

# TNPG TRB ENGLISH

## UNIT-3-

# STUDY MATERIAL

## WITH MCQ UNIT TEST

### MODERN LITERATURE (1798-1832)

#### **William Wordsworth (1770-1850)**

- |   |                            |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1. <b><u>Preface to the Lyrical Ballads</u></b> | 12. To Milton              |
| 2. The Lyrical Ballads                          | 13. The Leech-Gatherer     |
| 3. <b><u>The prelude(BOOK-1)</u></b>            | 14. Upon Westminster Abbey |
| 4. The excursion                                | 15. The Rainbow            |
| 5. <b><u>Tintern Abbey</u></b>                  | 16. We Are Seven           |
| 6. <b><u>Immortality Ode</u></b>                | 17. To the Cuckoo          |
| 7. Ode on Intimations of immortality            | 18. The Daffodils          |
| 8. Michel                                       | 19. Lucy Gray              |
| 9. The solitary Reaper                          | 20. Simon Lee              |
| 10. Laodamia                                    | 21. Early Spring           |
| 11. Ode to Duty                                 |                            |
| 22. Strange Fits of Passion Have I Known        |                            |
| 23. The World Is Too Much with Us               |                            |

**S.T. Coleridge (1772-1834)**

- |                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Table Talk                      | 7. France: An Od                                       |
| 2. Aids to Reflection              | <b>8. <u>Dejection : An Ode (Ode to Dejection)</u></b> |
| 3. Biographia Literaria            | 9. Frost at Midnight                                   |
| 4. Christabel                      | 10. Destiny of Nations                                 |
| <b>5. <u>Kubla Khan</u></b>        | 11. Youth And Age                                      |
| 6. The Rime of the Ancient mariner | 12. Religious Musings                                  |

**John Keats (1795-1821)**

- |  |                                 |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. Endymion                            | 8. La Belle Dame Sans Merci     |
| <b>2. <u>Ode on a Grecian Urn,</u></b> | 9. Ode to a Nighting            |
| 3. Lamia                               | <b>10. <u>Ode to Autumn</u></b> |
| 4. Hyperion                            | 11. Ode to Psyche               |
| 5. The Eve of St. Agnes                | 12. On Melanchol                |
| 6. isabella                            | 13. Bright star                 |
| 7. The Eve of St. Mark                 |                                 |

**P.B.Shelley (1792-1822)**

- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. On the Necessity of Atheism | 10. Epiisychidion                      |
| 2. The Revolt of Islam         | 11. Alaster                            |
| 3. Prometheus Unbound          | 12. Queen Mab                          |
| 4. The Mask of Anarchy         | <b>13. <u>Adonais</u></b>              |
| 5. Hellas                      | <b>14. <u>Ode to the West Wind</u></b> |
| 6. The Cenci                   | 15. The Cloud                          |
| 7. The Witch of Atlas          | 16. Ode to a Skylark                   |
| 8. The Indian Serenade         | 17. World ! O Life !Time !             |
| 9. Ozymandias of Egypt         | <b>18. <u>A Defence of Poetry</u></b>  |

19. To Night  
20. The Sensitive Plant
21. A Lament

**Charles Lamb (1775-1834)**

**1. Essay of Elia**

**(Christ's Hospital, The South Sea House, Dream children, New Year's Eve)**

2. John Woodvil  
3. Tales from Shakespeare  
4. Specimen of English Dramatic poets
5. The English Comic Writers  
6. Northanger abbey

**William Hazlitt (1778-1830)**

- 1. My First Acquaintance with Poets**
2. Character of Shakespeare plays  
3. The English poets  
4. The Spirit of the Age
5. The round Table: A collection  
6. Table talk of Men and Manners  
7. The English Comic Writer

**John Austen (1775-1871)**

1. Sense and sensibility  
2. Northanger Abbey  
3. Mansfield Park  
4. **Emma**  
5. Persuasion  
6. Pride and Prejudice

**Emily Bronte (1818-1848)**

**Wuthering Heights**

## Poetry-For Detailed Study-Immortality Ode,

### William wordsworth - 1770-1850

- born at cocker mouth, Cumberland
- 2 elder brother 2 younger brother a sister Dorothy. while he was 8 his mother died and the shock of the blow hi father died ater 6 years (When he was 14)
- Studied at Hawkshead and Combridge The French revolution was at its height and he was fascinated by it.
- fell in love with a French womanAnneteVallon who bore him a daughter. The impracticability of marrying her plunged him in pessimisim for a while. In Dorothy's (his sister) constant love and care a new peace and happiness were coming over.
- In 1795 he met Coleridge – who had the most profound influence over him (next to Dorothy of coruse) They together published their famous “Lyrical Bollads” jointly in two editions 1798 and 1800. wordsworth – was the one who actually contributed the vast majority of the Lyrical Ballads. Coleridge's super natural

tale of “The Ancient Mariner” was the major and outstanding contribution. Wordsworth married Mary Hutchinson (a childhood friend) – five children (two died in infancy) Dorothy remained a member of his household.

➤ he was recognized more widely after the publication of Coleridge’s ‘Biographia Literaria’ in 1817. After the death of Southey in 1843 (Wordsworth) he was made poet Laureate somewhat against his will.

### Immortality ode

### Romantic Movement

English romantic movement began in 1798 with the publication of Lyrical Ballads.

