4.	Which of the following tales in Canterbury Tales were written in Prose? a) The Second Nun's Tale and The Yeoman's Tale b) The Parson's Tale and Tale of Melibee c) The Nun's Priest's Tale and The Miller's Tale d) The Miller's Tale and The Clerk's Tale
5.	In what season of the year did the pilgrims gather at the Tabard Inn? a) Summer b) Spring c) Autumn d) Winter
6.	How many pilgrims did arrive at the Tabard Inn on an evening in April? a) 23 b) 27 c) 29 d) 30
7.	How many pilgrims did actually make a pilgrimage in The Canterbury Tales? a) 27 b) 29 c) 30 d) 31
8.	Who was the host and the guide the pilgrims who planned to go on a pilgrimage to the cathedral at Canterbury? a) The Knight b) The Miller c) Harry Bailey d) Sir Topas
9.	Which of the characters in The Canterbury Tales illegally made much of his money from selling French coins? a) Melibee b) Sir Topas c) The Monk d) The Merchant
10.	Which of the characters in The Canterbury Tales made his fortune by using his knowledge to buy up foreclosed property? a) The Dyer b) the Clerk c) the Tapestry-Maker d) the Sergeant of Law
11.	_____ among the pilgrims in The Canterbury Tales is known for his gentle manners and extensive knowledge of books. a) The Monk b) The Clerk c) The Franklin d) The Squire
12.	Who among the following in the options below truly represent the aristocracy or nobility in The Canterbury Tales? a) the prioress and the monk b) the knight and the squire c) the monk and the friar d) the prioress and the squire
13.	_____ is "the holy blissful martyr" referred in The Canterbury Tales. a) St. Charles, the Good b) St. Robert of Bury c) St. Thomas Becket d) St. Albert of Louvain
14.	_____ in The Prologue to Canterbury Tales tells that the person who tells the best story will be rewarded with a sumptuous dinner paid for by the other members of the party. a) Chaucer b) Harry Bailey c) Sir Topaz d) The Prioress
15.	_____ in The Canterbury Tales made enough money to become a country gentleman and is in a position to push for a noble station.

	a) the clerk b) the yeoman c) the franklin d) the sergeant of law
16.	Who among the following among the pilgrims in The Canterbury Tales does not fall into the specialized unions of craftsmen guilds? a) the Haberdasher and the Dyer b) the Carpenter and the Weaver c) the Tapestry-Maker d) the clerk and the franklin
17.	_____ is mentioned as the last in the group of the middle-class pilgrims. a) the physician b) wife of bath c) the cook d) the shipman
18.	_____ in The Canterbury Tales represent all of the Christian virtues. a) the Haberdasher and the Dyer b) the parson and the ploughman c) the cook and the shipman d) the Carpenter and the Weaver
19.	_____ in The Canterbury Tales profits from buying food for the lawyers in the Inns of Court. a) The Miller b) The Manciple c) The Cook d) The Parson
20.	_____ in The Canterbury Tales tells dirty stories and cheats his trusting young master. a) The Reeve b) The Manciple c) The Pardoner d) The Summoner
21.	Which pilgrim in The Canterbury Tales sells false pardons and fake relics? a) the monk b) the friar c) the prioress d) the pardoner
22.	Who in The Prologue to The Canterbury Tales is described as a gregarious and naïve character? a) the knight b) the franklin c) Harry Bailey d) Chaucer
23.	Who in The Prologue to The Canterbury Tales is accused by the Host for being silent and sullen? a) the knight b) the franklin c) Harry Bailey d) Chaucer
24.	In The Canterbury Tales, Chaucer employs a dramatic structure similar to that of _____. a) Dante's Divine Comedy b) Virgil's Eclogues c) Virgil's Georgics d) Boccaccio's Decameron
25.	Identify the speaker of the following lines: "Bifil that in that seson, on a day, In Southwerk at the Tabard as I lay Redy to wenden on my pilgrimage" a) Harry Bailey b) The Knight c) Chaucer d) The Prioress
26.	_____ in The Prologue to The Canterbury Tales represents the ideal of a medieval Christian man at-arms. a) The Pardoner b) The Monk c) The Friar d) The Knight
27.	_____ in The Prologue to The Canterbury Tales is deaf in one ear and has a gap between her front teeth, which was considered attractive in Chaucer's time. a) the prioress b) wife of bath c) the first nun d) the second nun
28.	_____ among the pilgrims in The Canterbury Tales had traveled on pilgrimages to Jerusalem three times and elsewhere in Europe as well. a) The Knight b) The Monk c) The Friar d) The Knight
29.	_____ in The Canterbury Tales granted papal indulgences – reprieves from penance in exchange for charitable donations to the Church. a) The Pardoner b) The Monk c) The Friar d) The Knight
30.	_____ in The Canterbury Tales has long, greasy, yellow hair and is beardless. a) The Pardoner b) The Monk c) The Friar d) The Knight
31.	Stout and brawny, _____ in The Canterbury Tales has a wart on his nose and a big mouth. a) The Pardoner b) The Monk c) The Miller d) The Knight
32.	, _____ in The Canterbury Tales tells a tale that is somewhat blasphemous, ridiculing religious clerks, scholarly clerks, carpenters, and women. a) The Reeve b) The Monk c) The Miller d) The Pardoner
33.	Modest and quiet, _____ in The Canterbury Tales aspires to have exquisite taste. a) Wife of Bath b) The First Nun c) The Second Monk d) The Prioress

