

# PG TRB ENGLISH

## UNIT-1-

**MODERN LITERATURE (1400-1600)**

# STUDY MATERIAL

**WITH MCQ UNIT TEST**

### **Poetry For Detailed Study**

#### **Chaucer : Prologue to the Canterbury Tales**

#### **Geoffrey Chaucer 14<sup>th</sup> 1340-1400**

- Age of Chaucer is a link bet the old and the New – age of transition 1373 – he began his Canterbury tales.
- In his Decameron, Boccaccio furnished the ex for Chaucer's Canterbury tales greatest work of the English period.
- C borrowed ideas for his C.T from Boccaccio's Decameron .
- Father of English Poetry reason 1. set up the standard English Lang 2. First to teach the art of versification. C combines in himself the best elements of French and English culture. This is

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evident by comparing him with his two contemporaries – Langland and Gower. Langland seeks to revive old English tradition Gower stands for foreign culture Chaucer stands midway between Langland and Gower.

- was familiar with the works of Virgil and Ovid and Latin prose writers.
- The Black Death Occurred( **4 times**) **in England** during the reign of Edward III (1348-49)

### **Period**

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2. The book of the Duchess(1369) offers consolation Italian English To the of Gaunt to the death of his French life "House of the fame"  
Wife Blanche

### **Roman de la rose**

- allegory-love poem transacted in to English. Hundred years of war began(C.T – greater work of this period)  
in the reign of Edward III

## **C – The poet**

C Introduced 7 line decasyllabic stanza riming abab bcc known as rime royal was also called Triolus verse, Cressida verse, the Chaucerian stanza.

- 7 line stanza (decasyllabic)
- 10 syllable couplet called heroic couplet (the five beat line, in stanza or couplet)

### **Introduced**

- Terzarima a section to "The complaint to his Lady"
- Popularised Freeh formes – Roundel and the ballad

### **C s Lang**

(14<sup>th</sup> imp for growth of Eng. Lang during the first half of 14<sup>th</sup> French was the chief lang of nobility.

- In the age of Chaucer there were four dialects prevalent in England-northern southern, the East midland and the west midland. Chaucer chose midland dialect because it was also used by the upper classes of society and it was really living.
- Poet of the lusty spring – Chaucer
- first great Eng humorist – Chaucer

In C's P. to C. tales he gives an account of (14<sup>th</sup> social and religious condition – because religion is a part of life by the middle of (14<sup>th</sup> Eng was becoming the common tongue of the nation. parliament was opened by an English speech in 1363.

➤ The kind of humour C and Shakespeare reveals is based on insight and sympathy 30 pilgrims – each has to tell a story **(The discussion was held at a "Tabard Inn southwark")**

➤ On the way to the shrine of Thomas Becket Prologue is a picture of medieval society but it is in the process of disintegration.

➤ It tells about the society

The knight and "The squire – represent old tradition of chivalry

The friar, the monk, The pardoner parish priest, Oxford scholar – denounced the abuses and corruptions of the church.

A shipman – a blend of merchant

Sailor and pirate – merchant, a number of guild members Miller, the Manciple, the Reeve and Wife of Bath – ugly things about the medieval church.

The friar – bears witness to the worldliness and corruptions growing up among the clergy. He was so popular with the

Franklin and respectable women of the town – licenced to hear confessions. Let the sinner give silver to the poor Friars and his sins were remitted at once.

friaroughtto be led to poverty but he led a merry and jovial life. payinglittle heed to religious concerns moved about like a master or Pope.

### **Wife of bath**

C's masterly creation quite respectable women in the society.

- Dressed fashionably
- First he go up to alter he make offerings
- Wide traveler – had been to Jerusalem

30 pilgrims including the host belong to diverse professions

Knight and his son – represent war like elements

### **Represent by the man of law the Doctor, the oxford clerk and the poet – The learned and the liberal**

The machant and The shipman – Higher commercial community

The wife of Bath – Expert cloth maker

Haberdasher and his associates – Belong to the class of smaller

London traders and manufacturers



Playhman, the miller and the Franklin- Agriculturists

Maniple and Reeve – Upper servants represent down

Yeoman and cook – Lower servants represent country

The monk, Themonastery the prioress from her convent, her attendant priests, the village parson, the roaming – Religious order people.

Friar, the pardoner and the sumnour – Religious order people.

C gives distinctions among these characters by pointing out the difference in their clothes, manner of speech habits and tendencies and the characteristics of each profession. These are real human beings.

**Example:-** The host, the reeve, the man of Law, the Franklin are drawn from living models.

Some of the characters seem to live even today

**Example:-** The knight, The squire

The prologue is rightly called – the social picture of England of the late 14<sup>th</sup> as Dryden says “ There is God’s plenty” Chaucer is “the poet of the lusty spring” – says H.A. Beers

## Characters of C.T

The knight, a squire and yeoman – military profession.

A prioress, a nun (her secretary) – connected with Christian church Ecclesiastical group. member of RC religious community. A

monk, A friar, A summoner, A pardoner, A poor parson, parish prest, a clerk of oxford (student of divinity)

➤ A lawyer, A physician and many miscellaneous

## Minor characters

A Franklin, A Merchant, A Shipman A Miller, A Cook, A Manipale, A Reeve (law officer in UK), A haberdeshier (shop that makes sells men's clothes), A carpenter, A weaver, a dyer, A tapycer, A ploughman and a cloth maker.

The knight – Perfect gentleman fond of love the truth, chivalry and honour.

- Representative of warfare.

The squire – Proud of his appearance

- Love sick

The prioress – Called Madame Eglantine =( only two women characters)

-nun, sings divine songs

-has pity only for dogs

-engraved a crowed "A" and has a golden brooch with an inscription. **"Loveconquersverything"**

The Wife of Bath – unrefined and rough in temperament

Important character – Married 5 times and had Many lovers in her youth. She had made pilgrimages to Jerusalem, Rome Boulogne and Cologne.

Monk – Supervisor of the monastery estate negligent in his duty.

Hunting is his pastime which is actually unsuited to his profession.

Friar – Gay and merry – gets money for confessions – likes gossiping and flattering – rotally immoral and corruptive.

Sumnour – His duty is to bring sinners for trial before a church court

➤ impious, gentle rascal

➤ he can send his mistress to a sinner for 12 months for a bottle of wine.



Pardoner – Sells intelligence and gets more profit. He sells a pillow case in the name of virgin Mary's veil, a piece of canvas as the saint peter's sail, the bones of a pig as relics of a saint.

By presenting these characters, Chaucer has reflected the persons embodying the churches of England in the 14<sup>th</sup> by C.T. Chaucer's intention is to bring out the follies and foibles of the society. He expects a complete change in the conditions of the churches.

### **Chaucer – 1340 – 1400**

#### **Born in London**

Chaucer lived during the period of three kings –Edward III Richard II and Henry IV

During the rule of Edward III – there was medieval civilization in England Chaucer wrote knight's tale – it was a chronicle of historical accounts.

1. Trade expansion – resulted – increase of wealth
2. Living conditions of the people – Miserable
3. Terrific epidemic called Black Death many people died
4. During the French wars the condition of the country – worsened

5. There was necessity for taxing the people - these situations brought the symptoms of social umest.

100 years of war began in his reign King Richard II was unwise.

The conflict between the king and the people. In the age of Chaucer evil increased to a greater extent. There was corruption in churches. Chaucer lived in this period. He wanted to reveal the shocking state of things of the churches. There was also another prominent person lived at this age.

John Wyclif – morning star of reformation

- wanted to revive the spiritual Christianity of England
- wrote religious pamphlets.
- Produced the complete Eng version of the Bible

Later part of the (14<sup>th</sup> – period of social umest and the beginning of a new religious movement and also new learning.

Petrarch (1304-74) and Boccaccio (1313-75) – considered to be the leaders of this revival.

- They spread the spirit of humanism in England. This situation later on gave rise to renaissance. But the spirit of humanism was infused in chaucer's age.

The divine comedy of Dante was the final and supreme expression of the world of medieval Christendom. The oxford scholars – Duns, Scotus

William Occam – are among last of the medieval school men

### **Geoffrey Chaucer (1340-1400)**

Son of John Chaucer. After his marriage, he became a valet in the kings chamber. Chaucer died in 1400 and was buried in the Westminster Abbey. The place afterwards came to be called 'poet's corner' [FP – Freeh Period, IP – Italian Period]

### **ENGLISH PERIOD**

#### **Works**

1369 – The Book of the duchess – (FP)

1372 – Troilus and Criseyde – (IP)

1377 – The parliament of fowls (IP)

1379 – The house of the fame(IP)

1384 – The Legend of Good women – (unfinished work) (adapted from latinwone of BoccacciosDe Claris Mulieribus)

1387 – The Centerbury tales (EP)

1391 – The complaint of Venus(EP)

1399 – the complaint of Chaucer to His Empty Purse. Chaucer was influenced by the Italian master of Dante and Boccaccio.

### **English period**

In his Decameron, Boccaccio furnished the example for C. C. T – greatest work of English period.

Chaucer – Not a poet of the people.

- Court poet
- wrote only for the high class readers and cultured society
- never took painful subjects
- not a serious reformer
- rightly called the morning star of Renaissance
- Mostly written in 'out of door atmosphere'
- Father of English poetry
- First great painter of characters
- First great English humorist
- Calls himself 'an unlettered man'
- First creator of human characters in English literature
- Poet of the lusty spring

**The Narrator** A character called Geoffrey Chaucer. We should be wary of accepting his words and opinions as Chaucer's own. In the General Prologue, the narrator presents himself as a gregarious and naïve character. Later on, the Host accuses him of being silent and sullen. The narrator writes down his impressions of the pilgrims from memory. What he chooses to remember about the characters tells us as much about the narrator's own prejudices as it does about the characters themselves.

**The Knight** The first pilgrim Chaucer describes in the General Prologue and the teller of the first tale. The Knight represents the ideal of a medieval Christian man-at-arms. He has participated in no less than 15 of the great crusades of his era. Brave, experienced, and prudent, the narrator greatly admires him.

**The Wife of Bath** A seamstress by occupation and an "expert on marriage." The Wife of Bath has been married five times and had many other affairs in her youth, making her well practiced in the art of love. She presents herself as someone who loves marriage and sex, but, from what we see of her, she also takes pleasure in rich attire, talking, and arguing. She is deaf in one ear and has a gap between her



10 front teeth, which was considered attractive in Chaucer's time. She has traveled on pilgrimages to Jerusalem three times and elsewhere in Europe as well. Bath is an English town on the Avon River, not the name of this woman's husband.

**The Pardoner** A charlatan, who "officially" forgives people's sins for a price. Pardoners granted papal indulgences—reprieves from penance in exchange for charitable donations to the Church. Many pardoners, including this one, collected profits for themselves. Chaucer's Pardoner excels in fraud, carrying a bag full of fake relics. For example, he claims to have the veil of the Virgin Mary. The Pardoner has long, greasy, yellow hair and is beardless. These characteristics were associated with shiftiness and gender ambiguity in Chaucer's time. The Pardoner also has a gift for singing and preaching whenever he finds himself inside a church.

**The Miller** Stout and brawny, with a wart on his nose and a big mouth, both literally and figuratively. He threatens the Host's notion of propriety when he drunkenly insists on telling the second tale. Indeed, the Miller seems to enjoy overturning all

conventions: He ruins the Host's carefully planned storytelling order, he rips doors off hinges, and he tells a tale that is somewhat blasphemous, ridiculing religious and scholarly clerks, carpenters, and women.

**The Prioress** A nun who heads a convent. Described as modest and quiet, this Prioress aspires to have exquisite taste. Her table manners are dainty, she knows French (though not the French of the court), she dresses well, and she is charitable and compassionate.

**The Monk** A monk given to corporeal pleasures. Most monks of the Middle Ages lived in monasteries according to the Rule of Saint Benedict, which demanded that they devote their lives to "work and prayer." This Monk cares little for the Rule; his devotion is to hunting and eating. He is large, loud, and well clad in hunting boots and furs.

**The Friar** An example of the unscrupulous friars of Chaucer's time. Roaming priests with no ties to a monastery, friars were great objects of criticism in Chaucer's time. Always ready to befriend young women or rich men who might need his services,

the friar actively administers the sacraments in his town, especially those of marriage and confession. However, Chaucer's worldly Friar has taken to accepting bribes.

**The Summoner** An official who brings persons accused of violating Church law to ecclesiastical court. This Summoner is a lecherous man whose face is scarred by leprosy. He gets drunk frequently, is irritable, and is not particularly qualified for his position. He spouts the few words of Latin he knows in an attempt to sound educated.

**The Host** The leader of the group. The Host is large, loud, and merry, though he possesses a quick temper. He mediates and facilitates the flow of the pilgrims' tales. His title of "host" may be a pun, suggesting both an innkeeper and the Eucharist, or Holy Host.

**The Parson** The only devout churchman in the company. The Parson lives in poverty but is rich in holy thoughts and deeds. The pastor of a sizable town, he preaches the Gospel and makes sure to practice what he preaches. He's everything that the Monk, Friar, and Pardoner aren't.