➤ not a sudden outburst but the result of long and gradual growth & development

### Poets of the romantic school

Wordsworth, Coleridge, Shelley, Keats etc.

The Elizabethans were the first romantics. Literature is essentially romantic in spirit.

### Decline of Romanticism

➤ Romantic spirit suffered a total decline and eclipse during Augustan age. Augustan Literature (A.L) was mainly intellectual and rational, deficient in emotion and imagination. A.L. dealt exclusively with the artificial life of upperclasses of the city of London form and diction and theme – artificial. No feeling for nature.

### PRE-ROMANTICS

“Return to Nature” played a very prominent part in the revival of romanticism.

➤ wanted to return to the free and invigorating life of the world of leaves and flowers ‘The season’ (170 lines) of Thomson that nature came to her own for the first time and flourished is the poetry of Gray, Collins, Burns, Cowper and Crabbe – (they are called Phe cursors of romantic movement) show a genuine

feeling for nature. Blake was the first to introduce the romantic note of mysticism in English poetry. His poems are “extraordinary compositions, full of unearthly visions, charming simplicity and baffling obscurity

### Medieval Revival

Middle Ages were essentially romantic magic and mystery, love and adventure. They stirred the imagination of the romantics.

### The Lyrical Ballads

History of romanticism was taken with the publication of the Lyrical Ballads in 1798. It was now for the first time Wordsworth and Coleridge emphasized the aims and Objectives of the new poetry. Coleridge pointed out that he would treat of objects and incidents super natural Wordsworth deal with subjects taken from ordinary and commonplace life. Contribution of Wordsworth to English Romantic movement

1. The rejection of the Heroic couplet and introduction of a no. of new metres

- 2.The rejection of (18<sup>th</sup>poetic diction).
- 3.The introduction of simplicity in theme and treatment
- 4.The democratisationof the subject matter of poetry
- 5.The revival of the love of wild and real nature

### Other Romantic poets

Keats, Shelley and Byron belong to the second generation of romantic poets.

- began to compose mainly after 1815
- Poets of 1<sup>st</sup> generation attained respectability and social acceptance in their life time
- Poets of 2<sup>nd</sup> generation remained outcast till the end. Their fame grew only after their death.
- Keats is a unique phenomenon in the history of romanticism .  
He represents a unique balance of classicism and romanticism.  
Unlike his Contemporaries he keeps aloof from the stirring events of the day.



- He was the first to die but even in his youth and within the short period of 4 years he attained such heights that the only poet who merits comparison with him is Shakespeare. French and German Influences The French Revolution (FR) and German Idealistic Philosophy of Kant, Hegel and Nietzsche. The French Revolution and the writings of the makers fired the imagination of English romantics. “The Return to Nature and the democratic spirit were nourished and fostered by the revolution. It is fed and strengthened by poets like Byron and Shelley.
- “The German Idealistic Philosophy reached English romantics largely through Coleridge. As to the philosophy God, the supreme is immanent through the universe. There is essential unity between man, nature and God. This spirit, The divine is only reality. The rest are only appearances, unreal and momentary.

Ode:- Intimations of immortality from Recollections of early childhood. (208 lines)

The inspiration came to flow from his conversations with his sister Dorothy

➤ Poems were all evocations from his recollections of their childhood when their parents were alive and dead.

### The Title

Ode became stylized during the Latin period. The long title may seem a bit confusing. Once the subject matter is understood, title is an exact one. 'Intimations' means Occasional glimpses through spiritual perception. "of immortality" means of the spiritual world or sphere as differenciated from the purely physical or intellectual sphere

### Starza:-

I. prefixed to 1<sup>st</sup> starza – 3 lines of an epigraph from "The Rainbow".  
childhood days – he lived the fullest spiritual life and hopes it will continue thro recollection at least during his life as a man.

the beauty of nature Unless the heart is Stimulated by joy.  
 Our own imagination Kindled and excited by the deep power of  
 joy. The poet has lost this joy which can alone Unlock the  
 treasures of nature and with this joy he has lost his  
 inestimable gift of imagination. S.T. Coleridge wishes that the  
 joy that he has lost for ever may ever bless Sara Hutchinson  
 (Wordsworth's sister – in – low, with whom S.T. Coleridge  
 though married, was in love)

- It is in the joy of the soul that all things of external nature live.  
 This joy S.T. Coleridge has lost but he wishes that it may for  
 ever belong to his beloved friend, the blessed Lady of the poem.

### Percy Bysshe Shelley – 1792 – 1822

- Uncommon boy, violent in his likes and dislikes.
- By nature he was revolutionary, fell in love with Harriet west  
 Brook.

(Important lines)

'It I were a dead leaf thou mightiest bear.

If I were a swift cloud to fly with thee.

'Oh lift me as a wave, a leaf, a cloud'

'If winter comes can spring be far behind?'

Adonais – 1822

-Shelley (pessimist, singer, of endless sorrow)

- It is a pastoral elegy.
- Written on the death of John Keats.
- Published in the year 1822 – a few months before Shelley's own death.
- Written in Spenserian stanzas and represents Shelley's appreciation on Keats .

Shelley uses the name 'Adonais' for Keats for he found many resemblances between the fate of Adonais – the Greek youth who was killed by a wild boar in the prime of youth and that of Keats poem two parts.

told how for 7 long years he had courted the fair Alice sometimes in hope and sometimes in despair suddenly he felt that the eyes of the old Alice were gazing from the face of the little Alice sitting before him. As he looked the children seemed to recede (go back / away from the observer) so they were merely dreams. He woke up to find himself in the bachelor chair and had fallen asleep day dreaming.