34.	_____ in The Canterbury Tales knows French, dresses well, and is charitable and compassionate. a) Wife of Bath b) The First Nun c) The Second Monk d) The Prioress
35.	_____ in The Canterbury Tales is large, loud, and well clad in hunting boots and furs and has a love for hunting. a) The Knight b) The Monk c) The Friar d) The Parson
36.	In The Canterbury Tales, _____ is a lecherous man whose face is scarred by leprosy. He gets drunk frequently, is irritable, and is not particularly qualified for his position. a) The Pardoner b) The Summoner c) The Friar d) The Knight
37.	In The Canterbury Tales, _____ mediates among the pilgrims and facilitates the flow of the tales. a) the knight b) the franklin c) Harry Bailey d) Chaucer
38.	In The Canterbury Tales, _____ is the only devout churchman who lives in poverty, but is rich in holy thoughts and deeds. a) The Pardoner b) The Monk c) The Friar d) The Parson
39.	In The Canterbury Tales, _____ is curly haired, youthfully handsome, and loves dancing and courting. a) The Clerk b) The Squire c) The Man Of Law d) The Manciple
40.	In The Canterbury Tales, _____ trades in furs and other cloths, mostly from Flanders. a) The Reeve b) The Shipman c) The Merchant d) The Pardoner
41.	In The Canterbury Tales, _____ is a member of the peasant class who pays his tithes to the Church and leads a good Christian life. a) The Pardoner b) The Plowman c) The Friar d) The Parson
42.	Who among the guildsmen has a crusty sore on this leg in The Canterbury Tales? a) the Haberdasher b) the Weaver c) the cook d) The Yeoman
43.	Who among the following character is not described in the General Prologue, but tells a saint's life for a tale? a) The Knight b) The first nun c) The Friar d) The Monk
44.	In The Canterbury Tales, _____ who tells the story of Chanticleer, is a witty, self-effacing preacher. a) The Nun's priest b) The first nun c) The Friar d) The Monk
45.	Why did the people in the shires of England wanted to go on a pilgrimage to Canterbury? a) To fulfill a vow made. b) To seek the holy blissful martyr who helped them when they were ill and weak. b) To thank the holy blissful martyr who helped them during the plague. d) To fulfill a routine.
46.	At what time of the day did the company of pilgrims enter into the inn where the narrator of The Canterbury Tales was stationed? a) morning b) noon c) evening d) night
47.	How were the pilgrims who entered Tabard inn related? a) They were from the same shire b) They were friends c) They were companions by chance d) They were organized pilgrims
48.	The Prologue to Canterbury Tales _____ loved chivalry, Truth, honour, freedom and all courtesy. a) The Squire b) The Knight c) The Friar d) The Parson
49.	How many mortal battles did the knight had fought in defense of the church? a) twelve b) fifteen c) seventeen d) nineteen
50.	Who is descried in The Prologue to Canterbury Tales thus? "And foughten for oure 3irtu at Tramysene In lystes thries, and ay slayn his foo. This ilke worthy 3irtuo hadde been also

	Somtyme with the lord of Palatye Agayn another hethen in Turkye.” a) The Squire b) The Knight c) The Friar d) The Parson
51.	“With hym ther was his sone, a yong 4irtuo, A lovyere and a lusty 4irtuous, With lokkes 4irtuou as they were leyd in presse. Of twenty yeer of age he was, I gesse.”: Who is the father of the young squire mentioned in the above passage? a) The Monk b) The Knight c) The Friar d) The Parson
52.	“Embrouded was he, as it were a meede Al ful of fresshe floures, whyte and reede. Syngynge he was, or floytynge, al the day; He was as 4irtu as is the month of May”: Who is thus described by the narrator in The Prologue to Canterbury Tales? a) The Monk b) The Squire c) The Friar d) The Parson
53.	In The Prologue to Canterbury Tales yeoman was a servant to _____. a) The Monk b) The Squire c) The Knight d) The Parson
54.	Who in The Prologue to Canterbury Tales is described thus? “he was clad in coat and hood of green. A sheaf of peacock arrows bright and keen Under his belt he bore right carefully (Well could he keep his tackle yeomanly: His arrows had no draggled feathers low), And in his hand he bore a mighty bow.” a) The Monk b) The Squire c) The Knight d) The Parson
55.	Who among the pilgrims in The Prologue to Canterbury Tales wears on breast a Christopher of silver sheen and bore a horn in baldric all of green? a) The Monk b) The Squire c) The Knight d) The Parson
56.	What is the name of the prioress described in The Prologue to Canterbury Tales? a) Saint Eloy b) Madam Eglantine c) Mary Magdalene d) Madam Emore
57.	Who in The Prologue to Canterbury Tales is described thus? “She leet no morsel from hir lippes falle, Ne wette hir fyngres in hir sauce depe; Wel koude she carie a morsel and wel kepe That no drope ne fille upon hire brest.” a) The Second nun b) Wife of Bath c) The Prioress d) The Third Nun
58.	Who in The Prologue to Canterbury Tales is described thus? “Her nose was fine; her eyes were blue as glass; Her mouth was small and therewith soft and red; But certainly she had a fair forehead;” a) The Second nun b) Wife of Bath c) The Prioress d) The Third Nun
59.	Which pilgrim in The Prologue to Canterbury Tales hung a brooch of golden sheen Whereon there was first written a crowned “A,” and under, Amor Vincit Omnia? a) The Second nun b) Wife of Bath c) The Prioress d) The Third Nun
60.	The meaning of Amor Vincit Omnia is _____. a) Love conquers all. B) Love sees all. C) Love conquers. D) Love serves.
61.	“The rule of Maurus or Saint Benedict, By reason it was old and somewhat strict, This said monk let such old things slowly pace And followed new-world manners in their place” In the light of the above quote which pilgrim is presented as manly man and worldly man?

	a) The Monk	b) The Squire	c) The Knight	d) The friar
62.	Who in The Prologue to Canterbury Tales is described thus? "His head was bald and shone like any glass, And smooth as one anointed was his face. Fat was this lord, he stood in goodly case." a) The friar b) The Squire c) The Knight d) The Monk			
63.	The monk loved a _____ loved best of any roost. a) fat pig b) fat hen c) fat calf d) fat swan			
64.	Fill in the blank. _____ a wantowne and a merye, A lymytour, a ful solemne man. In alle the 5irtuo foure is noon that kan So muchel of daliaunce and fair langage. a) The friar b) The Squire c) The Knight d) The Monk			
65.	Which of the following religious pilgrim heard confession and received money for the same? a) The friar b) Nun's priest c) The Prioress d) The Monk			
66.	Who in The Prologue to Canterbury Tales is described thus? "His typet was ay farsed ful of knyves And pynnes, for to yeven faire wyves." (His tippet was stuck always full of knives And pins, to give to young and pleasing wives.) a) The friar b) Nun's priest c) The Prioress d) The Monk			
67.	_____ among the pilgrims in The Prologue to Canterbury Tales knew the taverns, every one, and every good host and each barmaid too. a) Nun's priest b) The Friar c) The Pardoner d) The Monk			
68.	Who of the pilgrims in The Prologue to Canterbury Tales is described as the finest beggar of his house? a) Nun's priest b) The Friar c) The Pardoner d) The Monk			
69.	Who among the religious pilgrim in The Prologue to Canterbury Tales was not like a cloisterer, with threadbare cope as is the poor scholar, but was like a lord or like a pope? a) Nun's priest b) The Friar c) The Summoner d) The Monk			
70.	_____ among the pilgrims in The Prologue to Canterbury Tales had upon his heed a Flaundryssh bever hat, and bootes clasped faire and fetisly? a) The Reeve b) The Shipman c) The Merchant d) The Pardoner			
71.	The clerk who travelled along with the pilgrims with his horse like a rake was from _____. a) Cambridge b) University of London c) Oxford d) Harvard			
72.	For the clerk would rather have at his bed's head some _____ books, all bound in black and red, of Aristotle and his philosophy Than rich robes, fiddle, or gay psaltery. a) thirteen b) fifteen c) twenty d) twenty two			
73.	Which of the pilgrim in The Prologue to Canterbury Tales had his speech filled with morality and was always ready to learn and glad to teach? a) The Monk b) The Clerk c) The Franklin d) The Squire			
74.	_____ in The Prologue to Canterbury Tales, because of learning and his high renown, took large fees and many robes could own. a) The Summoner b) The Clerk c) The Monk d) The Sergeant of Law			
75.	Who is described by Chaucer thus? "White was his beard as is the white daisy. Of sanguine temperament by every sign, He loved right well his morning sop in wine."			