## The Pardoner

The Pardoner rides in the very back of the party in the General Prologue and is fittingly the most marginalized character in the company. His profession is somewhat dubious—pardoners offered indulgences, or previously written pardons for particular sins, to people who repented of the sin they had committed. Along with receiving the indulgence, the penitent would make a donation to the Church by giving money to the pardoner. Eventually, this “charitable” donation became a necessary part of receiving an indulgence. Paid by the Church to offer these indulgences, the Pardoner was not supposed to pocket the penitents’ charitable donations. That said, the practice of offering indulgences came under critique by quite a few churchmen, since once the charitable donation became a practice allied to receiving an indulgence, it began to look like one could cleanse oneself of sin by simply paying off the Church. Additionally, widespread suspicion held that pardoners counterfeited the pope’s signature on illegitimate indulgences and pocketed the “charitable donations” themselves.



Chaucer's Pardoner is a highly untrustworthy character. He sings a ballad—"Com hider, love, to me!" (General Prologue, 672)—with the hypocritical Summoner, undermining the already challenged virtue of his profession as one who works for the Church. He presents himself as someone of ambiguous gender and sexual orientation, further challenging social norms. The narrator is not sure whether the Pardoner is an effeminate homosexual or a eunuch (castrated male). Like the other pilgrims, the Pardoner carries with him to Canterbury the tools of his trade—in his case, freshly signed papal indulgences and a sack of false relics, including a brass cross filled with stones to make it seem as heavy as gold and a glass jar full of pig's bones, which he passes off as saints' relics. Since visiting relics on pilgrimage had become a tourist industry, the Pardoner wants to cash in on religion in any way he can, and he does this by selling tangible, material objects—whether slips of paper that promise forgiveness of sins or animal bones that people can string around their necks as charms against the devil. After telling the group how he gulls people into indulging his own avarice through a



sermon he preaches on greed, the Pardoner tells of a tale that exemplifies the vice decried in his sermon. Furthermore, he attempts to sell pardons to the group—in effect plying his trade in clear violation of the rules outlined by the host.

**The Squire** The Knight's son and apprentice. The Squire is curly-haired, youthfully handsome, and loves dancing and courting.

**The Clerk** A poor student of philosophy. Having spent his money on books and learning rather than on fine clothes, the clerk is threadbare and wan. He speaks little, but when he does, his words are wise and full of moral virtue.

**The Man of Law** A successful lawyer commissioned by the king. He upholds justice in matters large and small and knows every statute of England's law by heart.

**The Manciple** A clever fellow. A manciple was in charge of getting provisions for a college or court. Despite his lack of education, the Manciple is smarter than the 30 lawyers he feeds.

**The Merchant** A trader in furs and cloth, mostly from Flanders. The merchant is part of a powerful and wealthy class in Chaucer's society.

**The Shipman** A well-traveled and well-tanned veteran sailor. The Shipman has seen every bay and river in England, as well as exotic ports in Spain and Carthage. He is a bit of a rascal, known for stealing wine while the ship's captain sleeps.

**The Physician** A talented doctor with expertise in diagnosing the causes and finding cures for most maladies. Though the Physician keeps himself in perfect physical health, the narrator calls into question the Physician's spiritual health: He rarely consults the Bible and has an unhealthy love of financial gain.

**The Franklin** A man of leisure. The word *franklin* means "free man." In Chaucer's society, a franklin was neither a vassal serving a lord nor a member of the nobility. This particular franklin is a connoisseur of food and wine—so much so that his table remains laid and ready for food all day.

**The Reeve** A shrewd steward of a manor. This reeve's lord never loses so much as a ram to the other employees, and the vassals under his command are kept in line. However, he steals from his master.

**The Plowman** The Parson's brother and an equally good-hearted man. A member of the peasant class, he pays his tithes to the Church and leads a good Christian life.

**The Guildsmen** A hatmaker, carpenter, weaver, clothing dyer, and a tapestry maker. The Guildsmen appear as a unit. English

guilds were a combination of labor unions and social fraternities: Craftsmen of similar occupations joined together to increase their bargaining power and live communally. All five Guildsmen are clad in the livery of their brotherhood.

**The Cook** The Guildsmen's cook. The Narrator gives little detail about him, but he does mention a crusty sore on the Cook's leg.

**The Yeoman** The servant who accompanies the Knight and the Squire. The Narrator mentions that the Yeoman's dress and weapons suggest he may be a forester.

**The Second Nun** Not described in the General Prologue. She tells a saint's life for her tale.

**The Nun's Priest** Also not described in the General Prologue. His story of Chanticleer, however, is well crafted and suggests that he is a witty, self-effacing preacher.

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## **The Faerie Queene Book-I**

### **Edmund Spenser**

(The faerie queene and Bunjam's the pilgrim's progress all the two greatest allegorical works)

- Allegory/didactic romance 1552 – 1599
- Written in blank verse/one of the longest of English poems.
- Faerie queene tells the story of unbelievable adventures. Every knight represents a particular adventure – Spencer could find a model in Queen Elizabeth's court.
- Faerie Queene has been called the work of an unformed literature
- planned to write 12 books the figure of the 12 knights and their various exploits and character of "gentle man" or a noble

fashioned gentle discipline” He took his machinery from popular legends about king Arthur and his moral code from Aristotle – Greek philosopher. (12 knights errands are types of 12 cardinal virtues of Aristotle’s philosophy)

➤ Only 6 books were completed

Book I – Represents holiness – The Red Cross Knight sets forth as a champion of Truth and after overcoming several temptations and dangers kills the dragon that has imprisoned it.

Book II (Temperance hero – Sir Guyon fights temptations successfully) – Pursues the same subject psychological development of the human character.

Book – III Legend of chastity  
(heroine – Britomart – illustrates romantic sentiment)

Book IV – Celebrates the legend of friendship (between Cambell and Telamond)

Book V – Justice as theme (main character Sir Artegall and Prince Arthur expound the theory of government)

Book VI – Courtesy (Portrayed by the hero Sir Calidore)

Book VII – unfinished cantos on mutability (intended to be)

➤ In writing Faerie Queene his object was to complete a heroic poem to surpass 1. "Orlando furuioso" - by Aristo - Italian poet  
'romance in epic. 2. Jerusalem delivered" - by - Tasso Italian poet

Book i devoted to holiness by which is meant the love of God. It shows the Red Cross Knight - Symbolises the virtue of love of (holiness) God riding out to destroy the Dragon sin accompanied by Una - stands for truth RCK wears the armour of a Christian, a girdle of truth, a breast - plate of righteousness, a helmet of salvation and a sword of the spirit. He goes through the usual trivialities of life for a while abandoning truth and courting falsehood falling almost a prey to error and despair finally overcomes all obstructions and releases the parents of Truth from the Devil. We almost see in him, Every man in his journey life, pilgrim's progress through a sinful world to salvation. He has also been said to stand for St. George - the patron saint of England.

RCN - Symbol of Holiness or the love of God.

(Una) - Una - Stands for Truth Symbol of unity

Lamb - Symbol of Innocence

Archimago – symbol of Hypocrisy (succeeded in separating 'Truth from Holiness')

lady – Duessa – Symbol of falsehood

SansFoy – Symbol of Infidelity

Sans Loy – Symbol of Lawlessness

Lucifer – Personification of pride

The lion stands for reason

Sans joy – Joylessness

Dwart - Prudence

The good characters stand for virtues whereas

The bad characters stand for vices.

The deadly sins were "Idleness, gluttony, avarice, Envy and wrath"

Each part has its own hero central hero Prince Arthur

### **For Non-detailed Study**

### **Prothalamion -Edmund Spenser – 1552- 1599**

- Born in London studied at Cambridge.
- Works embody all the great qualities of Elizabethan literature.
- The friends who influenced him were

Gabriel and Harvey – a great scholar

In 1579 – “The shepherd calendar” (dedicated to sir. Philip)  
consists of 12 pastoral images.

(the poet writes of his unfortunate love for Penelope. He followed  
the models of greek poets Theocritus and Virgil)

In 1594 – Amoretti – a beautiful sonnet sequence – about  
Elizabeth – the girl whom he loved and married.

Epithalamion (1595) – a hymn celebrating his wedding

Prothalamion (1596) – about society marriage

“Astrophel” 1595 – an elegy on the death of sir. Philip Sidney.

‘The Faerie Queene’ – masterpiece

Mother Hubbard’s Tale – (a social satire)

Amoretti (it describes the progress of his love for Elizabeth Boyle  
whom he married late in 1594) (written in Petrarch’s manner) –

sonnet sequence on love “Four Lymns on Love, Beauty, Heavenly

Love and Heavenly Beauty’ (poems which reveal Spenser’s idea

of love) Charles Lamb calls him “The poet’s poet” Spenser – The

child of Renaissance and Reformation” “The prince of poets in this

Time” – Proclaims Spenser’s Tombstone in Westminster Abbey



great poet of Elizabethan period. Renaissance means "Revival of Learning" – a revival of interest in classical the Renaissance marked the end of middle age and the down of the modern world age and the down of the modern world. The Renaissance influenced Spenser – his works bear the imprint of classical masters like Homer, Virgil, Theocritus, moschus, Bion, Ariosto, Tasso and Petrarch in the field of literature's poetry marks a beginners in English Literature greatest contribution of Spenser to English versification is Spenserian Stanza. (9 lines) – last line has 6 feet ie, 12 syllable and is called alexandrine

➤ Epithalamion and prothalamion – unsurpassed for their literary excellence.

➤ Both songs celebrating marriage, deal with human relationship. Epi – more typical as a Renaissance poem. both the songs indicate that Spenser was a true child of Revival of Learning.

Epithalamion – Personal – it is a gift of the poet to his bride on the day of wedding.

Prothalamion – Marriage song written in the honour of the marriage of Essex house of Lady Elizabeth and Lady Katherine

Somerset, daughters of Edward Somerset with master (Earl of workster) Henry Gilford and Master William peter marriage look place on 8<sup>th</sup> Nov 1596.

- Poem consists of 10 stanzas. Each stanza has 18 lines a 18<sup>th</sup> line of each stanza is repeated by a refrain "Sweet Thames, run softly till I end my song"

Epithalamion pub in 1595 is a marriage song celebrating spenser's own marriage to Elizabeth Boyle in Ireland

Prothalanion was coined by spenser himself and means "a betrothal song" W.Vallan's "A tale of Two swanes" and Leland's "cygmentcentio" are (Latin) regarded as the two works which might have suggested the theme and manner to Spenser. Pro presents two swans which symbolize the two daughters of Somerset.

Epi – The finest of all his minor poem.

Jove – Jupiter or Zeus – God of the gods.

Leda – Charming maiden – Jove loved her and approached in the form of swan W.B Yeats has written an excellent poem on this theme 'Leda and the Swan'.

Venus – Goddess of beauty and love in Roman mythology.

Coleridge himself a great poet praises proth for the swan like movement of the verse.

The Thames river steam with flowers is compared to the waters of peneus, as they flow along Tempe Valley in Thessaly.

- The two white swans swimming down the river Zee.
- the birds were purer and whiter than the snow covering the top of pindus.
- Whiter than the Jupiter
- Whiter than the maiden Leda with whom he was in love.
- Very bright when compared to the waters of Thames – it seems to be impure before the swans.
- The Noble Lord – The Earl of Essex came to the river with many men along with two handsome knights. They looked bright like the twins of Jupiter. They came to the river to receive the beautiful maidens. Later they married them on the bridal day.

## Prose -For Detailed Study

### Bacon - Essays - Of Truth,

#### Francis Bacon 1561- 1626

➤ At 25- published a philosophical essay

"The greatest Birth of time in 1586 essays sediton

1597 - 10 essays = 1<sup>st</sup> edition dedicated to Bacon's brother

Anthony Bacon

1612 - 38essays

1625 - 10 essays

➤ In 1605 published his first nature work in English prose "The advancement of Learning .It is dedicated to king James Montaigne who had published his first two books of Essays in 1580 - they were translated into English by John Horio in 1603 - and the **term** it was from him that Bacon derived the word Essay.

Essays - no artistic form, no beginning, no ending

Four Groups

1. Man in his home
2. Man in public life
3. Politics and

4. Abstract subject

**Essay** Tribute to Machiavelli (Florentine historian and political writer) – almost half of the essays are written to give wise counsel to the king on various aspects. Like Machiavelli he thinks that a common code of morality does not apply to the king he advises the king to rule by craft and cunning. His political views can be compared with those of Machiavelli.

➤ Father of modern English prose

Father of English Essay

➤ 'Of Truth' Explains the value of truth of truth 1625 3<sup>rd</sup> edition

Two -kinds

I. Religious (or) speculative 2. Civil (or)  
concerning daily life.

1<sup>st</sup> part deals with the sense of religious  
and philosophical truth.

2<sup>nd</sup> part – he speaks of truthfulness of daily life.

**Of Adversity,**

**Of Adversity 1625 - 3<sup>rd</sup> edition**

➤ Thought provoking essay



- He places before us the comparative value and importance of prosperity and adversity in life
- Quotes Seneca – famous Roman philosopher Adversity teaches fortitude (calm and courage, self control) Old Testament promises us prosperity

New Testament prepares us to welcome the life trials and adversity with faith and fortitude.

Bacon's judgement of his 'Essays' was that they might last as long as books last. In "Of truth, of death, of Great place" might have been written by Aristotle what is said in these and other essays of like character is as true as when Bacon lived.