- Pathos is the key note of this essay.
- Autobiographical description..

**Christ's Hospital,**

### Shadow of facts

- It is supposed to be written by Elia as a kind of rejoinder to an essay called 'Recollections of Christ's Hospital' written by Charles Lamb. Lamb gave only one-sided picture, the present writer (Lamb impersonates as Elia) would like to give his own impressions about the place.

Knightley is immediately suspicious of the young man, especially after Frank rushes back to London merely to have his hair cut. Emma, however, finds Frank delightful and notices that his charms are directed mainly toward her. Though she plans to discourage these charms, she finds herself flattered and engaged in a flirtation with the young man. Emma greets

Jane Fairfax, another addition to the Highbury set, with less enthusiasm. Jane is beautiful and accomplished, but Emma dislikes her because of her reserve and, the narrator insinuates, because she is jealous of Jane.

Suspicion, intrigue, and misunderstandings ensue. Mr. Knightley defends Jane, saying that she deserves compassion because, unlike Emma, she has no independent fortune and must soon leave home to work as a governess. Mrs. Weston suspects that the warmth of Mr. Knightley's defense comes from romantic feelings, an implication Emma resists. Everyone

Mr. Woodhouse argues with his daughter Isabella over Perry's recommendations.

**Elizabeth Martin** - Mr. Martin's kind sister, with whom Harriet was good friends before meeting Emma and turning down Mr. Martin's marriage proposal. Harriet's feelings of guilt and her desire to rekindle her relationship with Elizabeth pose a dilemma for Emma, who finds the Martins pleasant, worthy people, but worries that Harriet may be tempted to accept Mr. Martin's offer if she again grows close with the family.

**Mr. and Mrs. Cole** - Tradespeople and longtime residents of Highbury whose good fortune of the past several years has led them to adopt a luxurious lifestyle that is only a notch below that of the Woodhouses. Offended by their attempt to transcend their "only moderately genteel" social status, Emma has long been preparing to turn down any dinner invitation





4) Shelly's 'Ode to the West Wind' is written in the form of \_\_\_\_\_

A) Iambic pentameter

C) Trochaic

B) Anapestic

D) Dactylic

5) In 'Ode to the West Wind', the end sound of the \_\_\_\_\_ line is employed as the rhyme for the first and third lines in the next stanza.

A) *middle*

C) third

B) first

D) couplet

6) Each part of the poem 'Ode to the West Wind' ends with \_\_\_\_\_

A) terza rhyme

C) sestet

B) couplet

D) quatrain

7) Which has the power and role as 'destroyer and preserver'?

A) Spirit

C) Autumn

B) Mediterranean Sea

D) West Wind

8) Which of the following adjective has the author used to the seeds?

A) Steep

C) Dead

B) Hectic

D) winged

9) In which part the line 'Destroyer and Preserver; hear, oh hear' has appeared in 'Ode to the West Wind'

A) 1

C) 3

B) 2

D) 4

10) Which of the following adjective has the author used to the leaves

A) Steep

C) Dead

B) Hectic

D) winged

11) In this line 'The blue Mediterranean, where he lay', the Mediterranean represents a sea which connected to the \_\_\_\_\_ Ocean.

A) Indian

C) Pacific

B) Arctic

D) Atlantic

12) 'Ode to the West Wind' follows the scheme \_\_\_\_\_.

A) ABA BCB CDC DED EE

B) ABC BCD CDE DEF GG

C) ABAB CDCD EFEF

D) ABC ABC CDE CDE

13) Complete the line 'A heavy weight of \_\_\_\_\_ has chain'd and bow'd'

A) hours

C) west wind

B) spirit

D) leaves

14) The poem 'Ode to the West Wind' ends optimistically. Choose the end line of this poem.

A) O wild West Wind, thou breath of Autumn's being

- B) If I were a dead leaf thou mightest bear
- C) Drive my dead thoughts over the universe
- D) If Winter comes, can Spring be far behind?
- 15) Which are driven, like ghosts from an enchanter fleeing ?
- A) Leaves  
B) Seeds  
C) Sweet buds  
D) Clouds
- 16) Which is the angels of rain and lightning?
- A) Air  
B) Clouds  
C) Water  
D) Thunder
- 17) In which part of the poem 'Ode to the West Wind' has the idea 'wind blows the clouds in the sky'?
- A) 1  
B) 2  
C) 3  
D) 4



21) Essays of Elia is a collection of essays written by Charles Lamb, was first published in book form in \_\_\_\_\_.

A) 1820

C) 1833

B) 1823

D) 1834

22) Charles Lamb's essays in the collection first began appearing in

A) The Examiner

C) The Edinburgh Magazine

B) The Quarterly Review

D) The London Magazine

23) American editions of both the 'Essays of Elia' and 'Last Essays of Elia' were published in Philadelphia in \_\_\_\_\_.