	Delightful living was the goal he'd won, For he was Epicurus' very son..."
	a) The Monk b) The Clerk c) The Franklin d) The Squire
76.	_____ was known to be Saint Julian in his home town. a) The Monk b) The Clerk c) The Franklin d) The Squire
77.	When the Franklin was described as "Saint Julian he was in his own country" what does it imply? a) he was saintly b) he was Saint Julian c) he was hospitable d) he was pleasure giver
78.	Who in The Prologue to Canterbury Tales is described thus? "At county sessions was he lord and sire, And often acted as a knight of shire. A dagger and a trinket-bag of silk Hung from his girdle, white as morning milk." a) The Monk b) The Clerk c) The Franklin d) The Squire
79.	"To boille the chiknes with the marybones, And poudre-marchant tart and 6irtuous6. Wel koude he knowe a draughte of londoun ale." Who among the pilgrims in The Prologue to Canterbury Tales had knowledge of pastry and spices as stated in the above lines? a) the physician b) wife of bath c) the cook d) the shipman
80.	When it is stated that the cook "Maken mortreux, and wel bake a pye", what is meaning of 'mortreux'? a) morsel of bread b) thick soup c) medicine d) drink
81.	It is stated of the cook in The Prologue to Canterbury Tales that "For blankmanger, that made he with the beste." What does 'blackmanger' mean? a) sweet syrup b) porridge c) honey strew d) sweet dessert made with milk, sugar and rice flour.
82.	The Shipman described in The Prologue to Canterbury Tales was from _____. a) Derbyshire b) Dertemouthe. C) Yorkshire. D) Hertfordshire.
83.	_____ had a dagger hanging on a cord about his neck, down under his arm. a) The Monk b) The Clerk c) The shipman d) The Squire
84.	The shipman had _____ colour skin because of exposure to sun. a) Black. B) grey c) brown d) dark black
85.	_____ often had been at the Porch of St. Paul's exhibiting his superior qualities. a) The Summoner b) The Clerk c) The Monk d) The Sergeant of Law
86.	The Haberdasher, the carpenter, the weaver, the dyer, and the tapestry-maker excelled in their work and were capable of being _____. a) alderman b) servant c) shipmate d) owner of a concern
87.	_____ had no concern for a scrupulous conscience that he stole wine from the merchant while coming from Bordeaux. a) the cook b) the carpenter c) the shipman d) the Summoner
88.	The Doctor of Phisik was grounded in _____. a) philosophy b) astronomy c) astrology d) physiology
89.	_____ predicted the planetary motions and prescribed talisman for his patients. a) the cook b) the carpenter c) the Doctor of Phisik d) the Summoner
90.	Who in The Prologue to Canterbury Tales is described thus? "He was a verray, parfit praktisour: The cause yknowe, and of his harm the roote, Anon he yaf the sike man his boote."

	a) the cook b) the carpenter c) the Doctor of Phisik d) the Summoner
91.	The Doctor of Phisik remedied the sickness of people with his apothecary in return he got ____. a) money b) silver c) gold d) jewels
92.	The Wife of Bath was suffering from _____. a) poor eyesight b) deafness in one ear c) deafness in both the ear d) stiff muscles
93.	Which pilgrim's saddle horse was as brown as is a berry? a) The Monk b) The Knight c) The Friar d) The Parson
94.	Who wanted the sea to be guarded at all costs between Middelburgh (Holland) and Orwell (England)? a) The Sergeant of Law b) The Knight c) The Merchant d) The Shipman
95.	_____ was moderate in his diet, for it was of no excess, but greatly nourishing and digestible. a) the cook b) the carpenter c) the Doctor of Phisik d) the Summoner
96.	The Wife of Bath was skilled in _____. a) love making b) cloth making c) cooking d) arguing
97.	The Wife of Bath was angry with people who _____. a) commented on her appearance. b) spoke ill of her c) did not appreciate her d) went for offering before her.
98.	Which of the characters in The Prologue to Canterbury Tales was very charitable? a) The friar b) Nun's priest c) The Prioress d) Wife of Bath
99.	"And thries hadde she been at Jerusalem; She hadde passed many a straunge strem; At Rome she hadde been, and at Boloigne, In Galice at Seint-Jame, and at Coloigne. She koude muchel of wandrynge by the weye." Who is described thus in The Prologue to Canterbury Tales? a) The friar b) Nun's priest c) The Prioress d) Wife of Bath
100.	_____ among the pilgrims in Canterbury tales was 'Gat-tothed'? a) Wife of Bath b) Nun's priest c) The Prioress d) The second Nun
101.	_____ is described by Chaucer as 'a good man of religion' in The Prologue to Canterbury Tales? a) The Monk b) The Knight c) The Friar d) The Parson
102.	"He was also a lerned man, a clerk, That cristes gospel trewely wolde preche; His parisshe devoutly wolde he teche." Who in The Prologue to Canterbury Tales has been described thus? a) The Manciple b) The Monk c) The Friar d) The Parson
103.	_____ gave part of his income and part of his goods to his parishioners in The Prologue to Canterbury Tales. a) The Parson b) The Monk c) The Friar d) The Plowman
104.	_____ among the pilgrims described in The Prologue to Canterbury Tales was a preacher who followed first what he taught? a) The Parson b) The Monk c) The Friar d) The Plowman
105.	Who was described by Chaucer in The Prologue to Canterbury Tales as 'a shepherd and not mercenary'? a) The Parson b) The Monk c) The Friar d) The Plowman
106.	The plowman who gathered many a load of dung that many another had scattered was the brother of _____. a) The Haberdasher b) The Monk c) The Parson d) The Friar
107.	"His tithes payde he ful faire and wel, Bothe of his 7irtuo swynk and his catel"