- 'Of friendship' – grew out of Bacon's longest and most disinterested friendship.
- 'Of studies' – a life long student he describes his craft. The subject of this essay was one that revolved longest in the edition of 1625, it is number 50.

"The wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind" – character of Bacon

## **Of Studies,**

### **Famous quotes**

Some books are to be tasted others to be swallowed and some few to be chewed and digested"

" Reading maketh a full man

Conference a ready man

Writing an exact man"

"Histories make man wise (taster wisdom) poets witty, mathematics subtle, (subtle- not obway) natural philosophy deep (depth), moral grave (gravity), logic and rhetoric able to contend" (debate and argument)

#### **I. Use of studies (3)**

1. Delight (personal enjoyment) (in seclusion or retirement or privacy)
2. Ornament in society (the cultivation of social charm through the cultivation of the power of exposition in speech and writing)
3. ability in practical business (for the cultivation of the power of judgement regard to particular circumstances and events)

## **Of Revenge,**

### **'Of revenge' 1625 3<sup>rd</sup> edition**

Revenge is a kind of wild justice.

- uncultivated form of lawful punishment
- Revenge is to be discouraged because
  1. puts the law out of office
  2. ignoble
  3. past is gone and irrevocable
  4. ignores the weakness and selfishness of man's nature

### **Of Ambition,**

### **Of studis'longest in the edition of 1625**

### **'Of Ambition '1597 - 2<sup>nd</sup> edition**

Ambitions persons became dangerous when their wishes are thwarted (to Prevent from doing what they wanted) such person should not be employed except necessity in public or private service.

- kings ought to distinguish between honest ambition and dishonest (selfish) ambition. (filled with patriotion, hated imbued with genuine desire to do good.



## An apology for poetry

### **Philip Sidney (1554 – 1586)**

- 1 "Arcadia" in 1580 pub in 1590 pastoral romance deals with the story of love and chivalry revealing the unbridled imagination of Sidney and his attachment to valour and courtesy.
- Wrote it to please his sister the countess of Pembroke.
- 2 "Astrophel and Stella" in 1591 – amorous sonnet – he reveals a bitter regret for lost happiness, the irresistible desire to possess' his beloved, despair at her first coldness, the sweetest feeling himself loved by her even when she fled him, the struggle in his truly virtuous heart between duty and passion, reason and desire.
- 3 "Apology for poetry" – 1582-83 pub in 1590 critical work Sidney fought the puritanical criticism of Stephen Gosson in his 'school of abuse'. Stephen Gosson dedicated his 'School of Abuse' to Philip Sidney. Sidney had to defend the divine art of poetry by writing Apology for poetry Monsonby and Odney pub it separate in 1595 with two diff titles
- 1. "Defence of poetry" 2. An apology for poetry.

Stephen Gosson made 4 charges against the art of poetry



1. Poetry as useless and waste of time
2. poetry was the mother of lies
3. Poetry was the nurse of abuse
4. Poetry never made an ideal republic (Plato also believed the 4<sup>th</sup> charge)

Sidney wrote Apology for poetry by answering all the charges of Gosson and exhausting all the ideas and concepts of classical and romantic poetry.

➤ becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> poet-critic in the history of English criticism. 5 main divisions

1. conventional reasons for praising poetry very highly the antiquity and universality of poetry
2. convincing arguments for discovering the nature and utility of poetry with reference to 3 kinds of poetry and their subdivisions the function of poetry.
3. answers to the objections of Gosson and other puritan critics to poetry.
4. Sidney's estimate of contemporary English poetry and drama his objection to Tragic comedy and the violation of unities.

5. Sidney's remarks on style, diction and versification.

1. Nature and functions of poetry

Poetry is superior to philosophy, History, and other arts and sciences

### **Kinds of poetry**

Religions poetry

Philosophical poetry

True poetry

Eg:- David's "Psalms"

Moral works of Tyrtacus,

heroic, lyric,

Solomon's "songs of songs"

Phycylides, Cato and soon

tragic, comic,

Hymns of Moses and Deborah

satiric, iambicelegiac, pastoral and soon.

As to Plato the poets are inspired by visions of God and the ideal world of Heaven. Aristotle defines poetry as an art of imitation. He explains how the poets imitate the actual life by giving vivid accounts of the real world with a view to delight and teach the readers. Horace also defines the art of poetry and admires it for speaking pictures and delightful teaching.

### **Superiority to poetry**

philosophy imparts knowledge of good and Evil, it fails to attract a large number of people and make them virtuous. But poetry delights the people and attracts more people by means of its sweet music and pleasant pictures of the real and ideal world. No philosopher can so effectively present wisdom and temperance as the poet portrays them Ulysses and Diomades, Valaur in Achilles friendship in Nisus and Euryalaus. The historian presents the imperfect personalities of the real world without any alterations. He depicts the triumph of vice and defeat of virtue occurring in the real world. But the poet portays the triumph of virtue and defeat of vice. Hence Aristotle said that poetry is more philosophical them philosophy and more serious than history. It combines the moral precepts of philosophy with the historical examples of virtue and vice.similarly mathematician and other scientists deal with the facts and figures of the material world without referring to the eternal truths and moral principles of the ideal world. It is only the poet who presents not only the imperfection of the actual world but the perfection of the ideal world. Poetry is not the

mother of lies. poetry has nothing to do with lies. It deals with the eternal truths of ever – lasting bliss and prosperity.

3. Sidney's 'Defence of poetry' is a reply to "Thomas love peacock's attack on poetry in general and Sidney's bear certain similarities in their subject and treatment similarly Stephen Gosson's and Thomas love peacock's resemble each other very much in their attack on poetry in general and contemporary poetry in particular. Sidney answers to the first charge that the end and aim of all learning is to impart virtue to mankind and move man to virtuous action. A moral philosopher fails to attract the multitude of humanity by the complexity of his subject and gravity of its treatment and dryness of language. But the poet delights the people by means of musical language effective images and symbols interesting events and powerful characters.

2 The aim of the poet is to refine the animal nature of mankind. So he is least bothered about historical facts and figures.

3<sup>rd</sup> change of poetry is not the nurse of abuse because its aim is moralistic and idealistic. A poet is the product of society for whom he writes poetry. The abuse of poetry is either due to the

vulgarity of the poet or the vulgarity of the society for whom he writes his poetry

4<sup>th</sup> change

Referred to the banishment of poets from Plato's common wealth. Plato's philosophical works are poetical in their treatment of truth. only by means of his poetical style Plato became a popular philosopher with the reading public so he did not banish the poets from his common wealth. He only banished the baser poetry written to please the vulgar spirits of demoralized society.

### **The Bible : The Book of Job.**

#### **The Book of Job – Unknown author**

**(Part of old testament of the bible) 4 dramatic poem**

#### **According**

Acc to the Editors of theN Jerusalem Bible "The Bible is not a book but a library". The two types are

1. Old testament
  - a. Hstories. b. Wisdom books (deals with People's) c. Prophetic writings Book of Job, proverbs, Ecclesiastes eclesiastics (the song of Solomon)



## The psalms

Book of Job is a masterpiece of poetry

- it is considered an epic tragedy and a didactic **moral** poem

Book of Job – parts

1to3Prologueprose (character of Job and cause of his trials.)

chapters 4 to 14 Debate or poetry ( Dialogue  
between Job and) 32 to 37

Speeches of Clihu

38 to 42 Long and serious Discourses of the Almighty

Epilogue – Prose

Book of Job was written perhaps by a single author as the structure of the work indicates and it was based on old tradition

## **Characters**

Job – Wealthy man in UZ

Eliphaz – The termanite

Bildad.theshuhite = Job's friends represent earlier theories  
of providence they stay

Zophar.theNaamathite 7 days and 7 nights with Job.

Elihu–a youthful by stander

## **The Lord.**

satan, the adversary

central theme – problems of suffering. B. J – purpose is to instruct the people of Israel.

Purpose to teach the righteousness Undergo sufferings.

Character Job (lived in the land of Uz)

## **Rich lord, pious and godfearing.**

➤ Happy family 7 sons and 3 daughters

1<sup>st</sup> trial mentally - Disaster caused by Satan and (7000 shaps 500 oxen) permitted by God

➤ Loses cattle and men

➤ Sons and daughters perish

➤ Never curse God

➤ Consoles by saying God gave him and God taken away.

2<sup>nd</sup> trial physically – Smites him with boils

➤ One should adore god even when he sends evil as one would on receiving good things.

➤ In this great affection (Pain, trouble) he remains sinless

Job's 3 friends came to condole him

➤ In the debate they discussed

1. The problem of Job's afflictions obeying the law
2. Relation of evil to the righteousness of God
3. The conduct of man

➤ 3 cycles comprises 6 speeches – the friends accused him of concealing his sin and repent. Job denied He wanted God to reveal him the cause of his afflictions.

➤ Elihu, a bystander intervened and said that Job was wrong in expressing his charges against God.

➤ Contradicted Job's views on God's providence and sufferings.

### **Lord's discourse**

God caused the trial – watched Job's sufferings from afar it is time for God to bring to an end.

➤ The epilogue describes how Job was restored to double his former wealth. children and companion of friends. It is an appropriate conclusion, be it brings the trial of the righteousness to an end.

Debate – 3 cycles – six speeches 3 friends and 3 replies from Job last round zophar, 3<sup>rd</sup> speaker fails to come forward. It signifies a confession of defeat.

➤ Structure of the work is interrupted by

### **Two elements**

1. Contradictory views about wisdom

2. 2. Speeches of Elihu/Eliphaz's speech Opens the debate – most dignified the calmest and most considerate of Job's friends. Views

Job had comforted so many in trouble Indirectly warns him against Job should be happy that God so he should not fall into such despair. complaining God is correcting him by giving Good people never perish under affliction. Only the Uri godly do so. suffering

### **Bildad's speech:-**

- Representative class of the wise
- God discriminates the good and bad.
- Punishes the sinners.
- Ask Job to reflect on the wise generalizations made by the ancients.
- Concludes with the prophesy days for him

### **Zophar's speech**

- Mocks at Job for boasting about his own innocence.
- Wishes God to speak with him and reveal His Divine wisdom.
- Zophar praises god for his wisdom.
- Assumes that god will restore his prosperity.

The wisdom of man is the fear of lord – Job. Job's lament beginning with

"Let the day perish wherein I was born"

-Moving line

After the trial Job lived 140 years, saw 4 generations.

### **Drama -For Detailed Study**

**DrFaustus – 1563 – 1593 (-14 scenes)**

**(1592) (morality play) (Tragedy 14 scenes)**

**-Christopher Marlowe – (Atheist)**

Growth of English drama upto Marlowe

English drama has its origin in religion Early religious play were two types

**Mysteries:-** based upon subjects taken from bible



**The miracles:-** dealing with lives of saints.

The morality marks the next stage in the growth of drama in England. These plays were didactic and religious in nature but the characters were not drawn from the scriptures or the lives of saints but were personified abstractions. All sorts of virtues and vices were personified and there was generally a place for the Devil also.

"Everyman" is the 1<sup>st</sup> ex of this type of play.

Masque another popular form of dramatic entertainment. It was popular in the 17<sup>th</sup>

### **The Interludes**

In the midst of morality plays and masques, shorthumorous plays or interludes came to be interpolated. The characters of the interlude were all drawn from real life.

### **First real comedy in English**

Ralph Roister Doister by Nicholas Udall was acted about middle of the 16<sup>th</sup>

## **First tragedy**

Gorboduc (or) Ferrex and Porrex by Nicholas and Norton in 1562

The university wits were the first real fashioners of the Elizabethan drama and of them Marlowe was immeasurably the greatest.

- pioneer of the Elizabethan drama
- 1<sup>st</sup> to introduce Blank verse as a medium for play writing.

Plays

Tamburlaine (in 2 parts), Dr. Faustus

The Jew of Malta, Edward II (Maturest play)

The massacre at Paris – weakest play

The tragedy of Dedo – finished by Nash.

All re powerful tragedies Pach tragedy revolves round one central personality who is consumed by the lust for power, Beauty or knowledge

## **Poem**

Hero Leander. Translated ovid's Elegies

Marlowe – introduced the element of struggle

In Dr. Faustus – there is a constant struggle within the soul of Faustus himself represented by the good and bad angels.

Marlowe = Father of English drama

### **Morning star of the English drama**

Blank verse – verse in which the rhymes are blank or vacant – has for unit a line of 5 accents. It is an Iambic pentameter line – It consists of 5 feet, each of 2 syllables of which the second is accented. There is a pause normally after the 4<sup>th</sup> (or) 6<sup>th</sup> syllable.

Durrey was the first he use blank verse for his translation of Virgil's Aeneid Sackville and Norton were the first to use it for dramatic purposes in their tragedy Gorboduc. 'Marlowe's Dr. Faustus is the greatest English tragedy before Shakespeare. It is based on the Faustus legend. This legend captured the imagination of both Marlowe and Goethe was woven round the disreputable reality of the historical Dr. Faustus who was born in Germany in 1488 and lived when the Renaissance was its height.

The story of the play is divisible into four clearcut acts

1. Faustus's early life and his decision to give himself over the magical studies

2. The signing of the terrible contract with the Devil
3. Faustus's enjoyment of his powers and his exploits in the various capitals of Europe.
4. His remorse (feeling sorry for doing wrong) and last agony.