A) 1820

C) 1828

B) 1823

D) 1832

24) In Dream Children, children love to listen to stories about their

A) friends

C) living place

B) ancestors

D) elders

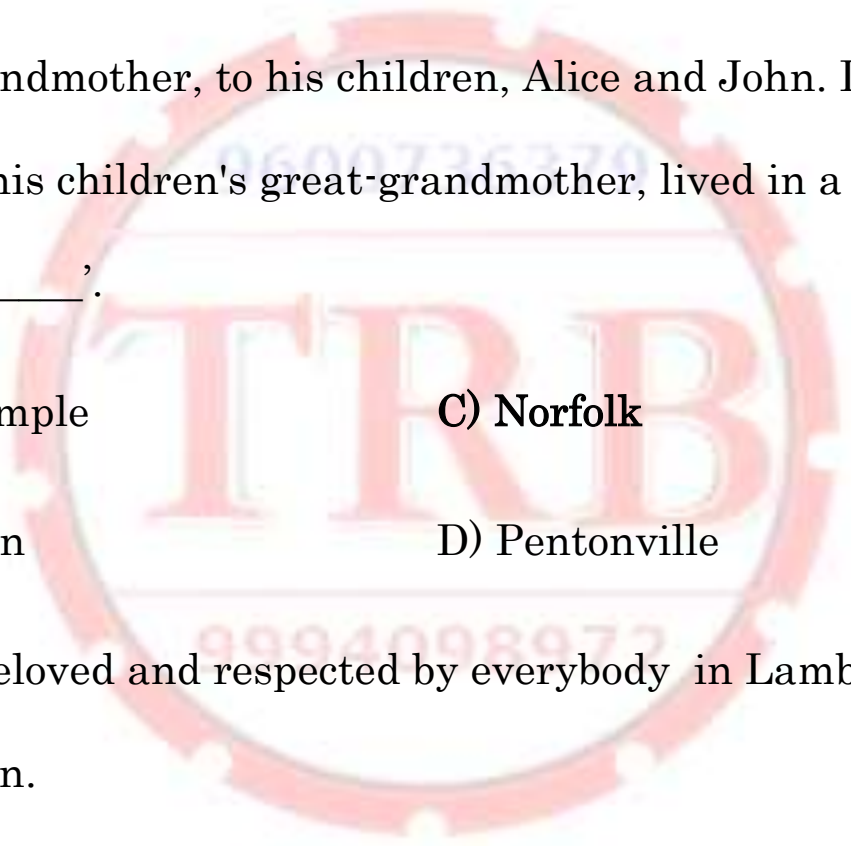
25) In Dream Children, Who is great-grandmother of the children?

A) Mrs. Field

C) Alice

B) Mary Lamb

D) Elizabeth Lamb

26) Lamb opens the essay "Dream Children" by the narrating the story of his grandmother, to his children, Alice and John. Lamb's grandmother, his children's great-grandmother, lived in a 'great house in\_\_\_\_\_'.  


A) Inner Temple

C) Norfolk

B) Edmonton

D) Pentonville

27) Who was beloved and respected by everybody in Lamb's essay Dream Children.

A) Alice

C) Mrs. Field

B) John L

D) John





D) She was so good and religious.

31) Who was very humble and pious women who knew Psalms and a great part of Testament by heart.

A) Mrs. Field

C) Alice

B) Mary Lamb

D) Elizabeth Lamb

32) In Dream Children, who said, "Those innocents would do ....no harm"

A) John L\_\_\_\_\_

C) Alice

B) Charles Lamb

D) Mrs. Field

33) Who used to spend many hours in the great house, in gazing upon the old busts of the Twelve Ceasers, that had been Emperors of Rome.

A) John L\_\_\_\_\_

C) Mary

B) Charles Lamb

D) Mrs. Field

34) Which of the following is not described by Charles Lamb in his essay 'Dream Children'?

- A) About his grandmother.                      C) About John Lamb  
B) About the great grand house      D) About South sea house

35. Adonais is a Pastoral Elegy written on the death of which of the following?

- (A) Byron    (C) Scott  
(B) Keats    (D) Southey

36. What is inscribed above the entrance of Wuthering Heights?

- (A) "Hindley Earnshaw, 1729"  
(B) "1623"  
(C) "Abandon all hope, ye who enter here"  
(D) "Hareton Earnshaw, 1500"

37. What kind of countryside surrounds Wuthering Heights and Thrushcross Grange?

(A) Moorland (B) Savannah (C) Forest (D) Grassy plains

38. What destination does the young Catherine have in mind when she leaves Thrushcross Grange for the first time?

(A) Wuthering Heights (B) The fairy caves at Penistone Crag

(C) The nearby village (D) London, where her cousin Linton lives

39. What is the name of the village near Wuthering Heights?

(A) Loch Crag (B) Gimmerton (C) Heatherton (D) Purvey

40. At what age is Linton taken away from Thrushcross Grange by Heathcliff?

(A) Four (B) Twenty (C) Eleven (D) Thirteen

41. At what age is Linton reunited with young Catherine?

(A) Twenty-two (B) Nineteen (C) Sixteen (D) Forty-three

42. Whom does Hindley force to work as a servant in his home?

- (A) Joseph (B) **Heathcliff**  
(C) Heathcliff's son, Linton (D) Edgar Linton

23. Whom does Heathcliff force to work as a servant in his home?

- (A) Hindley (B) Catherine (C) **Hareton** (D) Isabella Linton

43. Where do Catherine and Heathcliff first become close?

- (A) In the nursery at Wuthering Heights  
(B) During Catherine's visit to Liverpool  
(C) At Isabella Linton's birthday party  
(D) **On the moors**