	What is the meaning of the word 'tithes'?
	a) fare b) taxes/ offerings c) transport charge d) toll
108.	_____ in The Prologue to Canterbury Tales was big boned and good at wrestling?
	a) The Reeve b) The Miller c) The parson d) The Plowman
109.	Whose mouth among the pilgrims described in The Prologue to Canterbury Tales was like a furnace door for size?
	a) The Monk b) The Miller c) The Manciple d) The Franklin
110.	Who among the pilgrims in The Prologue to Canterbury Tales was a poet and jester who mostly spoke all of sin and ribaldries?
	a) The Monk b) The Miller c) The Manciple d) The Franklin
111.	"A whit cote and a blew hood wered he. A baggepipe wel koude he blowe and sowne, And therwithal he broghte us out of towne." Who is sthus described by Chaucer in The Prologue to Canterbury Tales?
	a) The Pardoner b) The Monk c) The Miller d) The Knight
112.	Who among the pilgrims in The Prologue to Canterbury Tales was a slender, choleric man who shaved his beard as close as razor can?
	a) The Manciple b) The Reeve c) The Miller d) The Knight
113.	The young lord of the Reeve was _____ years old.
	a) 10 b) 15 c) 20 d) 23
114.	Who among the pilgrims in The Prologue to Canterbury Tales was cunning and deceitful?
	a) The Monk b) The Reeve c) The Friar d) The merchant
115.	The Reeve in his youth was a/ an _____.
	a) tradesman b) carpenter c) Shipmate d) alderman
116.	_____ was a loudmouth and a buffoon among the pilgrims described in The Prologue to Canterbury Tales?
	a) The Monk b) The Reeve c) The Miller d) The merchant
117.	The Reeve came from _____.
	a) Leicestershire b) Norfolk c) Nottinghamshire d) Oxfordshire
118.	Who among the pilgrims in The Prologue to Canterbury Tales had a fire-red cherubim's face that children were afraid of his face?
	a) The pardoner b) The Knight c) The Summoner d) The Shipman
119.	Among the pilgrims described in The Prologue to Canterbury Tales, _____ suffered from incurable white pustules.
	a) The pardoner b) The Summoner c) The Manciple d) The Merchant
120.	Why would cry thus? Ay "Questio quid iuris" ("The question is, what point of the law applies?")
	a) The pardoner b) The Summoner c) The Manciple d) The Merchant
121.	_____ would tell a lie and cheat people saying "Purse is the archdeacon's hell".
	a) The pardoner b) The Summoner c) The Manciple d) The Merchant
122.	Who among the pilgrims was employed in the Hospital of St Mary Rounesval at Charing Cross in London?
	a) The pardoner b) The Summoner c) The Manciple d) The Merchant
123.	Who among the pilgrims in The Prologue to Canterbury Tales had hair as yellow as wax?
	a) The Monk b) The Summoner c) The Manciple d) The Pardoner
124.	Who among the pilgrims in The Prologue to Canterbury Tales rode all bare-headed?
	a) The pardoner b) The Knight c) The Summoner d) The Shipman
125.	_____ was a noble ecclesiast who cheated poor parson with pig bones for relics.
	a) The Monk b) The Summoner c) The Manciple d) The Pardoner
126.	Who among the pilgrims in The Prologue to Canterbury Tales was stated to be qualified to be a master of ceremonies in a hall?

	a) Chaucer b) Harry Bailey c) Sir Topaz d) The Prioress
127.	Who words are these: “Ye goon to Caunterbury – God yow speede,/ The 9irtuous martir quite yow youre meede!?” a) The Knight b) Harry Bailey c) The Friar d) The Monk
128.	Who among the pilgrims in The Prologue to Canterbury Tales was referred to as ‘fusion tunic’? a) The Knight b) The Squire c) The Friar d) The Monk
129.	The name of the ship of the Shipman was _____. a) Maudelayne b) Magdalena c) Santa Maria d) Victory
130.	Which are the tales in The Canterbury Tales were written by Chaucer? a) The Second Nun’s Tale and The Yoeman’s Tale b) The Parson’s Tale and Tale of Melibee c) The Tale of Sir Topas and The Tale of Melibee d) The Miller’s Tale and The Clerk’s Tale
131.	_____ will determine the best tale in the storytelling contest in The Canterbury Tales. a) The Prioress b) The Knight c) Harry Bailey d) Chaucer
132.	What is the prize for the best tale told by the pilgrims in The Canterbury Tales? a) Forgiveness from the Pardoner. b) The cost of the trip paid for. c) A bag of gold coins. d) A meal paid for by the other pilgrims.
133.	The story telling technique adopted by Chaucer in The Canterbury Tales is _____. a) Backstory b) Frame Story c) Foreshadowing d) In medias res
134.	“It’s that you each, to shorten the long journey,/ Shall tell two tales en route to Canterbury,/ And, coming homeward, another two,/ Stories of things that happened long ago. Who is the speaker? a) Chaucer b) The Knight c) Lydgate d) Harry Bailey
135.	“ __ (1) _____ is a lout, as you’re aware;/ So was __ (2) _____, and so were many more. They both told bawdy stories. Then beware,/ And do not lay upon me all the blame, Or take in earnest what is meant in fun.” Who are described as lout by the narrator? a) The Knight and the Squire b) The wife of Bath and the Nun c) The miller and the reeve d) The Pardoner and the Summoner