➤ Play opens with chorus speech-gives necessary exposition.

Faustus and his circumstans are briefly introduced. Faustus is a profound scholar yet he is poor. He is dissatisfied with his present studies and want to study magic.

➤ carried away by his own visions and encouraged by Valdes and Cornelius (friends of Faustus) he decides to give himself over to magic.

"This night I'll conjure, though I die therefore.

Then we are shown Faustus in meditation among his books. The figures of God and Evil Angels are the personifications of Faustus's conscience and his forbidden desires and as they appear to him in his moment of doubt the conflict within is vividly externalized.

The opening and the conjuration (clever trick) of Mephistophilis and again between the arrival of Mephistophilis and the signing

the bond two comic interludes are inserted. The central incident of the play – the signing of the contract with the Devil – **Mephis** has vigourously portrayed **Faustus'** excitement his terror and his almost hysterical haste to put his new power to the test. Faustus has been enjoying for some time the pleasures which his newly acquired power has given him.

"The pageant of the seven Deadly sins which the Devil offers as a positive is another of Mephis's additions to the story"

Faustus' magic power have been taken from the old story and roughly put into dramatic form. Last scene culminates 3 great emotional Moments.

1. Reappearance of the old man whose words bring Faustus to despairing repentance and the old man is followed by the watchful mephistophilis.
2. Faustus cry of ecstasy as he gazes on the beauty of Helen of Troy for whose love he will again willingly forget the danger to his soul.
3. Death scene



The sub-dued talk to the scholars as they bid farewell and go to pray for their master is a masterly prologue to the overwhelming agony of Faustus last hour.

### **Moral of the drama**

Dr. Faustus suffers because he forgot simple truth that "Desire for divinity is a sin, man should not think of rising above human condition.

Necromancy – the art of calling up spirits.

### **"Important" lines"-**

"A sound magician is a mighty God"

### **The Alchemist (Satirical comedy)**

- form of chemistry studied in middle ages believed trying to discover how to change ordinary metal into gold. Ben Jonson (other name Benjamin) – 1573 – 1637

He said "Shakespeare was not of an age but for all time.'

First play – Everyman in his humour (1598)

Every man out of his humour (1599) (less popular comedy)

Greatest classical comedies

**volpone 1606**

Epicene or the silent woman 1609

The Alchemist 1610

Tragedy

1<sup>st</sup> Sejanus 1603 (blood, black bile, yellow bile phlegm)

2<sup>nd</sup> castiline 1611 earth, water, fire and air)

**Four humours**

Four important humours in the theory of humours of Jonson. 1. Choler, 2. melancholy, 3. phlegm, 4. Blood **Jonson** has based this theory on the old physiology. These four humour correspond with 1. moisture, 2. dryness, 3. heat, 4. Cold. The emergence of humour takes place due to some kind of personality imbalance.

In alchemist Ben Jonson makes an elaborate study of human gullibility. Alchemist – supreme masterpiece of in comedy. performed in 1610 and published in quarto in 1612. Plot of the play Jonson is indebted to Plautus. The opening dialogue of the alchemist seems to recall a scene in "Plautus" Mostellaria

## **Characters**

Face and subtle – partness in a plan to cheat people

Dol common – another parter tries to control them (male servant a large home) society lady entice mammon.

Face is a butler disguised as a captain

## **Subtitle**

- Supposed to be an alchemist. One who transforms base metal into gold.
- All actions takes place in the house of Lovewit
- character Epicure Mammon – a symbol of the human lust for wealth.
- Surly – stands as a symbol of rationalization in the age of greed – ridden London
- Subtle and Face form the hub of the activity in the play. Face the servant of the house disguises as a captain subtle (the chemest)the assumes the role of Dr. Subtle. Their roles are intermingled and both of them work individually for their mutual gain.

Dol common – a society lady to entice Epicure Mammon

Cap. Face brings in various client to Dr. Subtle who robs item of their money. Face and Dolcommon also do it. The skill of Face his in trapping the clients to be (to take a lot of money from by charging them too much) fleeced by them. He is a cunning chap who understands the psychology of men. He promises what they want. Except surly all of them are fleeced by him.

Subtle – Greedy, sensual and totally Unscrupulous – endowed with (extremely bad) diabolical intelligence. He knows the psychology of people and can size of up the desires of the clients. He is full of perverse logic easily convinces the clients. He explains the making of the philosopher's stone with scientific precision..

Captain face plays an active role. His establishment (Lovewit's house) is like a spider's web in which the stage in a flies stumble to be fleeced to their last penny. Dapper is one such client subrleworks without any compunction of conscience. He gets looked by surly alone. Though he is a man of rugged culture he simulates the dignified note of a doctor successfully. face is a fit accomplice to subtle. He moves in and out of the play persuading

various clients. He is adventurous enough to let out his master's house for nefarious activities. He is shrewd observer of men and women. Ben Jonson presented both subtle and face as representative character of the cheats of the period. In the days of Jonson do swindlers practiced alchemy to fool the gullible. Subtle fools Mammon and tribulation wholesome promising them philosopher's stone is a typical product of the age of which hankers after wealth by any method. London was the nest for swindlers like Subtle and Face. The fortune's lines of dame plaint are reed by subtle. Dapper is cheated by the promises to show him the fairy queen. Jonson criticizes the Puritanism of his day through the characters of Ananias and tribulation wholesome. Their hypocrisy is exposed by the author. surly is the only character who can see through the tricks and escape the evil. There was ambition, greed, lust and. acquisitiveness in Jonson's period. The Renaissance toned up the living of the people and they acquired expensive tastes. They started hankering after more and more wealth. The superstitious people believed in the philosopher's stone and elixir. Alchemy became an accepted



method for amassing wealth in the age of Jonson. Both Elizabeth and king James believed in the potential of alchemy. thus it came to be a fit subject for Jonson.

Observance of classical unities Aristotle believes that the action must complete its course in "The single revolution of the sun"

B.J observed

Unity of time

Unity of place

Unity of action in alchemist

The entire drama takes place more than a fortnight. The entire action takes place in the house of Lovewit. The action found in the alchemist is 'one and entire' – Swindling motives. broken at the end by the appearance of the owner of the house.

### **Kyd : The Spanish Tragedy**

#### **The Spanish Tragedy**

-Thomas Kyd 1558 – 1594 did not go to any university but 7 members are called university wits. John Lyle, Thomas Kyd, George Peele, Thomas Lodge, Robert Greene, Christopher Marlowe, and Thomas Nash.

Lyle – 1557 – 1606 – Known for his prose romance

### **Eupheus**

- Dramatic work consists of 8 comedies best are 'Compaspe' and 'Endymion' Shakespeare's 'Love'slabour lost' and 'A midsummer' Nights' Dream owe much to his example in using puns and all sorts of verbal fire work.
- From Lyle Shakespeare learned how to combine a courtly main plot with episodes.
- In comedy he was undeniable Shakespeare's first master
- Lyle's allegorical style in 'Endymion' and 'Midas' is used by Shakespeare in 'aAmid summer Night's dream' and 'Tempest'.
- Popularised a style euphuistic style marked by antithesis, cross alliteration all kinds of far fetched allusions to strange fauna and flora.
- "As you like it" and 'The winter's tale'
- based on Euphuistic style novels

### **Kyd – 1557 – 1594**

- Forerunner of Shakespeare educated at merchant Taylor's school.

- Known play 'The Spanish tragedy
- Many scenes in this play are a source of inspiration to Shakespeare.

**Example:-**

1. Bel - imperia's Horatio's too brief love making and their parting interview heralds the last leave taking of 'Romeo and Juliet'.
  2. Hieronimo dissipating his energy in rhetorical outbursts is reminiscent of Hamlet's irresolution. Hamlet is far more complex than Hieronimo.
- Treatment of revenge motive in Hamlet is far subtler than Kyd's Spanish tragedy.
  - Shakespeare is seen piling horror upon horror in 'Titus Andronicus' is in the very vein of Kyd.

**George Peele 1558 – 1597**

- Studied at Oxford, an actor writer of plays.
- Best works are
  - 'The Arrangement of Paris, 'Edward II' , The battle of Alcester,
  - 'The old Wives Tales' and 'David and Fair Bathsheba'.

- The Arrangement of Paris' performed in 1584 before Queen Elizabeth. It is similar to John of Gaunt's eloquent apostrophe in Shakespeare's Richard III.
- His greatest contribution to Elizabethan drama is his facile and fluent blank verse 'shares with Marlow the honour of intruding blankverse.

### **The Spanish Tragedy-Revenge play**

1<sup>st</sup> work of Kyd, only typical work

- Play within the play
- First great revenge tragedy.

### **Characters:-**

Andrea – Courtier of Spanish court (a person who is part of the court of a king or Queen)

Bel Imperia – Daughter of a duke of a castle.

Both are lovers.

Balthazar – Prince of Portugal.

War between Spain and Portugal

- Andrea was slain in the battle by Balthazar. His love affair was nipped in the bud. Funeral rites were not performed properly.

Three days after his death the rites were performed in a proper manner by Horatio (friend of Andrea)- son of a knight marshal Hieronimo and the soul of Andrea was carried by charon to the underworld. Three headed dog Cerberus guarding the entrance and reached the hall – three judges

Aeacus Rhadamanth minos = debated how to treat Andrea.

1. He was a lover and he should be sent to pleasant fields.
2. As he died in war he should spend his time with the souls of great warriors like Hector and Achilles groaning with everlasting pain
3. Mildest of the three-he had better send to Pluto – god of the underworld to be judged by him.

3 path – right side leading to fields of lovers and warriors. Left side – sinners were tortured to the utmost extent. On the way to Pluto's court Andrea was exposed to such gruesome scenes as Ixion (who had tried to seduce Zews' wife Hera)

Prosperine – Pluto's wife was kind to Andrea because she has personally experienced the pangs of unfulfilled love. So she instructed her messenger named Revenge to take the soul of



Andrea to earth so that he can watch the fate of Bel – imperia and the heartless Portuguese prince Balthazar – who brought about Andrea’s death.

➤ Revenge hold Andrea that he was slain by Balthazar and in turn his sweet heart Bel – Imperia murdered him.

➤ Scene shifted to Portugal. The viceroy of Portugal is distraught (extremely upset and anxious) thinking that his son Balthazar was killed by enemies in the battle. He complains that the Goddess of fortune is blind, deaf and inconstant like the wind.

Alexandro – a faithful servant expresses his hope that Balthazar might have only been imprisoned and not killed by the Spanish.

Villuppo - A villainous attendant tells the viceroy that Alexandro shot down Balthazar under th pretext of shooting down the Spanish General. The viceroy orders that if Balthazar is found out to be dead thenAlexandro will be sentenced to death. Before the scene closes Villuppo expresses satisfaction over the success of his scheme to ruin his enemy Alexandro.

Bel – imperia brings Horatio to a secluded place and asks him to narrate the circumstances Andrea met with his tragic death.

Nemesis – The goddess of retribution (severe punishment for something that has done) grew jealous of Andrea's valour. Nemesis brought a group of fresh halberdiers who stabbed Andrea's horse to death and pulled him down. Balthazar took advantage of Andrea's helplessness and finished him off.

Bel- says he ought to have slain him then and there to this Horatio replied how he got hold of Andrea's carcass and properly performed all the funeral rites. He shows Andrea's scarf which he had secured after Andrea's death. Bel said that it was she who had presented to him in her last meeting. She allows to keep it for horatio in memory not only of his dear friend Andrea but also of Bel.

Horatio termed it as second love. Bel use Horatio as a tool to avenge the death of Andrea.

Now Lorenzo and Balthazar came. Balthazar who is already in love with Belimperia. Bel says his heart is with hers and that he will die if she returns his heart to him. Bel wonders how a heartless man, that is a man without a breathing organ manages to live. He praises her as "perfection", "beauty's bower"

**Now Horatio picks up the glove****Bel asks him to keep it himself.**

Bal's jealousy is roused. Lorenzo consoles Balthazar and to bring round his sister through persistent efforts. Lorenzo guesses that Bel – is in love with some other knight. At once Lorenzo calls Bel's confidant Pedringano who acted as go between in the past promoting her love for Andrea. At first Lorenzo promises to offer gold and land. Ped refuses to tell the truth. Then Lorenzo threatened with death. On hearing Bel's secret love with Horatio, he assures Balthazar that Bel can be won by 'removing' Horatio

Horatio and Bel meet in Hieronimo's bower after nightfall. Hor calls her a star fairer than Venus Bel reciprocates by comparing him to the God of war – Mars. They started to love. Now Pedringano appears disguised bringing with him Lorenzo and Balthazar and some murders. They catch hold of Horatio and hang him on a tree and stab him to death without minding Bel's alarm. Hieronimo stumbles on his son's dead body and vows to avenge his death. He gets a letter from Bel and Pedringano about the murders (Lorenzo and Balthazar) of his son.

He is much upset. Bel reprimands (not approve) Hieronimo for his inaction and threatens to take action herself.