44. Whom does Edgar Linton sometimes forbid his daughter to visit?

- (A) **Linton Heathcliff** (B) Hareton Earnshaw  
(C) Isabella Linton (D) The evangelical servant Joseph

45. Under what male names did Charlotte, Emily, and Ann Brontë publish a collection of poetry?

- a) Aubrey, Chester, and Edgar Blanchard

b) Bartholomew, Pervis, and Spencer Busk

**c) Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell**

d) George, Edward, and Matthew Elliot

46. What does Lockwood feel when he reaches for the branch?

**a) A cold hand**

b) A dead dog

c) A head

d) A pool of water

47. Why does Ellen stay in the room when Edgar Linton visits Cathy?

**a) Hindley asked her to**

b) She is worried about Cathy's honor

c) She didn't have time to tidy the room before Edgar arrived

d) She is trying to avoid Heathcliff

48. How does Cathy shock Linton when he comes to visit her?

a) She turns him away because she would rather spend time with Heathcliff

**b) She pinches Ellen**

c) She insults Isabella

d) She speaks well of Heathcliff

49. Which of these does Hindley do when he gets angry?

- a) Curse his wife  
b) Fire his gun  
c) Beat Hareton  
d) Destroy the furniture

50. What time of year does Cathy return from her stay at Thrushcross Grange?

- a) Christmas  
b) Remembrance Day  
c) New Year's  
d) May Day

\*\*\*\*\*All The Best\*\*\*\*\*

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# TNPG TRB ENGLISH

## UNIT-3-

### Questions with Answers

# Type Study Material

#### UNIT-III MODERN LITERATURE (1798 – 1832)

##### 1. IMMORTALITY ODE

1. Wordsworth came of \_\_\_\_\_ kin.  
(Gentle)
2. Who is the lifelong mistress of Wordsworth?  
(Nature)
3. What are the irregular sonnets of Wordsworth?  
(1. The Summer Vocation  
2. Return to School)
4. These sonnets appeared in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(European Magazine)
5. The wife of Wordsworth is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(Marry Hutchinson)
6. What is the only drama of Wordsworth  
(The Borderers)
7. What is the monumental work of Wordsworth?  
(Lyrical Ballads, 1798)
8. Which is the philosophical poem of Wordsworth?  
(The Recluse)



9. Recluse has \_\_\_\_\_parts.  
(3)
10. The second part was established under the title \_\_\_\_\_  
(The Excursion)
11. What is the favourite and last abode of Wordsworth?  
(Rydal Mount)
12. Wordsworth is a poet of \_\_\_\_\_  
(Nature)
13. Which is one of the noblest poems of Wordsworth?  
(Immortality Ode)
14. The poem is the result of \_\_\_\_\_  
(Spiritual crisis)
15. What is the soul source of poetic inspiration?  
(Nature)
16. The poem was composed at \_\_\_\_\_  
(Town-end)
17. First four stanzas were written in \_\_\_\_\_  
(1803)
18. The remaining stanzas were written in \_\_\_\_\_  
(1806)
19. The poem was based on \_\_\_\_\_  
(Doctrine of Reminiscence)
20. What is the grief of the poet?  
(He does not find the Divine Glory in Nature)
21. When did he see the Divine Glory?  
(Childhood)
22. Every common object of nature shines in \_\_\_\_\_

(Heavenly Light)

23. Who feels a kind of vacuum?

(Poet)

24. Why did he feel a vacuum?

(The Glory has passed away from earth)

25. The poet was filled with a thought of \_\_\_\_\_

(Grief)

26. Who are singing joyous songs?

(Birds)

27. Who are leaping?

(Lambs)

28. The poet was recovered by \_\_\_\_\_

(Nature)

29. Poet hears the echo from \_\_\_\_\_

(Mountains)

30. What is the season of the poem?

(Spring)

31. The poet asks whom to shout?

(Shepherd Boy)

32. Why did he do so?

(He may enjoy the joyful mood)

33. The object of nature has an \_\_\_\_\_

(Inter-communion)

34. He feels envy with \_\_\_\_\_

(Objects of Nature)

35. Which remind the poet of the loss?

(A tree or green plot)

36. Which repeats the loss?  
(Pansies)
37. What is the question of the poet?  
(Where is the gleam of the inner vision)
38. Our birth is a \_\_\_\_\_  
(Temporary forgetfulness)
39. Life is only a process of \_\_\_\_\_  
(Forgetting)
40. Which guides us?  
(Soul)
41. Which has a prayer existence in Heaven?  
(Soul)
42. When can we have visions of Heavenly Glory?  
(Infancy)
43. Who is the highest priest of Nature?  
(Youth)
44. When does the Glory vanish completely?  
(Manhood)
45. Which has a kind of maternal affection of a child?  
(The Earth)
46. Which is the simple nurse?  
(Earth)
47. Which makes the man to forget all about the Heaven?  
(The Earth)
48. When describing a child Wordsworth has in mind \_\_\_\_\_  
(Coleridge's 6 year child Heartly Coleridge)
49. The child is playing with \_\_\_\_\_

(Toys)

50. The child is troubled by \_\_\_\_\_

(Kisses of mother)

51. The little child plays several roles like \_\_\_\_\_

(Imitating various roles)

52. Who is the best Philosopher?

(The Child)

53. Who is the mighty prophet?

(The Child)

54. Who retains the retain glory?

(The Child)