Spenser: Faerie Queene – Book-I

136.	Book One of The Faerie Queene is dedicated to the virtue _____. a) Temperance b) Chastity c) Friendship d) Holiness
137.	The epic The Faerie Queen begins with _____. a) A dedication to Queen Elizabeth b) A sonnet to Sir Walter Raleigh c) A Letter to Sir Walter Raleigh d) A Letter to Sir Philip Sidney
138.	Edmund Spenser in his introduction states that The Faerie Queen was a/an _____. a) epic b) continued allegory c) darke conceit d) both b and c
139.	Who is the mistress of the House of Pride in <i>The Faerie Queene</i> ? a) Speranza b) Lucifera c) Duessa d) Dame Caelia
140.	What virtue does Sir Guyon in <i>The Faerie Queene</i> represent? a) Friendship b) Humility c) Chastity d) Temperance
141.	_____ is the stated aim of <i>The Faerie Queene</i> . a) to infuse patriotism among English men. b) to celebrate the virtues of Queen Elizabeth. c) to fashion a gentleman or noble person in virtuous and gentle discipline. d) to speak about King Arthur and his roundtable knights.
142.	Why did Edmund Spenser present the historie of king Arthure in <i>The Faerie Queene</i> ? a) to present him as a hero b) to present him as a virtuous model

	c) to perpetuate the legendary character d) to show that he was a national hero
143.	<p>"I have followed all the antique poets historicall: first Homer, who in the persons of Agamemnon and Ulysses hath ensampled a good governour and a virtuous man, the one in his <i>Ilias</i>, the other in his <i>Odysseis</i>: then Virgil, whose like intention was to doe in the person of <i>Aeneas</i>: after him Ariosto comprised them both in his <i>Orlando</i>: and lately Tasso dissevered them againe, and formed both parts in two persons, namely, that part which they in philosophy call <i>Ethice</i>, or vertues of a private man, coloured in his <i>Rinaldo</i>: the other named <i>Politice</i>, in his <i>Godfredo</i>."</p> <p>In shaping which character in <i>The Faerie Queene</i> did Edmund Spenser followed the above sated characters in classical literature?</p> <p>a) Sir Guyon b) King Arthur c) Red Cross Knight d) Britomart</p>
144.	<p>Fill in the Blank.</p> <p>"In the person of _____ I settle forth magnificence in particular, which virtue, for that (according to Aristotle and the rest) it is the perfection of all the rest, and contained in it them all..."</p> <p>a) Gloriana b) the Red crosse Knight c) Prince Arthur d) Sir Guyon</p>
145.	<p>For the Method of a _____ is not such as of a Historiographer.</p> <p>a) Poet b) Epic Writer c) Poet historical d) Dramatist</p>
146.	<p>Edmund Spenser in the <i>The Faerie Queene</i> states that Faery Queene kept her annual feast for _____ days upon which the occasions of the _____ several adventures happened, which being undertaken by _____ several knights, are in _____ books severally handled and discoursed.</p> <p>a) seven b) nine c) ten d) twelve</p>
147.	<p>_____ is the female knight in <i>The Faerie Queene</i> who represents the virtue of chastity?</p> <p>a) Britomartis b) Belpheobe c) Calidore d) Gloriana</p>
148.	<p>The second day there came in a palmer bearing an infant with bloody hands, whose parents he complained to have been slain by an enchantresses called _____.</p> <p>a) Archimago b) Acrasia c) Fraelissa d) Orgoglio</p>
149.	<p>On the third day there came in a groom, who complained before the Faery Queene, that a vile enchanter, called _____, had in hand a most faire lady, called Amoretta, whom he kept in most grievous torment, because she would not yield him the pleasure of her body.</p> <p>a) Busirane b) Archimago c) Ignaro d) Trevisan</p>
150.	<p>About whom does Edmund Spenser sing thus?</p> <p>"In whose high thoughts Pleasure hath built her bowre, And dainty Love learnd sweetly to endite."</p> <p>a) Sir Philip Sidney b) Queen Elizabeth c) Chaucer d) Sir Walter Raleigh</p>
151.	<p>_____ is Lord Wardein of the Stanneryes, and Lieftenaunt of Cornewaile.</p> <p>a) Sir Philip Sidney b) Samuel Daniel c) Thomas Lodge d) Sir Walter Raleigh</p>
152.	<p>Spenser was called "the Poet's Poet" by _____.</p> <p>a) Christopher Marlowe b) William Hazlitt c) Charles Lamb d) William J. Long</p>
153.	<p>The first three books of <i>The Faerie Queene</i> was published in _____.</p> <p>a) 1575 b) 1589 c) 1590 d) 1595</p>
154.	<p>The first three books of <i>The Faerie Queene</i> along with books IV- VI was published in _____. a) 1589 b) 1590 c) 1595 d) 1597</p>
155.	<p>Book I of <i>The Faerie Queene</i> is centered on the virtue of holiness as embodied in _____. a) Gloriana b) the Red crosse Knight c) Prince Arthur d) Sir Guyon</p>
156.	<p>Book II of <i>The Faerie Queene</i> is centered on the virtue of Temperance as embodied in _____. a) Gloriana b) the Red crosse Knight c) Prince Arthur d) Sir Guyon</p>

157.	Book III of <i>The Faerie Queene</i> is centered on the virtue of Chastity as embodied in _____, a lady knight. a) Britomartis b) Belpheobe c) Calidore d) Gloriana
158.	Book V of <i>The Faerie Queene</i> is centered on the virtue of Justice as embodied in a) Sir Artegall b) the Red crosse Knight c) Prince Arthur d) Sir Guyon
159.	Book VI of <i>The Faerie Queene</i> is centered on the virtue of Courtesy as embodied in _____. a) Sir Artegall b) the Red Crosse Knight c) Sir Calidore d) Sir Guyon
160.	Cambell's companion in Book IV of <i>The Faerie Queene</i> is actually named _____. a) Triamond b) Telamond c) Telemachus d) telemundo
161.	The Redcrosse Knight and his lady _____ travel together. a) Busirane b) Cambina c) Deussa d) Una
162.	_____ fights the monster Errour during his journey. a) Sir Artegall b) the Red Crosse Knight c) Sir Calidore d) Sir Guyon
163.	_____ tricks the Redcrosse Knight into thinking that his lady is unchaste using a false dream. a) Busirane b) Archimago c) Deussa d) Orgoglio
164.	_____ is a wild half-_____ man raised in the wild and the epitome of natural human potential, tamed by Una who in turn protects her, but ends up locked in a battle against the chaotic Sansloy. a) Archimago b) Talus c) Orgoglio d) Satyrane
165.	_____ is an evil giant in <i>The Faerie Queene</i> , whose name in Italian means 'pride'. a) Busirane b) Archimago c) Deussa d) Orgoglio
166.	_____ is the leader of the Knights of Maidenhead and carries the image of Gloriana on his shield. a) Sir Artegall b) the Red crosse Knight c) Prince Arthur d) Sir Guyon
167.	_____ in <i>The Faerie Queene</i> represents the "True Church" and 'Truth' a) Busirane b) Cambina c) Deussa d) Una
168.	_____ in <i>The Faerie Queene</i> represents England. a) Sir Artegall b) The Red Crosse Knight c) Prince Arthur d) Sir Guyon
169.	Who in <i>The Faerie Queene</i> represents the "false" (Catholic) church and the person of Mary, Queen of Scots who was beheaded after her trial? a) Busirane b) Una c) Deussa d) Orgoglio
170.	_____ an "iron man" who helps Arthegall to dispense justice in Book V. a) Talus b) the Red Crosse Knight c) Sir Calidore d) Sir Guyon
171.	_____ is "the knight of the sea" – son of a water nymph who avoided all love because his mother had learnt that a maiden was destined to do him harm. a) Sir Guyon b) the Red crosse Knight c) Sir Artegall d) Marinell
172.	Cymochles who is defined by indecision and fluctuations of the will and his fiery brother Pyrochles who represent emotional maladies who threaten temperance are both slain by _____ in Canto VIII. a) Gloriana b) the Red crosse Knight c) Prince Arthur d) Sir Guyon
173.	Duesssa, a lady who personifies Falsehood in Book I <i>The Faerie Queene</i> is known to Redcrosse as _____. a) Busirane b) Una c) Deussa d) Fidessa
174.	_____ saves Amoret from the Busirane, the evil sorcerer. a) Britomartis b) Belpheobe c) Calidore d) Gloriana