Now Balthazar invites Hieronimo to come ready for the entertainment to be presented on the first night of the royal marriage. Hieronimo suggested to stage a tragedy of Soliman and Perseda (played by balthazar) Perseda- charmug lady married to (played by Bel imperia) a knight of Rhodes Soliman loved Perseda, wanted to possess her. He sought his bashaw's (played by Hieronimo) help. But he said she would be free to marry if her husband Erasto (played by Lorenzo) was killed. The bashaw killed the knight of Rhodes and finally Lanyed himself. As for Perseda, she thought that soliman was responsible for all this tragedyslew him and then slew herself in order to escexpe from bashaw's tyranny.

Hieronimo assigns the role and ask the participants to talk in different languages. He says the resultant confusion would add to the delight of the audience.

Arrangements were made for the play within the play by Hieronimo. He asks Castilo to lock the gallery after all the visitors



take their seats and throw down the key to him. Hieronimo advises himself not to let slip this glorious opportunity for revenge.

Hieronimo explains to the audience that these are all real murders. He shows his son's dead body and tells them that he devised this gory (lot of blood violence) tragedy to avenge his son's death. when forced to give further information he bites off his tongue. When forced to write out his confession, he asks for a knife to sharpen his pen. when a knife is given to him he stabs Lorenzo's father Cyprian (brother of a king of Spain) with it and stabs himself to death.

King of Spain carries his son's dead body

Portuguese viceroys possess Balthazar's dead body.

Andrea is happy about the outcome. He hopes to get Prosperine's permission to take the souls of Hieronimo, Horatio Bel imperia and Isabella (mother of Horatio) to the Elysian fields. As for the villains Revenge plans endless tortures for them in hell. Thus the justice is established.

➤ Play written in middle style rhetoric.



Hieronimo – central figure of the play a virtual hero

wife Isabella night marshal of Spain

(Son) Horatio – was murdered by Lorenzo

(son of a duke of Castile) (quite Elizabethan villain) he wanted his sister to marry Don Balthazar – son of the king of Portugal.

### **Thomas Lodge 1558 – 1625**

- Educated at Oxford
- Wrote plays novels and poems
- His novel 'Rosalind' was the source of Shakespeare's 'As you like it'
- He is only a minor figure

### **Robert Greene 1560 – 1592**

- Educated at Cambridge and Oxford many of the women characters created by him remind us of Shakespeare's women.

### **Christopher Marlowe**

- from other university with different .
- Man of fiery imagination.
- Shakespeare was first profoundly influenced by him
- Introduced blank verse.

Shakespeare's 'Venus and Adonis' is inspired by Marlowe's 'Hero and Leander' "His Tamburlaine the great", DR. Faustus', 'The Jew of Malta' and "Edward II' gave him the place of pre-eminence among other pre-Shakespearean playwrights.

- Prime creative force in English Literature.
- Provided big heroic subjects that appealed to imagination.

**Example:-**

Tamburlaine – a world conqueror (first play)

Faustus – in pursuit of universal knowledge

Barnabas – fabulous dreams of wealth

Edward II – Nobility

- He gave life and reality in his work.
- He is greater than his contemporaries

Difference between Shakespeare and Marlowe

Shakespeare condemns overreaching ambition in Richard III and

Macbeth

Marlowe evokes sympathy and admiration in Tamburlaine and

Faustus

## Ben Jonson : The Alchemist

### The Alchemist (Satirical comedy)

- form of chemistry studied in middle ages believed trying to discover how to change ordinary metal into gold. Ben Jonson (other name Benjamin) – 1573 – 1637

He said "Shakespeare was not of an age but for all time."

First play – Everyman in his humour (1598)

Every man out of his humour (1599) (less popular comedy)

Greatest classical comedies

#### volpone 1606

Epicene or the silent woman 1609

The Alchemist 1610

Tragedy

1<sup>st</sup> Sejanus 1603 (blood, black bile, yellow bile phlegm

2<sup>nd</sup> castiline 1611 earth, water, fire and air)

#### Four humours

Four important humours in the theory of humours of Jonson. 1.

Choler, 2. melancholy, 3. phlegm, 4. blood **Jonson** has based this theory on the old physiology. These four humour correspond

with 1. moisture, 2. dryness, 3. heat, 4. Cold. The emergence of humour takes place due to some kind of personality imbalance.

In alchemist Ben Jonson makes an elaborate study of human gullibility. Alchemist – supreme masterpiece of in comedy. performed in 1610 and published in quarto in 1612. Plot of the play Jonson is indebted to Plautus. The opening dialogue of the alchemist seems to recall a scene in “Plautus” Mostellaria

### **Characters**

Face and subtle – partners in a plan to cheat people

Dol common – another partner tries to control them (male servant a large home) society lady entice mammon.

Face is a butler disguised as a captain

### **Subtitle**

- Supposed to be an alchemist. One who transforms base metal into gold.
  - All actions takes place in the house of Lovewit
- character Epicure Mammon – a symbol of the human lust for wealth.

Surly – stands as a symbol of rationalization in the age of greed – ridden London

- Subtle and Face form the hub of the activity in the play. Face the servant of the house disguises as a captain subtle (the chemist) the assumes the role of Dr. Subtle. Their roles are intermingled and both of them work individually for their mutual gain.

Dol common – a society lady to entice Epicure Mammon

Cap. Face brings in various client to Dr. Subtle who robs item of their money. Face and Dolcommon also do it. The skill of Face his in trapping the clients to be (to take a lot of money from by charging them too much) fleeced by them. He is a cunning chap who understands the psychology of men. He promises what they want. Except surly all of them are fleeced by him.

Subtle – Greedy, sensual and totally Unscrupulous – endowed with (extremely bad) diabolical intelligence. He knows the psychology of people and can size of up the desires of the clients. He is full of perverse logic easily convinces the clients. He



explains the making of the philosopher's stone with scientific precision..

Captain face plays an active role. His establishment (Lovewit's house) is like a spider's web in which the stage in a flies stumble to be fleeced to their last penny. Dapper is one such client subrleworks without any compunction of conscience. He gets looked by surly alone. Though he is a man of rugged culture he simulates the dignified note of a doctor successfully. face is a fit accomplice to subtle. He moves in and out of the play persuading various clients. He is adventurous enough to let out his master's house for nefarious activities. He is shrewd observer of men and women. Ben Jonson presented both subtle and face as representative character of the cheats of the period. In the days of Jonson do swindlers practiced alchemy to fool the gullible. Subtle fools Mammon and tribulation wholesome promising them philosopher's stone is a typical product of the age of which hankers after wealth by any method. London was the nest for swindlers like Subtle and Face. The fortune's lines of dame plaint are reed by subtle. Dapper is cheated by the promises to show

him the fairy queen. Jonson criticizes the Puritanism of his day through the characters of Ananias and tribulation wholesome. Their hypocrisy is exposed by the author. surly is the only character who can see through the tricks and escape the evil. There was ambition, greed, lust and acquisitiveness in Jonson's period. The Renaissance toned up the living of the people and they acquired expensive tastes. They started hankering after more and more wealth. The superstitious people believed in the philosopher's stone and elixir. Alchemy became an accepted method for amassing wealth in the age of Jonson. Both Elizabeth and King James believed in the potential of alchemy. Thus it came to be a fit subject for Jonson. Observance of classical unities: Aristotle believes that the action must complete its course in "The single revolution of the sun"

B.J observed, Unity of time, Unity of place & Unity of action in alchemist

The entire drama takes place more than a fortnight. The entire action takes place in the house of Lovewit. The action found in the alchemist is 'one and entire' – Swindling motives. broken at the end by the appearance of the owner of the house.

### **SHORTEST VERSION –UNIT-1-END**

# TN PG TRB ENGLISH

## UNIT-1-

### (MCQA TEST STUDY MATERIAL)

#### Slip Test MCQ Test-1

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

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 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 -----

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

28. 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) broadside 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 Aeneid 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 Agonist

47. ordered his sonnets in a sequence under the S. title "Astrophel and Stella".

a) Spenser b) Surrey c) Chaucer d) Philip Sidney

48. Spenser 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

**Slip Test MCQ Test-2-****Topic- 1) Prologue to the Canterbury Tales 2) Faerie Queene - Book-I**

1. "If Chaucer is the Father of English Poetry, he is the Grandfather of the English Novel." Who makes this remark?

- (a) Walter Pater (b) Ruskin  
(c) G.K. Chesterton (d) Coleridge

2. In which month did Chaucer's Pilgrims go on their pilgrimage?

- (a) January (b) February (c) March (d) April

3. How many pilgrims in the Prologue to the Canterbury Tales represent the knighthood class?

- (a) One (b) Two (c) Three (d) Four

4. The Faerie Queene is based on—

- (a) Utopia (b) Tottel's Miscellany  
(c) Morte d' Arthur (d) Orlando Furioso

5. What is the name of the Inn where the pilgrims assemble for the night?

- (a) Southwark Inn (b) Harry Bailly

(c) Tabard Inn (d) St. Becket Inn

6. One of the Tales in Chaucer's Canterbury Tales is in prose. Which of the following?

(a) The Pardoner's Tale (b) The Parson's Tale

(c) The Monk's Tale (d) The Knight's Tale

7. One of the portraits in the Prologue is that of the Wife of Bath. What is Bath?

(a) The Christian name of the lady

(b) The surname of the lady

(c) The name of her husband

(d) The name of the town to which she belonged

8. In which of Spenser's poems does the following line occur:

"O helpe thou my weake wit, and sharpen my dull tong."

(a) Shepherd's Calendar (b) Epithalamion

(c) Lament for Daphnaida (d) Invocation To the Faerie Queene

9. One of the following works is not a work of Chaucer. Which one?

(a) The House of Women (b) The Owl and the Nightingale

(c) The Legend of Good Women (d) Romaunt of the Rose

10. Which of the following is Chaucer's Prose work?

- (a) *Troilus and Cryseyde*    (b) *The Legend of Good Women*    (c) *Treatise on the Astrolabe*    (d) *The House of Fame*

11. Chaucer was not indebted for his sources to one of the following, Identify him:

- (a) Homer    (b) Virgil    (c) Dante    (d) Ovid

12. Prince Arthur in the *Faerie Queene* symbolizes :

- (a) Truth    (b) Magnificence    (c) Knighthood    (d) Mercy

13. ".....Her angel face, As the great eye of heaven shyned bright And made a sunshine in the shadie place Did never mortal eye behold such heavenly grace." Whose beauty is described in these lines ?

- (a) Una's    (b) Gloriana's    (c) Duessa's    (d) Abessa's

14. Who calls Spenser the Poets' Poet ?

- (a) Matthew Arnold    (b) Sidney  
(c) Hazlitt    (d) Charles Lamb

15. In which work did Spenser use the Spenserian stanza ?

- (a) *Faerie Queene*    (b) *Amoretti*

(c) *The Shepherd's Calendar*

(d) *Epithalamion*

16. How many Cantos are there in Book I of the *Faerie Queene* ?

(a) Six (b) Ten (c) Four (d) Twelve

17. A critic says that the *Faerie Queene* is "downright flattery-gross, shameless, lying flattery" of Queen Elizabeth ? Who is this critic ?

(a) I.A. Richards (b) Dean Church

(c) F.R. Leavis (d) Walter Pater

18. The *Faerie Queene* is basically a moral allegory. From whom did Spenser derive this concept of moral allegory ?

(a) Plato (b) Aristotle (c) Homer (d) Virgil

19. How many ethical Virtues have been highlighted by Spenser in the *Faerie Queene* ?

(a) Eight (b) Ten (c) Twelve (d) Four

20. How many ecclesiastical characters are portrayed in the Prologue?

(a) Five (b) Six (c) Seven (d) Eight

21. How many women characters figure in the Prologue to the *Canterbury Tales*?

(a) One (b) Two (c) Three (d) Four



22. Spenser wrote "Amoretti, a sonnet sequence a collection of about sonnets.

a) 58 b) 68 c) 78 d) 88

23. To whom did Spenser write a complimentary letter explaining the plan and purpose of his Faerie Queene?

(a) To Queen Elizabeth

(b) To Sir Walter Raleigh

(c) To Lord Leicester

(d) To Lord Ormond

24. Who is the hero of Spenser's Faerie Queene?

(a) Morpheus

(b) Phoebus

(c) King Arthur

(d) Archimago

25. The Faerie Queene is an allegory. In this Queen Elizabeth is allegorized through the character of :

(a) Duessa

(b) Gloriana

(c) Una

(d) Charissa

## Slip Test MCQ Test-3

**Topics- Prothalamion and Epithalamion, Selections in Peacock's English verse Vol-I Ballads : Peacock - Vol-II**

1. The Old and Young courtier is a-----

(a) ode (b) ballad (c) elegy (d) sonnet

2. Match the following

List-1-poem

List-2-poets

(i) Forget Not yet the tried intent -

1. Earl of Surrey

(ii) And Wilt Thou Leave Me Thus?

- 2. Ballad

(iii) The Means to attain Happy Life

- 3. Thomas Wyatt

(iv) A Praise of His Love

- 4. Earl of Surrey

(v) The Abbot of Canterbury

- 5. Thomas Wyatt

(a) 12345 (b) 35412 (c) 13245 (d) 54123

3. The poet to forget his domestic problems walks along the banks of--

(a) River Thames

(b) Golden hair

(c) Lake Thames

(d) Fame

4. As the birds flew above the swans looked Cynthia means shining above the stars.

- (a) River Thames (b) Golden hair (c) Lake Thames (d) Moon

5. .... lived in the Mighty castle. His attack on Spain made him to fame.