55. Who is the blessed seer?

(The Child)

56. Who knows about the ultimate truth?

(The Child)

57. We are enveloped with \_\_\_\_\_

(Spiritual and physical darkness)

58. The child is enveloped by \_\_\_\_\_

(Divinity)

59. The child is small in statrue but mighty in \_\_\_\_\_

(Glory)

60. What is the guiding light of Human Life?

(Reminiscence of immortality)

61. Which is the main spring of intellectual perception?

(Reminiscence of immortality)

62. Which can convert noise and fury to common serenity?

(The Reminiscence of immortality)

63. Does the poet feel sorry for the loss of childhood?

(No)

64. The poet finds strength in what has remind – Yes or No?

(Yes)

65. Now the poet's love of Nature is \_\_\_\_\_

(philosophical)

66. The ode is a poetic account of \_\_\_\_\_

(Immortal nature of the human spirit)

67. Which is the home of the soul?

(Soul)

68. Which is the home of the soul?

(Heaven)

69. The poem is written in imitation of \_\_\_\_\_

(Pindaric ode)

70. The English Pindaric is popularized by \_\_\_\_\_

(Cowley)

71. Mathew Arnold finds the poem wanting in \_\_\_\_\_

(Poetic truth)

## **2. TINTERN ABBEY**

1. The Tintern Abbey appeared in \_\_\_\_\_

(Lyrical Ballads, 1798)

2. “No poem of mind was composed under circumstances more pleasant for me to remember than this” – What is a poem?

(Tintern Abbey)

3. The poem recalls wordsworth's first visit in \_\_\_\_\_

- (1793)
4. Wordsworth visited Tintern second time in \_\_\_\_\_  
(1798)
5. What is the main cause of Wordsworth's change attitude?  
(The French Revolution)
6. What is the symbol of peace and prosperity to the suffering humanity?  
(French Revolution)
7. Wordsworth final solace from \_\_\_\_\_  
(Nature)
8. The poem is the consecrated formulary of the Wordsworthian faith – What is the poem?  
(Tintern Abbey)
9. Wordsworth was a \_\_\_\_\_  
(Pantheist)
10. Who is a pantheist?  
(Lover and worshipper of nature)
11. Which took place of dizzy raptures?  
(The serene and blessed mood)
12. According to Wordsworth, who is a man's prime teacher?  
(Nature)
13. Tintern Abbey is a poem of Wordsworth's \_\_\_\_\_  
(Personal experience)
14. What is the river referred to in the poem?  
(Wye)
15. What is the religion of Wordsworth?  
(Nature)
16. After \_\_\_\_\_ years Wordsworth visited Tintern Abbey second time.

(5)

17. Who is the sister of Wordsworth?

(Dorothy)

18. What is the Tintern Abbey?

(A monastery)

### 3. ODE TO DEJECION

1. According to whom, Dejection is not one of the Coleridge's best pieces?

(Professor George Saintsbury)

2. Saintsbury praises \_\_\_\_\_

(Wordsworth's Immortality Ode)

3. Which is the last good poem of Coleridge?

(Dejection)

4. "Dejection is certainly one of the best pieces of Coleridge and one of the greatest personal in the language" who said so?

(Oliver Elton)

5. The first draft of the poem was written in \_\_\_\_\_

(4<sup>th</sup> April 1802)

6. The poem is in the form of \_\_\_\_\_

(Letter)

7. The poem was published in \_\_\_\_\_

(Morning post)

8. The poem was published on \_\_\_\_\_

(1817)

9. Originally the poem has \_\_\_\_\_ lines

(340)

10. Now the poem has \_\_\_\_\_  
(139)
11. The poem was separate from \_\_\_\_\_  
(Fever and rheumatism)
12. To escape this pain he took recourse to \_\_\_\_\_  
(Opium)
13. Opium became \_\_\_\_\_  
(The ruined Arch-Angel)
14. Dejection can be compared with  
(Immortality Ode)
15. Dejection is the \_\_\_\_\_ of Coleridge  
(Swan Song)
16. "It is the dirge of infinite pathos over the grave of creative imagination" –  
which is referred to?  
(Dejection Ode)
17. Which makes a mourning sound?  
(The winds)
18. How did the wind mourn?  
(Soft and slow)
19. Which may develop it into strong?  
(Halo)
20. What is the wish of the poet?  
(Storm might burst immediately)
21. What is the reason?  
(Storm lift his mind from dullness)
22. The mind of the poet is weighed down by \_\_\_\_\_



- (Heavy grief)
23. The heavy grief has no \_\_\_\_\_  
(Outlet and relief)
24. Which included melancholy in the poet?  
(The song of the thrush)
25. The poet is endlessly grazing on \_\_\_\_\_  
(Western sky)
26. The western sky has a tint of \_\_\_\_\_  
(Yellow)
27. Which fails the poet?  
(Inner cheerfulness)
28. Which can relieve the poet?  
(Outward beauties of nature)
29. The poet wants to regain happiness by \_\_\_\_\_  
(Gazing the green light)
30. All joy and cheerfulness comes from \_\_\_\_\_  
(Within)
31. We receive from nature what?  
(We give)
32. Nature lives within \_\_\_\_\_  
(Us)
33. Who endows Nature joy and gloom?  
(Human beings)
34. Who considers Nature a cold and inert mass?  
(The ordinary person)
35. Why does he do so?