175.	_____ is the deceiver in <i>The Faerie Queene</i> who aids Ate, a fiend from Hell disguised as a beautiful maiden to opposes Book IV's virtue of friendship through spreading discord. a) Busirane b) Una c) Deussa d) Acrasia
176.	In _____, Spenser creates "a network of allusions to events, issues, and particular persons in England and Ireland" including Mary, Queen of Scots, the Spanish Armada, the English Reformation, and even the Queen herself. a) <i>The Shepherdes Calender</i> b) <i>The Faerie Queene</i> c) <i>Amoretti and Epithalamion</i> d) <i>A View of the Present State of Ireland</i>
177.	The Spenserian stanza was introduced by Spenser in a) <i>The Shepherdes Calender</i> b) <i>The Faerie Queene</i> c) <i>Amoretti and Epithalamion</i> d) <i>A View of the Present State of Ireland</i>
178.	The Spenserian stanza was influenced by the Italian form _____ which consists of eight lines of iambic pentameter with the rhyme scheme ABABABCC. a) Terza rima b) Ottave rima c) Madrigal d) Cavatina
179.	What does Error vomit up as a defense against The Red Cross Knight's attack? a) Moldy books and papers. b) Knives and swords. c) kin-searing acid. d) Blood.
180.	Why does The Red Cross Knight abandon Una <i>The Faerie Queene</i> ? a) He does not abandon her. Una is the one who leaves of her own accord. b) Archimago summons his evil spirit to appear as Una being unfaithful with another man. c) Una mocks his strength and ability. d) He is summoned away by the Faerie Queene in a dream.
181.	_____ is in a quest to liberate Una's parents, the king and queen, Adam and Eve, and he is to slay the dragon, who holds them prisoner. a) Gloriana b) the Red crosse Knight c) Prince Arthur d) Sir Guyon
182.	_____ in <i>The Faerie Queene</i> has a vision of the New Jerusalem. a) Sir Guyon b) the Red crosse Knight c) Sir Artegall d) Marinell
183.	Who in <i>The Faerie Queene</i> is fashioned by Edmund Spenser to embody the twelve private moral virtues that he exercised before he was king and the twelve "politick" virtues after he became king? a) King Henry VIII b) Prince Arthur c) Sir Artegall d) Sir Guyon
184.	_____ and her thousands of offspring in <i>The Faerie Queene</i> hates the light of truth. a) Busirane b) Error c) Deussa d) Orgoglio
185.	The Red Cross Knight foolishly releases the evil enchantress, _____ from her prison. a) Busirane b) Una c) Deussa d) Acrasia
186.	_____ is the mistress of Pride who has six wizards namely Idleness, Gluttony, Lechery, Avarice, Envy, and Wrath. (Seven Deadly Sins) a) Busirane b) Lucifera c) Deussa d) Acrasia
187.	Una abandoned in the forest by the Red Crosse Knight encounters a _____, who is tamed by Una's beauty and in turn the beast guards her. a) Tiger b) Bear c) Lion d) Elephant
188.	_____ disguised himself as the Red Cross Knight tries to befriend Una. a) Busirane b) Archimago c) Deussa d) Orgoglio
189.	_____ kills the beast that defends Lady Una and tries to seduce her. a) Satyrane b) Error c) Sans Loy d) Fauns
190.	Una is rescued by Fauns and Satyrs, _____, who worship her as a god. a) wandering war lords b) the wood gods c) wandering spirits d) spirits of the air

191.	Who disguised as a traveler tells Una and Fauns and Satyrs that the Red Cross Knight is dead? a) Busirane b) Archimago c) Deussa d) Orgoglio
192.	As the Red Cross Knight drinks from an enchanted spring, the giant, _____ appears and attacks the knight. a) Busirane b) Archimago c) Deussa d) Orgoglio
193.	Who appears and assures Una that he will rescue the Red Cross Knight from Orgoglio? a) Gloriana b) the Red crosse Knight c) Prince Arthur d) Sir Guyon
194.	Who tries to convince the Red Cross Knight to kill himself? a) Archimago b) Deussa c) Orgoglio d) cave of Despair
195.	Where Una does takes the Red Cross Knight to in order to be healed of the wounds he encountered? a) Cave of Despair b) the House of Holinesse c) Jerusalem d) Castle of Medina
196.	Reverence, Zeal, Fidelia (Faith), Charissa (Charity), Speranza (Hope), Patience, and Mercy are the inmates of _____. a) Cave of Despair b) the House of Holinesse c) Jerusalem d) Castle of Medina
197.	_____ provides a vision to the Red Cross Knight that allows him to see his parentage and the future. a) Britomartis b) Belpheobe c) Calidore d) Contemplation
198.	_____ in <i>The Faerie Queene</i> will be known as Saint George of England. a) Prince Arthur b) the Red crosse Knight c) Sir Artegall d) Marinell
199.	_____ marries Una in <i>The Faerie Queene</i> . a) Prince Arthur b) the Red crosse Knight c) Sir Artegall d) Marinell
200.	Which book of <i>The Faerie Queene</i> speaks of the importance of morality and holiness in man's life? a) Book II b) Book I c) Book III d) Book IV
201.	How does the Red crosse Knight kill Errour? a) burns it b) hangs it c) chops off its head d) cuts it into pieces
202.	_____ in <i>The Faerie Queene</i> is represented as a horrible creature with the face of a woman and the hind part a serpent. a) Busirane b) Archimago c) Deussa d) Errour
203.	Spenserian stanza is a _____. a) Nine line stanza consisted of two quatrains in iambic pentameter, with an alexandrine in the last line. b) Nine line stanza fist line is alexandrine followed by two quatrains in iambic pentameter, c) Nine line stanza consisted of two quatrains in iambic pentameter, with an iambic hexameter. d) Nine line stanza consisted of four heroic couplets, rounded off with an unrhymed line