(a) River Thames.

(b) Golden hair.

(c) Lake Thames

(d) The Earl of Essex

6. Earl of Essex looked fresh with his lovely -----.

(a) River Thames.

(b) Golden hair.

(c) Lake Thames

(d) fame

7. In which poem of Spenser is 'Sweet Thames' described

(a) Epithalamion

(b) Faery Queene

(c) Prothalamion

(d) None of these

8. Which poem of Spenser was praised by Coleridge for its "Swan-Like Movement"?

- (a) *Ephithalamion* (b) *Prothalamion*  
(c) *Amoretti* (d) *Astrophel*

9. Edmund Spenser is considered the best poet of Elizabethan age. Identify his period.

- (a) 1551-1560 (b) 1552-1599 (c) 1557-1590 (d) 1552-1596

10. When did Spenser's *Shepherd's Calendar* appear?

- (a) 1579 (b) 1580 (c) 1570 (d) 1596

11. Which work records Spenser's experiences of his first visit to England in 1589-90 when he was introduced by Sir Walter Raleigh to the Queen?

- (a) *Astrophel*  
(b) *Colin Clout's Come Home Again*  
(c) *Prothalamion*  
(d) *Amoretti*

12. When Sidney died, Spenser wrote an elegy on his death. Which of the following?

- (a) *Amoretti* (b) *Astrophel*  
(c) *Epithalamion* (d) *Shepherd's Calendar*

13. Spenser's *Epithalamion* is:

(a) an elegy (b) a sonnet (c) a narrative poem (d) a wedding hymn

14. Maturity Who wrote : "*Epithalamion*"?

(a) Chaucer (b) Milton (c) Spenser (d) Lovelace

15. What is the correct chronological sequence in the following

(a) *Alastor*--*Lycidas*--*Epithalamion*--*Lucy Gray*

(b) *Epithalamion*--*Alastor*--*Lucy Gray*-- *Lycidas*

(c) *Lucy Gray*--*Epithalamion*--*Lycidas*—*Alastor*

(d) *Epithalamion*--*Lycidas*--*Lucy Gray*-- *Alastor*

16. Spenser wooed Elizabeth Boyle (whom he later married) in his

(a) *Faerie Queene* (b) *Amoretti*

(c) *Epithalamion* (d) None of These

17. In which of Spenser's poems does the following line occur:

"O helpe thou my weake wit, and sharpen my dull tong."

(a) *Shepherd's Calendar* (b) *Epithalamion*

(c) *Lament for Daphnaida* (d) *Invocation To the Faerie Queene*



18. Given below are the title of some famous ballads. Mark the one which is called "a little epic". It describes the gallant fight between two lords, Percy of Northumberland and Douglas of Scotland.

- (a) Chevy Chase (b) Sir Patrick Spens  
(c) Robin Hood and the Curtal Friar (d) Lochinvar

19. Who introduced the sonnet form to England?

- (a) Petrarch (b) Wyatt (c) Spenser (d) Shakespeare

20. Who is known for *The Schoolmaster*, which contains his advice to teachers on the teaching of Latin?

- (a) Roger Ascham (b) Thomas Wyatt  
(c) Martin Luther (d) John Wycliffe

21. Besides the sonnet form, what else was introduced by Wyatt to England?

- (a) The Italian ferzarima (b) The ottavarima  
(c) The elegy (d) Both (a) and (b)

22. Who made the first use of the unrhymed ten-syllabled line in English poetry through his translations of Virgil?

- (a) Thomas Wyatt (b) Thomas Sackville

(c) The Earl of Surey (d) None of the above

23. The Old and Young courtier is a-----

a) ode b) ballad c) elegy d) sonnet

24. Prothalamion----- by Edmund Spenser.

(a) Thalamion (b) wedding. (c) spousal verse (d) the birds flew

25. Marriage of twin sisters; Lady Catherine Somerset -----

(a) with Cynthia (b) with Spenser

(c) with William Peter (d) with Peter.

#### **Slip Test MCQ Test-4**

**Topics- Of Truth, Of Adversity, Of Studies, Of Revenge, Of Ambition, Of Friendship & Apologie For Poetrie**

1. How many essays were published in Bacon's Essays ?

a) 10 b) 58 c) 38 d) 106

2. "We are commanded to forgive our enemies; but never to forgive our friends." From which essay is this sentence taken?

a) Of Faction (b) Of Revenge

c) Of Friendship (d) Of Envy

3. *Of Studies* was the part of a collection of \_\_\_\_\_.

a) 12 Essays b) 5 Essays c) 20 Essays d) 12 Essays

4. "Whosoever is delighted in solitude is either a wild beast or a god" From which essay is this line quoted?

a) *Of Friendship* b) *Of Youth and Age*

c) *Of Followers and Friends* d) *Of Nature of Man*

5. Love is Directly proportional to both prosperity and \_\_\_\_\_.

a) Adversity b) Productivity c) Magical d) Arrogant

6. As Jasper Forde put it, "Ill-fitting grammar are like ill-fitting shoes. Play this game to review Poetry.

a) Philip Sidney b) John Dryden c) Alexander Pope d) Dr Johnson

7. 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

8. Poetry is an art of \_\_\_\_\_

a) Imitation b) Narration c) Information d) Reformation

9. Gosson offers what is in essence a \_\_\_\_\_ attack on imaginative literature

a)Puritan b)English reformation c)England d)Pilgrim

10.Sidney,as a traditionalist, hwoever, gives attention to ----- in contrsdistinction to poetry.

a)Satire b)Tragedy c)Comedy d)Drama

11. Of studies was revised for the edition in \_\_\_\_\_.

a) 1612 b) 1613 c)1615 d) 16

12. why is the study writing is used \_\_\_\_\_

a)To obtain knowledge b) to accuracy

c) both a and b d) none of the above

13. How did bacon die \_\_\_\_\_

a) Tuberculosis b) fever c) Pneumonia d) Cancer

14. Poetry, apart from its ability to delight, has an affinity with \_\_\_\_\_

a)Memory b)Patient

c)Cognitive Psychology d)Neuro Psychology

15. Francis bacon is known as father of \_\_\_\_\_.

a) novel b) essays c) letter d) drama

16. A person who is delighted in solitude is either a beast or \_\_\_\_\_.

a) Man b) Woman c) ghost d) God.

17. ".....a mixture of falsehood is like alloy in coins of gold and silver, which may make the metal work the better, but it embaseth it." In which essay of Bacon do these lines occur?

(a) Of Great Place (b) Of Truth

(c) Of Honour and Reputation (d) Of Followers and Friends

18. The second fruit of friendship is \_\_\_\_\_.

a) health b) happiness c) grieve d) enmity

19. Kings and Monarchs selected their friends according to their \_\_\_\_\_

a) status b) need c) caste d) religion

20. Person who has no friends will not know to whom they should share their \_\_\_\_\_.

a) happiness b) secrets c) sorrow d) joy

21. Love is the child of \_\_\_\_\_.

a) Father b) Folly c) Man d) God

22. A man Becomes \_\_\_\_\_ If he loves a Large number of People.



a) Thin b) thick c) Lose d) kindhearted

23. Revenge is a kind of \_\_\_\_\_ justices.

a) wild d) few c) Some d) Different

24. "Reading maketh a full man; conference a ready man; and written an exact man."

From which essay is this line quoted?

a) Of Discourse b) Of Counsel c) Of Wisdom for a Man d) Of Studies

25. What is the disadvantage of the much time study \_\_\_\_\_

a) It provides only bookish Knowledge b) It waste too much time  
c) It makes a man theoretical and Unrealistic d) All the above mentioned

### **Slip Test MCQ Test-5**

#### **Topics- The Book of Job , Dr. Faustus**

1. Marlowe is a great predecessor of -----

a) Shoe maker b) John paul  
c) Liza d) Shakespeare

2. Marlowe was the son of -----

a) Shakespeare b) Shoe maker  
c) John paul d) Liza

3. Marlowe is a member of -----

a) Lard Admirals Company of players

b) God carry out his perfect

c) An individual deserve his sufferings

d) Safe to argue that all human

4. What is the status of Faustus's parents?

a) Poor b) Royalty c) Rich d) Homeless

5. Where does Faustus go to study?

a) London b) Rome

c) Wittenberg d) Rhodes

6. What does Faustus study?

a) Divinity b) Law

c) Medicine d) Philosophy

7. How does Faustus do in his studies?

a) Mediocre b) Financially well

c) He quits d) Very poorly

8. What does Faustus's thoughts soon turn away from?

a) Magic b) His family

c) Theology d) Philosophy

9. What general topic does Faustus begin to study while neglecting his former studies, according to the Chorus in the Prologue?

- a) Philosophy b) Medicine c) Magic d) Law

10. What specific topic does Faustus begin to study, according to the Chorus in the Prologue?

- a) Pediatrics b) Socrates c) Necromancy d) Astrology

11. What is necromancy?

- a) The art of summoning demons  
b) Speaking to the devil  
c) The magical art of raising the dead  
d) A relationship with God

12 "I know that the redeemer liveth and that he shall stand at the later day upon the earth"- Whose statement is this?

- a) Zophar b) Bildad c) Zophar d) Job

13. Who is the Redeemer?

- a) The Almighty b) A severe disease  
c) Stay at home d) Rest until you feel

b) *False*

d) Trust someone and give them enough

18. What is the reaction of the Job to his suffering?

- a) Seeking proper worship                      b) He accepts and praises the God  
c) A time of sharing praises                      d) Used to express happiness

19. What is the number of sheep?

- a) 3000    b) 5000    c) 7000    d) 9000

20. How many camels are with Job?

- a) 1000    b) 5500    c) 4000    d) 3000

21. Where does Faustus grow up?

- (a) Wittenberg, Germany                      (b) Rome, Italy  
(c) Rhodes, Germany                      (d) London, England

22. Who speaks in the Prologue?

- a) Good and Bad Angels    b) Lucifer    c) The chorus    d) Faustus

23. Who is the main character in the play?

- a) Mephastophilis                      b) Dr. John Faustus    c) Lucifer    d) God

24. The form of "The Book of Job" is -----

- a) Poetic Drama                      b) Colloquial  
c) Element                      d) Symbolic



25. Job has ----- pairs of oxen

- a) 200                      b) 700                      c) 500                      d) 900

**Slip Test MCQ Test-6**

**Topics- The Spanish Tragedy , The Alchemist**

1. Triumph, my Britain, thou hast one to show To whom all scenes of Europe homage owe. He was not of an age, but for all time". Who wrote above lines for Shakespeare:

- a) Jonson b) Bacon c) Wordsworth d) none of above

2. In literature, some of Shakespeare's most powerful plays were written in that period (for example The Tempest, King Lear, and Macbeth), as well as powerful works by John Webster and\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) William Shakespeare      b) Ben Jonson  
c) Ben Jonson folios          d) English Renaissance theatre

3. Jonson was also an important innovator in the specialized literary sub-genre of the \_\_\_\_\_, which went through an intense development in the Jacobean era.

- a) William Shakespeare      b) Ben Jonson  
c) Masque                      d) A Midsummer Night's Dream

4. John Donne is, in some sense, the originator of metaphysical poetry. But who is most closely associated with the "founding" of neoclassical poetry?

- a) William Wordsworth      b) Alexander Pope

c)Ben Jonson

d)George Herbert

5. His "To Penthurst" is considered to be one of the primary texts of the neoclassical movement.

a)Sir John Denham

b)Ben Jonson

c)Thomas Carew

d)John Dryden

6. Who began the tradition of revenge play ?

a)George peele

b)Samuel daniel

c)Phineas fletcher

d)Thomas kyd

7. Who is Epicure Mommon?

a)Carter

b)Burwell

c)A Knight

d)Guelders

8. Thomas kyd (1558-95) achieved great popularity with which of his first work?

a)The Rare Triumphs of love and fortune

b)Cornelia

c)The Spanish Tragedy

d)Jeronimo

9. Thomas Kyd's The Spanish Tragedy shows conspicuous influence of

a) Seneca

(b) Ariosto

c) Homer

(d) Virgil

10. Who is Druggier?

a)Man walking

b)A tobacco man

c)Dog outside

d)Harmful to health

11. Who is the friend of Mommon?

a) Still

b) Surley

c) Seriously

d) Pavement

12. For what Druggier approached Subtle?

- a) The Philosopher's stone
- b) Sought goal in alchemy
- c) To know the ways of building the new shop
- d) The gold and silver

13. Surley is a -----

- a) Game
- b) Gambler
- c) Games
- d) Gamester

14. Who is elated to possess the philosopher's stone?

- a) Mammon
- b) Carp
- c) Mommon
- d) Wealth

15. Surley comments that the house is a -----

- a) A bawd's House
- b) Home of prostitution
- c) Not having any of it
- d) Best effort to teach her