- (West wind)
25. The poem was written in \_\_\_\_\_  
(1819)
26. The poem was written at \_\_\_\_\_  
(A wood near Arno)
27. The poet was inspired by \_\_\_\_\_  
(Personal observation)
28. The poem was published along with \_\_\_\_\_  
(Prometheus Unbound)
29. Which is the soul of Autumn?  
(West wind)
30. Which is a tremendous power?  
(West wind)
31. Which drives the leaves?  
(The West wind)
32. The leaves run away as \_\_\_\_\_  
(Ghosts, from a magician)
33. The wind carries seeds to \_\_\_\_\_  
(Beds)
34. The seeds in the beds are like \_\_\_\_\_  
(Dead bodies in grave)
35. When does the seed come to life?  
(In spring)
36. The second stanza describes \_\_\_\_\_ of the West wind  
(Influence)
37. The west wind influences \_\_\_\_\_  
(Air and sky)

36. Which work of Shelley was much admired by Bernard Shaw?  
(Queen Mab)
37. Which poem proclaims necessity as only God?  
(Queen Mab)
38. What are the poetical dramas of Shelley?  
(1. Promethious Unbound  
2. The Cenci  
3. Hellas)
39. The Cenci is a \_\_\_\_\_  
(Realistic tragedy)
40. Which work of Shelley is one of the world's great revolutionary songs?  
(The Masque of Anarchy)
41. The poem was inspired by the muse of \_\_\_\_\_  
(Massacre of Peterloo)
42. Which poem is the proclamation of the constitutional government?  
(Ode to Waples)
43. Which is the elegy by Shelley?  
(Adonais)
44. Adonais is written on the death of \_\_\_\_\_  
(John Keats)
45. According to Greek mythology, Adonais was \_\_\_\_\_  
(A beautiful young man)
46. Who fell in love with Adonais?  
(Aphrodite)
47. Who is Aphrodite?  
(The Goddess of Love)
48. How was Adonais killed?

(He invited down and out musicians and singer)

27. What is the hobby of John?

(Fiddle the vacant)

28. John is the trusty of \_\_\_\_\_

(Friend's family)

29. Henry Man is a \_\_\_\_\_ in South Sea-House.

(Clerk)

30. Henry is a \_\_\_\_\_ of sort.

(Journalist)

31. Henry wrote about \_\_\_\_\_

(War)

32. Who had pretensions to a gentle birth?

(Plumer)

33. Plumer is a illegitimate desendent of \_\_\_\_\_

(Plumers of Hertfordshire)

34. Who is the bachelor father of Plumer?

(Walter Plumer)

35. Who is the gentlest and quietest clerks?

(Manard)

36. How did Manard die?

(Hanged himself)

37. Who is the most peculiar clerk?

(Woolet)

38. How do you know that is peculiar?

(Buys up Litigations of others)

39. Who is the serious clerk?

(Hepworth)

20. What is the definition of imagination by Shelley?  
(Perception of values of quantities)
21. Reason respects \_\_\_\_\_  
(Defferences)
22. Imagination respects \_\_\_\_\_  
(Similitude)
23. Reason to Imagination Is \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_  
(Instrument, Agent)
24. Reason and imaginaiton to the spirit is like the shadow to substance –  
True or False?  
(True)
25. The creative language is called as \_\_\_\_\_  
(Poetry)
26. According to Shelley, poetry is the expression of \_\_\_\_\_  
(Imagination of man)
27. In poetry the very image of life is expressed in \_\_\_\_\_  
(External Truth)
28. Who are the law-givers and founders of civil society?  
(Poets)
29. The poets are the inventors of \_\_\_\_\_  
(Art of life)
30. Who are the teahchers?  
(Poets)
31. The poet as teachers shows the relationship between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_  
(Truth and beauty)

37. Who is the adopted heir Mr. and Mrs. Churchill?  
(Frank Churchill)
38. Churchill family lives in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Enscombe)
39. Who is the vicar of Highbury?  
(Phillio Elton)
40. Elton married \_\_\_\_\_  
(Agatha Hawkins)
41. Who is the grandmother of Jane?  
(Mrs. Bates)
42. Who is the sister of Mrs. Elton?  
(Selina Hawkins)
43. Who is the house – keeper at Donwell?  
(Mrs. Hodges)
44. Who is the sister of Emma?  
(Isabella)
45. Isabella married \_\_\_\_\_  
(John Knightly)
46. Who are the children of John and Isabella?  
(Henry, John, Bella, George, Emma)
47. Harriot marries \_\_\_\_\_  
(Robert Martin)
48. Who is the apothecary at Highbury?  
(Mr. Perry)
49. Who has foreseen the marriage of Mr. Western?  
(Emma)
50. Who has warned Emma?