Prose for Detailed Study

Bacon – Essays – Of Truth, Of Adversity, Of Studies, Of Revenge, Of Ambition, Of Friendship

204.	Bacon has been called the father of _____. a) Poetry b) Prose c) Transcendentalism d) Empiricism
205.	Crafty men _____ the use of study. a) praise b) condemn c) admire d) advice

206.	According to Bacon the chief use of study is a) Ability b) Ornament c) Delight d) Adornment
207.	According to Bacon, _____ maketh an exact man. a) sleeping b) eating c) chatting d) reading
208.	The study of _____ according to Bacon makes men wise. a) Physics b) Mathematics c) Philosophy d) History
209.	Studies develop the man's natural _____. a) ability b) inability c) value d) none of the above
210.	According to Bacon, studies are good for which of the following reasons? i) for delight ii) for ornament iii) for ability iv) for distraction Code: a) only i b) only ii and iii c) only iv d) only i, ii, iii.
211.	"What is truth?" is a biblical reference that Bacon makes in the beginning of the essay _____. a) Of Studies b) Of Truth c) Of Adversity d) Of Revenge
212.	According to Bacon, to use studies too much for Ornament is _____. a) Affection b) Affectation c) Adornment d) none
213.	According to Bacon, one must read in order to _____. a) weigh and consider b) contradict and confute c) talk and discourse d) take for granted
214.	According to Bacon, _____ makes men wise. a) Physics b) Mathematics c) Philosophy d) History
215.	To spend too much time in studies is _____. a) love b) envy c) sloth d) agitation
216.	Crafty men condemn studies, _____ admire them, and wise men use them. a) honest men b) simple men c) foolish men d) sincere men
217.	Truth, is a naked, and _____, that doth not show the masks, and mummeries, and triumphs, of the world, half so stately and daintily as candle-lights. a) open day-light b) dusk c) dawn d) bright day-light
218.	A mixture of a _____ doth ever add pleasure. a) truth b) lie c) evil d) sincerity
219.	One of the fathers, in great severity, called poesy vinum doemonum, because it filleth the _____. a) life b) imagination c) fancy d) false
220.	According to Bacon, the first creature of God was _____. a) the ray of hope b) the light of reason c) Adam and Eve d) light of the sense
221.	Which of the following truths is not discussed by Bacon in Of Studies? a) Theological truth b) Philosophical truth c) Truth of civil business d) Truth of Religion
222.	According to Bacon, the last creature of God was _____. a) the ray of hope b) the light of reason c) Adam and Eve d) light of the sense
223.	"He shall not find faith upon the earth" is the closing line of which of the essays of Bacon? a) Of Truth b) Of Adversity c) Of Studies d) Of Revenge
224.	Who stated that "the good things, which belong to prosperity, are to be wished; but the good things that belong to adversity are to be admired"? a) Cicero b) Aristotle c) Plato d) Seneca

225.	"Goods of success are desirable; opposing wonderful" appears in Bacon's _____. a) Of Adversity b) Of Studies c) Of Revenge d) Of Ambition
226.	According to Bacon, "Certainly if _____ be the command over nature, they appear most in adversity." a) strange happenings b) miracles c) odd happenings d) oddity
227.	_____ was a Titan. But he had great compassion for humans. He gave the mortals the gift of Fire and the ability to heal. a) Odysseus b) Telemachus c) Achilles d) Prometheus
228.	_____ is the blessing of the Old Testament, and adversity is that of the New Testament. a) Love b) Jealousy c) Prosperity d) difficulty
229.	The virtue of adversity, is _____; which in morals is the more heroical virtue. a) greatness b) fortitude c) Zeal d) agility
230.	Adversity is the greater blessing, and is a manifestation of _____. a) God's benign nature b) God's blessings c) God's love d) God's providential care
231.	Bacon in "Of Adversity" cites which of the following biblical character as blessed after adversity? a) Moses b) Joshua c) Samson d) Job
232.	Bacon in "Of Adversity" speaks about the juxtaposition of prosperity and adversity from citing example from _____. a) painting b) architecture c) embroidery d) science
233.	According to Bacon, Adversity helps people to discover _____. a) good people b) virtue c) love d) friends
234.	According to Bacon, _____ adds finesse and perfection to human nature. a) Reading b) Arguing c) Studying d) Debating
235.	People who are _____ and deceitful have no appreciation for studies as they accomplish their objectives through many crooked ways. a) loving b) caring c) cunning d) fraudulent
236.	Read not to contradict and confute; nor _____ and take for granted; nor to find talk and discourse; but to weigh and consider. a) to speak b) to believe c) to hope d) to argue
237.	Histories make men wise; poets witty; the mathematics _____; natural philosophy deep; moral grave; logic and rhetoric able to contend. a) grave b) sincere c) agile d) subtle
238.	So if a man's wit be wandering, let him study the _____; for in demonstrations, if his wit be called away never so little, he must begin again. a) History b) Philosophy c) mathematics d) logic
239.	According to Bacon, _____ is a kind of wild justice; which the more man's nature runs to, the more ought law to weed it out. a) Truth b) Law c) Revenge d) Love
240.	According to Bacon, when a man takes revenge, he becomes _____. a) animal b) evil c) beast d) his own enemy
241.	Whom does Bacon cite when he makes the reference -"It is the glory of a man to pass by an offence"? a) Prophet Mohamed b) Prophet Isaiah c) Prophet Solomon d) Prophet Jonah