16. Dol Common is introduced to Mommon as -----

- a) A courtesy title

b) A lord's sister

c) Certain officials

d) Close relatives

17. Who advises Perseda to murder her husband?

a) Moses

b) Parsha

c) Jewish

d) Torah

18. Who has actually murdered Erasto?

a) Moses

b) Parsha

c) Jewish

d) Torah

19. In anger Perseda kills -----

a) Refer

b) People

c) Place

d) Soliman

20. At the end who has cut his tongue?

a) Principal

b) Hieronimo

c) Horatio

d) Spanish

21. The Spanish Tragedy was acted by -----

a) She stabbed herself

b) Her son's death

c) Solimn & Perseda

d) Lord Strange's Men

22. The Spanish Tragedy was registered in

a) Her son's death

b) Solimn & Perseda

c) Stationer's Register

d) Lord Strange's Men

23. Who is the hero of the Tragedy?

a) Principal    b) Hieronimo

c) Horatio    d) Spanish

24. What is the name of an old man?

a) Citizens

b) Hieronimo

c) Petition

d) Don Bazulto

25. The play of "Spanish Tragedy" starts with -----

a) Soliloquy of a Ghost

b) Her son's death

c) Stationer's Register

d) Lord Strange's Men

## PG TRB REVISION TEST

1. How the word 'April' is spelled by Chaucer in Prologue to Canterbury Tales  
a) April b) Aprile c) Aprille d) Aprill
2. Where does the action begin at tavern outside of London, ....?  
a) Manchester b) York c) circa d) Portsmouth
3. Who will judge the best tale narrated by pilgrims?  
a) Chaucer b) Host c) Pilgrim d) None of these
4. How many tales are planned by Chaucer?  
a) 24 b) 48 c) 60 d) 120
5. Who complains Chaucer's rhythm in tell-tale and asks him to narrate in prose?  
a) Monk b) Melibe c) Host d) Friar
6. Who proposes tell-telling game? a) Host b) Monk c) Pastor d) Friar
7. Who looks like Robin Hood in a dressed in green and decked out with bows and arrows?  
a) Squire b) Yeoman c) Prioress d) Monk
8. Who sings through nose, speaking incorrect French, never spills a drop in eating?



a) Prioress b) Monk c) Friar d) Yeoman

9. Which character is described as 'manly man' by Chaucer?, and his past time is hunting.

a) Friar b) Yeoman c) Monk d) Merchant

10. What is "th'encres of his wynnyng" in Canterbury Tales?

a. Interest in Women b. Interest in Land c. Interest in money d. Interest in gold

11. Whose motivation is th'encres of his wynnyng?

a. Friar b. Yeoman c) Monk d) Merchant

12. Which character spends most on books rather than food or clothes?

a. Merchant b. Clerk c. Serjent of law d. Franklin

13. Which character is the most financial success in profession and purchasour or land-buyer?

a. Merchant b. clerk c. Serjent of Law d. Franklin

14. Who is known as "Saint Julian" and firm believer of the philosophy of Epicurus?

a. Franklin b. Merchant c. Tradesman d. Cook

15. One of the tradesmen is not mentioned by Chaucer, who's that?

a. Carpenter b. Hair-dresser c. Weaver d. Cloth-dyer

16. Whose character is described as “With broad hips, a big butt, and a hat as big as a boat”?

a. Shipman b. Physician c. Wife of Bath d. Parson

17. Whom does Chaucer tell as “gold in phisik is a cordial”? a. Plowman b. Physician c.

Wife of Bath d. Shipman

18. How does not Host make fun of Chaucer in CT?

a. little doll b. being fat c. talkative d. staring at ground all the time

19. In what genre the story is asked by Host to Parson in CT?

a. Verse b. fable c. rhythm d. Prose

20. Which of the four powers of elderly is not mentioned by Reeve in CT?

a. Boasting b. love c. anger lying FAERIE QUEEN BOOK – I

21. How many cantos are in Faerie Queen Book – I?

a. 6 b. 12 c. 18 d. 24

22. The hero Red Cross Knight gets its name because of

a. Red-cross emblazoned on his dagger

b. Red-cross emblazoned on his dress

c. blood Red-cross emblazoned on his shield

d. blood red-cross emblazoned on his cap

23. The Red cross knight has been given task by

a. Una b. Duessa c. Gloriana Archimango

24. What is the real name of Red Cross

a. William b. George c. Andrew d. Hebrew

25. What is the real identity of the hermit?

a. Archimango b. Sansfoy c. Fradubio d. Spenser

26. What does Spenser mean in this line “ Her vomit full of books and papers”?

a. Protestant propaganda b. Roman Catholic propaganda

c. Red cross fury on beast d. Beast fury on Red Cross

27. How many spirits Archimango conjures up to disturb Red cross?

a. one b. two c. three d. four

28. Morpheus is the god of .....

a. Sun b. love c. sleep d. moon

29. Fidessa is the daughter of the emperor of the ..... a. East b. West c. North d. South

30. The tree once it was man named .....

- a. Archimango b. Sansfoy c. Fradubio d. Duessa

31. Spenser does not borrow from .....

- a. Don Quixote b. Illiad c. Odyssey d. Bible

32. The lion, a protector and companion to Una, is killed by whom?

- a. Archimango b. Sansfoy c. Sansloy d. Church robber

33. Red cross and Duessa reached the House of .... where Lucifera was the queen.

- a. Fury b. Pride c. Love d. Help

34. Lucifera calling off her couch which is pulled by six beasts in which six .... are taking ride.

- a. Saints b. counselors c. soldiers d. lovers

35. Redcross is about to kill Sansloy but he disappears in a. black cave

- b. black forest c. black dress d. black cloud

36. Who throws Red cross Knight in the dungeon of castle?

- a. Orgoglio b. Dwarf c. Sansloy d. Archimango

37. King Arthur's shield is made up of pure.....

a. Gold b. Pearls c. Platinum d. Diamond

38. Who is the Faerie queen?

a. Una b. Gloriana c. Duessa d. Elizabeth

39. Caelia has three daughters. One of the characters below is not among them.

a. Fidelia b. Sperenza c. Charissa d. Harizma

40. How was Trevisian's friend Terwin killed?

a. Killed by Despair b. Killed by Trevisian

c. Killed by Arthur d. killing himself

41. Where does Red cross first manage to leave a wound?

a. one of its claws b. one of its nails c. one of its wings d. long tail of spikes

42. Red cross rams his sword into dragon's .....

a. heart b. throat c. stomach d. eyes Prothalamion – Spenser

43. Nymphs does not use one of these flowers for preparing bouquet.

a. Primroses b. Rose lilies c. white lilies d. violets

44. What is the first mythology used in this poem?

a. swan b. nymphs c. Cynthia d. cupid

45. Venus and Cynthia are goddess of ..... and .....  
a. love and sun b. sun and moon c. love and moon d. sun and moon

46. Thames exactly looked like ....the river of ancient fame.  
a. Peneus b. Vosges c. Apenine d. Emilia

47. The wedding starts at  
a. Southampton b. Leeds c. Manchester d. London

48. The river Lee, with headquarter at  
a. London b. Kent c. Southampton d. Tempe

49. The Earl of Essex walked along the river with his ..... hair.  
a. Silver hair b. golden hair c. black hair d. brown hair

50. The two young men resembled the twin of Jupiter namely,  
a. Castor and pollux b. Trudy and Castor

c. Mawu and Pollux d. Mawu and Trudy

51. Prothalamion was published during the .....period.  
a. Norman dynasty b. House of Plantagenet  
c. Tudor dynasty d. Stuart dynasty Epithalamion



52. Epithalamion was written for his bride, Elizabethan Boyle, on their wedding day in

a. 1593 b. 1594 c. 1595 d. 1596

53. Epithalamion follows the rhyme scheme of

a. ABABCC DEDEFF b. ABAABADEDFFE

c. ABCABC DEFDEF d. ABABCD CD EF EF

54. Each stanza has either 18 or 19 lines except 15th stanza which has only a. 16 lines b.

17 lines c. 15 lines d. 14 lines

55. Spenser compares his love to the mythology of

a. Antony b. Orpheus c. Gladiator d. Apollo

56. Who is goddess of dawn?

a. Cynthia b. Tithonus c. Rosy Morne d. Juno

57. In stanza 15th, the poet laments because

a. he remembers his lady love b. the climate is not jovial

c. Queen Elizabeth arrival may gets late for marriage

d. marriage is fixed in Barnaby's day Bacon's essays

58. What is the full title of Bacon's Essays?

- a. Essays or Counsels, morals and civil b. Essays or Counsels, civil and morals
- c. Essays or morals, counsels and civil d. Essays or morals, civil and counsels

59. In which age Bacon has come under?

- a. Renaissance b. Reformation c. Augustan d. Victorian

60. What is truth? said jesting Pilate, and would not .....an answer.

- a. wait b. stay c. stand d. find

61. Truth is like .....that shows what is visible to naked eye.

- a. gold b. diamond c. pearl d. sunlight

62. Bacon says, "A mixture of a lie doth ever add ....."

- a. pleasure b. unhappy c. pain d. reality

63. "A liar is man who is ..... towards god but is ..... towards men.

- a. brave,odd b. coward, brave c. odd, brave d. brave, coward

64. Which person is not referred by Bacon in Of Truth?

- a. Aristotle b. Lucian c. Pilate d. Montaigne Of Adversity

65. "Virtue is like precious odours, most fragrant when they are ...."

a. broken b. crushed c. pressed d. huddled

66. According to Seneca “that the good things which belong to ..... are to be .....; but the good things that belong to ..... are to be .....”

a. Prosperity, wished and adversity, admired

b. Prosperity, admired and adversity, wished

c. Adversity, wished and prosperity, admired

d. Adversity, admired and prosperity, wished

67. Bacon continues his argument with a Latin saying “Bona rerum secundarum optabilia; adversarum mirabilia”, meaning

a. “Things of defeat are fear, opposing boldness”

b.”Things of victory are wonderful, opposing desired”

c. “Things of defeat are boldness, opposing fear”

d. “Things of victory are desired, opposing wonderful”

68. Bacon refers two mythological figures

a. Hercules and Gladiator b. Prometheus and Gladiator

c. Prometheus and Hercules d. Gladiator and Achilles

69. By prosperity, one might discover the ....., but adversity helps to discover .....

a. Vice , virtue b. virtue ,vice c. immorality ,morality d. morality, immorality

70. As prosperity is the sacred sign of ...while adversity is the sacred sign of .....

a. old testimony, new testimony b. new testimony, old testimony

71. Bacon uses ..... and ..... proverbs.

a. Greek and Latin b. Greek and French

c. Latin and German d. French and German Of Studies

72. “Crafty men ..... studies, simple men ..... them, and wise men .... them” a. contemn,

use, admire b. admire, contemn, use

c. contemn, admire, use d. use, contemn admire

73. Who look down upon books as useless for them?

a. angry men b. loving men c. cunning men d. illiterate men

74. ”Some books are to be ...., others to be ..., and some few to be .....”.

a. tasted, digested, swallowed b. tasted, swallowed, digested

c. swallowed, digested, tasted d. digested, swallowed, tasted

75. “Reading maketh a .... man; conference a ..... man; and writing an ..... man” .

a. full, ready, exact b. full, exact, ready c. ready, full, exact d. exact, full, ready

76. Summaries and extracts of books are tasteless, insipid reading. They are like .....

water which is completely tasteless.

a. distilled water b. carbonate water c. rose water d. rain water.

77. Wandering mind can read ..... a. English literature b. Physics c. Chemistry d.

Mathematics

78. Excess of everything is .....

a. pain b. bad c. pleasure d. disease Of Revenge

79. "Revenge is a kind of ..... justice".

a. wide b. gild c. wild d. wield

80. One who pardoning the wrong has ..... characteristics.

a. Kings' b. Prince's c. counselors' d. saints'

81. Salomon – the son of ....., a Biblical figure. a. Christ b. King c. David d. Christopher

82. Bacon thinks of man as a selfish creature motivated by ..... a. idealism b. egoism c.

fascism d. theism

83. Some perverse men are malignant by nature. Bacon uses simile of... a. shrub b. hedge  
c. fern d. bush
84. The revenge taken by hidden way is like.....  
a. stabbing one's back in the dark b. attacking clandestinely in the dark  
c. arrows shot in the dark d. choking one's throat in the dark
85. One of the revenge deaths is not mentioned by Bacon. who is that?  
a. Julius Ceasar b. Emperor Pertinax  
c. Henry III of France d. Edward II of England Of Ambition
86. Of Ambition was First appeared ....; revised .....  
a. 1612, 1624 b. 1613, 1626 c. 1612, 1625 d. 1613, 1625 87. Unrealized ..... and  
unexpressed ..... are very poisonous and injurious.  
a. ambition, love b. ambition, anger c. love, ambition d. anger, ambition
88. Ambitious man is like a seeled .....  
a. dove b. peacock c. parrot d. sparrow
89. Ambition is like a. choler b. cholar c. chaler d. cholre
90. Ambitious men serves as ..... to kings.



a. hooligans b. soldiers c. servants d. shields Of Friendship

91. An essay was written by Bacon at the special request of his life-long friend, .....

a. Mathew Arnold b. Tony Mathew

c. Toby Mathew d. Arnold Mathew

92. “Whosoever is delighted in solitude is either a wild beast or a god”, said by.

a. Plato b. Aristotle c. Cervantes d. Montaigne

93. Epimenides the Candian-said to have slept for ..... years in a cave.

a. 55 b. 56 c. 57 d. 58

94. Numa the Roman, the second king of Rome. He retired off and on into a .....

a. cave b. forest c. mountains d. hills

95. Empedocles the Sicilian, the philosopher of Sicily who leapt into the crater of the volcano Mount ..... to prove his divinity.