(George Knightly)

51. Who is the chief victim of Emma?

(Harriot Smith)

52. Harriot is in the care of \_\_\_\_\_

(Local schoolmistress)

53. Robert Martin is a \_\_\_\_\_

(Farmer)

54. Who proposes to Emma?

(Elton)

55. Jane was educated and brought up by \_\_\_\_\_

(Colonel and Campbell)

56. Who rescued Harriot from Gypsies?

(Frank)

57. Who was secretly engaged?

(Jane & Frank)

58. What was the name of Mr. Western's coachman?

(James)

59. What was the name of Martin's farm?

(Abbey Mill farm)

60. How old was Robert Martin?

(24)

61. What was the answer to Mr. Elton's charge?

(Courtship)

62. Where did Elton propose to Emma?

(In the carriage)

63. For what profession was Jane intended?

(Governess)

64. Where did Frank & Jane first meet?  
(Weymouth)
65. What was the name of Churchill's estate?  
(Enscombe)
66. Where did Knightly propose to Emma?  
(Shrubbery)

### **15. WUTHERING HEIGHTS**

1. Who is the father of Emily Bronte?  
(Pratic Brunty)
2. Brunty is otherwise called \_\_\_\_\_  
(Prunty)
3. Emily has changed the surname as \_\_\_\_\_  
(Bronte)
4. What is the pseudonym of Emily Bronte?  
(Ellis Bell)
5. What is the psedudonym of Charlotte?  
(Curet Bell)
6. What is the pseudonym of Anne?  
(Acton Bell)
7. Which work is praised as the first modern novel?  
(Jane Eyre)
8. Who praised the work as the first modern novel?  
(George Sampson)
9. Wuthering Heights was published in \_\_\_\_\_  
(1847)



10. Which is the locale of Wuthering Heights?  
(West Riding of Yorkshire)
11. Which is the period of action?  
(1778 & 1802)
12. What is the speciality of this period?  
(1. Industrial Revolution in England  
2. French Revolution & Napoleonic war in the Continent)
13. What is the theme of the novel?  
(Co-existence of good and evil)
14. The novel is concerned with problems of men and destiny as \_\_\_\_\_  
(Hamlet)
15. Wuthering Heights was published under the name \_\_\_\_\_  
(Ellis Bell)
16. What is the only novel by Emily?  
(Wuthering Heights)
17. The novel recalls the conflict between good and evil as \_\_\_\_\_  
(Paradise Lost)
18. The story is about \_\_\_\_\_ families  
(2)
19. What are the 2 families ?  
(Earnshaw's & Linton's)
20. Earnshaw is the owner of \_\_\_\_\_  
(Wuthering Heights)
21. Who is the daughter of Earnshaw?  
(Catherine)
22. Who is the son of Earnshaw?

- (Hindley)
23. Who is Heathcliff?  
(A waif)
24. Heathcliff is brought to Wuthering Height's by \_\_\_\_\_  
(Mr. Earnshaw)
25. Heathcliff is picked up by \_\_\_\_\_  
(Streets of Liverpool)
26. Who is the hero of the novel?  
(Heathcliff)
27. Linton is the owner of \_\_\_\_\_  
(Thrushcrass Grange)
28. Who is the daughter of Linton?  
(Isabella)
29. Who is the son of Linton?  
(Edgar)
30. Hindley married \_\_\_\_\_  
(Frances)
31. Who is the son of Frances and & Hindley?  
(Hareton Earnshaw)
32. Catherine married \_\_\_\_\_  
(Edgar Linton)
33. Who is the daughter of Catherine and Edgar?  
(Catherine Linton)
34. Heathcliff married \_\_\_\_\_  
(Isabella)
35. Who is the son of Isabella Heathcliff?  
(Linton Heathcliff)

36. Who is the house-keeper of Thrushcross Grange?

(Ellen Deen)

37. Who is the tenant at Thrushcross grange?

(Lack Wood)

38. Who is the principal narrator of this novel?

(Nelly Deen)

39. Lockwood deals with \_\_\_\_\_

(Present story)

40. Nelly Deen deals with \_\_\_\_\_

(Past story)

41. Who has kept the diary?

(Elder Catherine)

42. Whose letters are the source of information?

(Isabella)

43. What is the other source of information?

(Information given by Zillah)

44. Who is Zillah?

(Another Servant)

45. Heathcliff is brought up by \_\_\_\_\_

(Hindley & Catherine)

46. Heathcliff develops an affection for \_\_\_\_\_

(Catherine)

47. Did Catherine return his love?

(Yes)

48. Who hates Heathcliff?

(Hindley)

49. Hindley goes away to \_\_\_\_\_

- (Ellan Deen)
62. Flora Robson played the role of \_\_\_\_\_  
(Ellan Deen)
63. What is referred by Mr. Lockwood as a perfect “Misanthropist’s Heaven?”  
(The countryside round Wuthering Heights)
64. Who promised to have Joseph modeled in wax and clay?  
(Catherine Heathcliff)
65. Where did Lockwood find a sketch of Joseph?  
(In Catherine Earnshaw’s Diary)
66. How many years had Ellin Deen lived at the grange?  
(18)
67. Who described Heathcliff as hard as Whinstone?  
(Mrs. Deen)
68. After whom was the waif christened Heathcliff?  
(After a son of Mr. Earnshaw)
69. Of what disease Hindley’s wife die?  
(Consumption)
70. For what did Heathcliff use the calendar?  
(To mark of the evenings Catherine spent with him)
71. Who warned Isabella that Heathcliff might marry for her money?  
(Catherine)
72. “Your presence is a Moral Poison” – Who says this to whom?  
(Edgar Linton to Heathcliff)
73. Who brought the news of elopement of Isabella and Heathcliff?  
(Marry, the maid)
74. When did Heathcliff and Isabella return?  
(2 months later)
75. Why was Catherine’s baby a puny child?  
(2 month’s pre-mature)
76. Who were Charlie and Phoenix?  
(Catherine’s dogs)
77. What was the name of Pony?  
(Minny)

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