242.	Cosmus, _____, had a desperate saying against perfidious or neglecting friends, as if those wrongs were unpardonable; "You shall read (saith he) that we are commanded to forgive our enemies; but you never read that we are commanded to forgive our friends. a) Duke of France b) Duke of Florence c) Duke of Italy d) Duke of Windsor
	When Bacon alludes to the following biblical verse in "Of Revenge" - "Shall we (saith he) take good at God's hands, and not be content to take evil also?" which biblical character he refers to? a) Jesus b) John c) Jacob d) Job
243.	"Acts of revenge, committed in full view of the public, can often have some <i>salutary effect</i> at times." What is the meaning of the expression <i>salutary effect</i> ? a) praise worthy b) beneficial c) political d) catalytic
244.	_____ is like choler; which is an humor that maketh men active, earnest, full of alacrity, and stirring, if it be not stopped. a) Love b) Ambition c) Revenge d) Jealous
245.	Ambitious men, if they find the way open for their rising, and still get forward, they are rather busy than _____. a) kind b) gentle c) cunning d) dangerous
246.	According to Bacon, "it were good not to use men of ambitious natures, except it be upon _____. a) demand b) necessity c) request d) plea
247.	According to Bacon, ambitious men are of use in _____. a) academic field b) impersonal defense c) in warfare d) in domestic service

Sidney: Apologie for Poetrie (Test will be posted on 08.03.2021)

248.	Philip Sidney's Apologie for Poetrie is a defence of poetry against the charges brought against it by _____. a) Henry Howard b) Roger Ascham c) John Skelton d) Stephen Gosson
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Drama for Detailed Study

Marlowe: Dr. Faustus

249.	What gift does Faustus use his magic to acquire for the Duchess of Vanholt? a) A dish of ripe grapes b) A horse, made from a haystack c) Golden thread d) Hasenpfeffer
250.	What is the meaning of the words that appear on Faustus's arm in Latin? a) "Fly, man" b) "Fly, Faustus" c) "Run, man" d) "Flee, man"
251.	Which character is publicly skeptical of Faustus's powers in <i>Dr. Faustus</i> ? a) Benvolio b) Bruno c) Raymond d) Adrian
252.	Who did Faustus rescue from the Pope? a) Benvolio b) Martino c) Bruno d) Frederic
253.	_____ tries to persuade Faustus to repent just before he reseals his pact with Lucifer. a) An old man b) Good Angel c) Bad Angel d) Wagner

254.	Faustus sold his horse to a man and told not to ride the horse on water. What happened to the horse when the man actually rode it on water? a) It died b) It drowned c) It turned into a heap of straw d) It turned into a donkey
255.	Whom did the German emperor want to see? a) The Pope b) Helen of Troy c) Aeneas and Dido d) Alexander and his paramour
256.	_____ is sent by Dr Faustus to fetch the two magicians Valdes and Cornelius. a) Mephistopheles b) Wagner c) The bad angel d) servant
257.	The meaning of the Latin expression “Que sere, sere” is? a) What will be, shall be b) What is that is c) What has been has been right d) What is what is to be
258.	Who is Faustus' servant who shares his name with a famous German composer? a) Bach b) Schumann c) Beethoven d) Wagner
259.	In the Prologue, who introduces the story of Doctor Faustus? a) Wagner b) The spirit of Faustus c) Good angel d) Chorus
260.	Dr Faustus orders Mephistophilis to change its appearance into _____. a) Monk b) Franciscan friar c) Helen of Troy d) Mendicant
261.	To which Greek mythological character is Faustus compared in the Prologue? a) Hercules b) Theseus c) Icarus d) Perseus
262.	What is the name of the ruler of hell in <i>Doctor Faustus</i> ? a) Satan b) Mephistophilis c) Lucifer d) Belzebub
263.	How long does Faustus demand that Mephistopheles serve him for? a) Thirty years b) Twenty-four years c) One hour d) A century
264.	What does Faustus offer in return for the service of Mephistopheles? a) All his riches b) His body c) His soul d) Gold and Silver
265.	How does Faustus sign his compact with Lucifer? a) With his own blood b) With the blood of a virgin c) With ink from Greece d) With ink from hell
266.	What does Mephistopheles refuse to tell Faustus? a) If Faustus will be damned b) How many planets there are c) Where hell is located d) Who made the world
267.	Why does Mephistopheles refuse to answer this question? a) He says that the answer is “against our kingdom” b) He does not know the answer c) He thinks that the answer is too terrifying for Faustus to hear d) He thinks that God will strike him down if he answers the question
268.	What trick does Faustus, while invisible, play on the pope? a) He makes a Bible burn in the pope's hands b) He exposes the pope's baldness c) He steals dishes of food and disrupts the pope's banquet d) He fools the pope into believing a statue is talking to him
269.	How does Faustus humiliate Benvolio, the knight who was skeptical about him in public? a) He turns his skin green b) He makes him unable to speak c) He makes antlers sprout from the skeptic's head d) He hypnotizes him and makes him strip naked

270.	Doctor Faustus is a scholar from a) Wittenberg b) Bern c) Paris d) Cologne
271.	From the first speech of Faustus, the audience can see clearly that Faustus suffers from the sin of a) Sloth b) Lust c) Pride d) Gluttony
272.	Which characters instruct Faustus in the dark arts/ necromancy? a) The scholars b) Wagner and Robin c) The good and bad angels d) Cornelius and Valdes
273.	Who mocks at Faustus at the court of Charles v? a) A Friar b) A Priest c) The Queen d) A Knight
274.	At the beginning of the play, Faustus expresses _____ a) His dissatisfaction with conventional knowledge b) Hatred for Satan c) Frustration for not having power d) Hatred for God
275.	Where was Faustus born in? a) Wittenberg b) Heidelberg c) Rhode d) Isle of man
276.	Who were the first teachers of magic to Faustus? a) Valdes b) Cornelius c) Both a and b d) None of the above
277.	Who was the German emperor who invited Faustus to his palace? a) Charles I b) Charles V c) Wilhelm d) Fredrick
278.	What did Benvolio do to exact revenge on Faustus? a) He complained to the emperor b) He stabbed Faustus and cut off his head c) He poisoned Faustus d) He set fire to Faustus building
279.	Who asked Faustus to bring Helen of Greece before him? a) Duke of Vanholt b) The German Emperor c) The scholars d) The Pope
280.	When he makes his pact with the Devil, Faustus believes that his new knowledge will bring him _____. a) peace of mind b) power c) students d) virtue
281.	The fear of eternal damnation is most threatening for Faustus during _____. a) during the opening monologue b) when the Good Angel and the Bad Angel debate c) when Faust kisses Helen d) during Faustus's last hour