A. Patna b. Adnes c. Everest d. Etna

96. Heraclitus saith well in one of his enigmas, ..... light is ever the best.

a. Dry b. Fade c. Good d. Bright

97. The second fruit of friendship is .....and .....for the understanding.

- a. infirmity, chief                      b. majestic, paramount
- c. prevalent, regal                      d. healthful, sovereign

98. Magna civitas, magna solitudo [A great town is a great solitude] is the adage from

- a. French b. German c. Greek d. Latin

99. Sidney justified his stand by referring

- a. cowmanship of Philip Hugo b. Horsemanship of Philip Hugo
- c. cowmanship of Piatro Pugliano d. Horsemanship of Piatro Pugliano

100. A treatise entitled The School of Abuse written by Stephen Gosson was dedicated to

- a. Sir Philip Sidney b. Edmund Spenser c. Bacon d. None of these

101. Gosson calls poets Pipers and jesters

- a. Pipers, jokers b. jesters, papers c. pipers, jesters d. peppers, justers

102. Romans had called poets .....

- a. Vates b. prophet c. seer d. all of them

103. Greeks called Poets by the word poiein which means

- a. creator b. liar c. truth-sayer d. soothsayer

104. Poetry is superior to Philosophy and History.

a. Mathematics, history b. philosophy, history

c. science, history d. science, philosophy

105. According to Sidney, the end of all knowledge is the teaching of .....

a. vice b. wisdom c. virtue d. all of the above

106. What are lacking in the present generation of poets, according to Sidney?

a. art, imitation & exercise b. art, aesthetic, & grammar

c. aesthetic, nature & imitation d. art, aesthetic & exercise

107. According to Sidney, Gorboduc is a

a. good work b. bad work c. fault work d. weak work

108. The proper aim of comedy is to afford .....

a. giving themes b. express social evils

c. complete laughter d. delightful teaching The Book of Job

109. The Book of Job is “the greatest poem of ancient and modern times”, said by

a. Shakespeare b. Bacon c. Tennyson d. Arnold

110. Prologue in two scenes: first in ....., second in ..... a. earth, heaven b. earth, hell

c. heaven, earth d. hell, earth

111. How many cycles of speech between Job and his three friends?

- a. Two b. Three c. Four d. Five

112. Job's three friends are Eliphaz the ....., Bildad the ..... and Zophar the .....

- a. Shuhite, Temanite, Naamathite b. Naamathite, Shuhite, Temanite  
c. Temanite, Naamathite, Shuhite d. Temanite, Shuhite, Naamathite

113. One of the monologues is not used in The Book of Job.

- a. Poem to wisdom b. opening monologues  
c. closing monologues d. Elihu's speeches

114. God speeches from

- a. lightning b. whirlwind c. forest d. sea

115. What is the theme of book of job address?

- a. how to handle unfaithful friends b. reason for righteous person difficulties c. how to  
lead a married life d. none of the above

116. Who did Job invite to his son's birthday?

- a. Friends b. servants c. Brother and sister d. none of the these

117. What was Satan originally?

a. rival of god b. angel of god c. enemy of god d. none of these

118. Who replied, "Skin for Skin, A man will give anything to save his life?"

a. satan b. god c. Job d. Elihu

119. How did Job's friends react when they heard about his sufferings?

a. start praying b. touch with each other c. neglect him d. none of these

120. Why did Job friends sit quietly?

a. It is the jewish tradition not to speak b. they do not know how to console him c. they are afraid to face Job d. friends could not tolerate

121. How much longer did Job live after his sufferings?

a. 120 b. 130 c. 140 d. 150

122. What does Job ask to God?

a. Wealth b. Health c. patience d. mercy

123. "For we are but of yesterday and know nothing, because our days on earth are but a shadow". who said this?

a. Job b. Bildad c. Elihu d. Zophar

124. What does Job talk about to sinners?

a. Trials and tribulations of the righteous b. People who hates god

c. selfishness of people d. none of these

125. What does the name Job mean?

a. Persecuted and object of scorn b. Humiliated and object of treason c. Despised and

object of silly things d. aggrieved and object of jeering

126. How many times was Job accused by his friends as sinner?

a. 5 b. 10 c. 15 d. 20

127. Who said, "Quit quarreling with God" agree with him and you will have peace?

a. Bildad b. Job c. Shuhide d. Zophar

128. What did Job say about the widows concerning a loan?

a. give exemption b. can maintain same charge

c. some relaxation d. need to repay what they have

129. "Man is a worm in god's sight" – who said this?

a. Bildad b. Job c. Shuhide d. Zophar

130. Whose heart make Job to sing?

a. Widow b. wife c. poor d. children



131. What was the symbol used for exploited poor people?

- a. dog b. cat c. donkey d. horse

132. What did Job do to orphans?

- a. feeding them b. teaching them  
c. caring them as his own children d. consoling them

133. How did God call Job?

- a. My son b. silent sufferer c. god critic d. god lover

134. After the death of Job's children and servants, how does Satan make life even worse for Job?

- a. Give him chronic disease b. takes his energy  
c. takes all his wealth d. All of the above

135. The full title of Dr. Faustus is

- a. The tragical history of the life and death of Dr. Faustus  
b. The historical tragedy of the life and death of Dr. Faustus  
c. The history of the life and death of Dr. Faustus's tragedy  
d. The tragedy of the life and death of Dr. Faustus's history

136. Dr. Faustus is based on the .....story of the title character .... a. German, Johan

Georg Faust b. French, Oliver Gram Faust

C. German, William Georg Faust d. French, Georg Gram Faust

137. The play is in .....and .....in thirteen scenes (1604) or twenty scenes (1616).

a. blank verse, poetic b. poetic, blank verse

c. blank verse, prose d. prose, blank verse

138. Chorus functions as

i) narrator

ii) interact with characters

iii) rather provides an introduction to the play

iv) rather provides a conclusion to the play

a. i), ii), iii) b) ii), iii), iv) c) i), ii), iv) d) i), iii), iv)

139. Chorus describes Faustus as

a. "ease of stock" b. "base of stock" c. "case of stock" d. "face of stock"

140. Faustus earns his doctorate at University of

a. Wittenburg b. Oxford c. Cambridge d. London

141. Faustus story is likened to the story of

- a. Icles b. Hercules c. Icales d. Icarus

142. Faustus' end bring to the reader's mind to the idea of

- a. hubris b. debris c. destiny d. character

143. Faustus ..... Divinity as .....

- a. accepts, useful b. rejects, useless c. hates, loveless d. humiliates, sinful

144. Who proclaims this, "How am I glutted with conceit of this"?

- a. Wagner b. Faustus c. good angel d. bad angel

145. Lucifer is also called

- a. King of devils b. Prince of devils c. messenger of devils d. servant of devils

146. Mephistophilis saying: "Oh, Faustus, leave these frivolous demands, which strikes a terror to my fainting soul" because of Faustus'

- a. inquiring about the nature of black magic  
b. inquiring about the nature of Lucifer  
c. inquiring about the nature of Hell  
d. inquiring about the nature of soul

147. "Perinoequalem motum respect toties"- this Latin phrase is used Mephistophilis for

Faustus questions about

- a. science related questions      b. who made the world
- c. theology related questions      d. man related questions

148. Mephistophilis brings ..... to break the wound open again, and thus Faustus is able to take his oath written in his own blood.

- a. herbs b. oil c. coal d. soil

149. Lucifer, accompanied by ..... to present the seven deadly sins to Faustus.

- a. Beelzebub and bad angel b. Mephistophilis and bad angel
- c. Beelzebub and Mephistophilis d. bad angel and good angel

150. Lucifer then, as ....., brings to Faustus the personification of the seven deadly sins.

- a. duty b. entertainment c. illustration d. pleasure

151. Who is Pluto and Prosperine?

- a. King and queen of underworld      b. Prince and Princess of Underworld
- c. King and queen of Heaven      d. Prince and Princess of Heaven

152. Andrea and Revenge back to the world after passing through the gates of

- a. Horn b. Ivory c. Gold d. Diamond

153. Why does Lorenzo kill Horatio?

- a. Lorenzo wants to get her sister married to Balthazar

b. Lorenzo wants to take revenge for Horatio's false claim of capturing Balthazar c.

Horatio's lower birth

- d. Lorenzo does not like Duke's intimation with Horatio

154. Who is verbal manipulator and machiavellian plotter?

- a. Andrea b. Hieronimo c. Lorenzo d. Balthazar

155. What motivates Balthazar to kill Horatio?

- a. Horatio's lower birth

b. Balthazar wants to make reconciliation with two countries.

c. Balthazar was defeated by Horatio in war

- d. Balthazar's genuine love on Bel-imperia

156. Who cries out first for revenge?

- a. Andrea b. Balthazar c. Lorenzo d. Hieronimo

157. How many murderers killed Horatio?

- a. Two b. three c. four d. five

158. Why was Serbarine killed by Pedringano?

- a. Balthazar suspects Serbarine that latter may inform murder to Viceroy.
- b. Lorenzo suspects Serbarine that latter may inform murder to King.
- c. Balthazar suspects Serbarine that latter may inform murder to Hieronimo.
- d. Lorenzo suspects Serbarine that latter may inform murder to Hieronimo.

159. What did the old man Bazulto request to Hieronimo?

- a. Bazulto requested the monetary help after his son's death
- b. Bazulto wanted to participate in war to take revenge for his son's death
- c. Bazulto requested Hieronimo's help to take revenge for his son's death
- d. Bazulto requested Hieronimo justice for his son's death

160. Viceroy discovered Alexandro is not the culprit but it is Villupo. what did Alexandro ask to Viceroy?

- a. Alexandro begged that he wanted to behead Villupo.
- b. Alexandro begged that he wanted Villupo to exile from Portuguese.



c. Alexandro begged that he wanted to beat Villupo

d. Alexandro begged that Villupo need mercy and freed.

161. Who is Christophil?

a. servant to Bel-imperia appointed by Hieronimo

b. servant to Bel-imperia appointed by Lorenzo in prison

c. servant to Bel-imperia appointed by King in prison

d. servant to Bel-imperia appointed by Balthazar in prison

162. Who discovers the letter on Pedringano's body?

a. Hieronimo b. Hangman c. Loranzo d. Balthazar

163. The Page, a messenger boy who brings ..... to the execution.

a. Lorenzo's letter contained box b. Balthazar's letter contained box

c. Lorenzo's empty box d. Balthaar's empty box The Alchemist – Ben Jonson

164. Who considered it as one of three most perfect plots in literature?

a. Coleridge

b. Shakespeare

c. Kyd

d. Greene

165. Face is compared to highway man .....

a. Richard Ratsey b. William Ratsey c. Robert Ratsey d. Gamaliel Ratsey 166. Captain

refers in Captain Face is

a. sea captain b. captain of the team

c. captain of the house d. nothing

167. Full name of Surly is

a. Sir Patine Surly b. Sir Prigate Surly

c. Sir Felinax Surly d. Sir Pertinax Surly

168. Who delivers the epilogue?

a. Lovewit b. Face c. Dol d. Subtle

169. Lovewit has been away from his home about

a. four weeks b. five weeks c. six weeks d. seven weeks

170. One of the names is not used by Jeremy

a. Face b. Lungs c. Ulen Spiegel d. Stean

171. Tribulation and Ananais are

a. Protestants b. Roman catholics c. Puritans d. Presbyterians

172. Tribulation and Ananais never realize their scheme to counterfeit .....money.

a. Spanish b. Portuguese c. Dutch d. German

173. “Tis his fault. He ever murmurs and objects his pains, and says the weight of all lies upon him.” – who said?

a. Face b. Subtle c. Lovewit d. Epicure Mammon

174. Who calls this truce as “venture tripartite”?

a. Face b. Subtle c. Dol d. Lovewit

175. The Alchemist is not a a. Renaissance Play

b. coney-catching play c. Reformation play d. classical play

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c	a	b	b	b	b	c	a	b	d
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b	a	c	d	c	b	a	d	b	c
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
a	c	b	a	a	c	a	d	d	c
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
b	a	b	b	c	d	b	a	d	c
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
d	d	a	a	b	b	d	d	b	c
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
d	d	a	a	b	c	c	b	c	d

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a	b	a	d	a	d	b	b	c	d
21	22	23	24	25					
c	d	b	c	b					

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b	b	a	d	d	b	c	a	b	a
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
b	b	d	c	d	b	d	a	b	a
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d	c	b	c	c					

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Of Friendship & Apologie For Poetrie

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
d	b	d	a	a	a	d	a	a	d
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
a	b	c	a	b	d	b	b	a	b
21	22	23	24	25					
b	d	a	d	d					

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Dr. Faustus

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
d	b	a	a	c	a	b	c	c	c
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
c	a	a	a	b	b	b	b	c	d
21	22	23	24	25					
c	c	b	a	c					

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
a	b	c	c	b	d	c	c	a	b
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
b	c	d	c	a	b	b	b	d	b
21	22	23	24	25					
d	c	b	d	a					

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b	b	c	b	c	a	c	b	b	d	a	d	b	d	d	c	b	b	b	c	a	d	b	b	a
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
c	b	a	b	b	c	d	b	a	b	c	a	d	a	b	a	d	c	a	a	a	c	c	b	a
76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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