

UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT
School of Distance Education

AMERICAN LITERATURE
Core Course of MA English
II Semester (2019 Admn.)

Multiple Choice Question Bank

1. What time does the poem "The Raven" take place?
A. Midnight B. Noon C. Dawn D. Morning
2. When the author first heard the "rapping at his chamber door," in "The Raven", who did he think was outside?
A. His neighbour B. The raven C. Pluto D. Some late night visitor
3. In what month does the poem "The Raven" take place?
A. December B. January C. October D. February
4. What is the name of the "rare and radiant maiden" for whom the author mourns in "The Raven"?
A. Annebelle B. Lenore C. Pluto D. Lydia
5. What happens when the author opens the door in "The Raven"?
A. The raven flies in B. He screams
C. He only sees darkness D. He sees Lenore standing outside
6. What word does the raven say whenever he speaks?
A. Quoth B. Prophet C. Nevermore D. Lenore
7. Where does the raven perch when he comes into the house?
A. On the door frame B. On the mantle above the fireplace
C. On a bust of Pallas D. On the chair
8. What was the author doing at the beginning of the poem "The Raven"?
A. Eating dinner B. Reading a book
C. Cutting his toenails D. Writing a letter
9. The raven is a symbol of
A. Birds B. Happiness C. Boredom D. Death
10. How did the raven get into the house?
A. He stepped in the window B. He came in the chimney
C. He flew in the door D. He was already in the house

11. In what year was the first edition of "Leaves of Grass" published?
A. 1872 B. 1892 C. 1860 D. 1855
12. Which of Whitman's contemporaries famously praised "Leaves of Grass" as "the most extraordinary piece of wit and wisdom America has yet contributed"?
A. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow B. Henry David Thoreau
C. Oliver Wendell Holmes D. Ralph Waldo Emerson
13. "Passage to India" is an example of which Literary Movement?
A. Romanticism B. Transcendentalism
C. Black Art Movement D. Imagism
14. Opening stanza of "Passage to India" celebrates which of the following great engineering achievements?
A. The laying of the transatlantic undersea cable
B. The joining of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads at Utah
C. Invention of Steam Engine
D. The opening of the Suez Canal
15. Who is the "The Admiral himself" described in the poem "Passage to India"?
A. Marco Polo B. Alexander C. Columbus D. Tamerlane
16. Those oppressive "Cathedral Tunes" reflect the poem's ("There is a certain slant of Light") theme of
A. Isolation B. Mortality C. Immortality D. Versions of reality
17. That 'Heavenly Hurt' in "There is a certain slant of Light" that leaves no scar works with the speaker's sense of
A. Time B. Suffering C. Mortality D. Spirituality
18. The lines "When it comes, the Landscape listens – Shadows – hold their breath" in "There is a certain slant of Light" is an example of?
A. Simile B. Metaphor C. Pathetic fallacy D. Anaphora
19. How did Dickinson intend for the light to be viewed in "There is a certain slant of Light"?
A. Oppressive B. Welcoming C. Enchanting D. Cold
20. That "seal Despair" in "There is a certain slant of Light" is a sort of metaphor for the speaker's
A. Perseverance B. Mortality C. Versions of reality D. Suffering
21. When the landscape "listens" in "There is a certain slant of Light", it brings to mind the poem's theme of
A. Society and class B. Awe and amazement
C. Truth D. Transformation

- C. The Sunlight through the Window D. The Lamp Beam
33. What does the word defunct mean in the E.E. Cummings poem "Buffalo Bill's/defunct"?
- A. Something that is dead. B. A reference to the Wild West.
C. A type of modernist poetry. D. A type of onomatopoeia.
34. Who is the blue-eyed boy in E.E. Cummings' poem 'Buffalo Bill's/defunct'?
- A. Buffalo Bill B. Mr. Death
C. E.E. Cummings D. E.E. Cummings' son
35. What colour is the stallion in "Buffalo Bill's defunct"?
- A. Red B. Black C. Silver D. White
36. What is the original name of 'Buffalo Bill'?
- A. William Scout B. William Cody C. William Bill D. William West
37. The poem "I, Too" references which dark portion of America's past?
- A. The Civil War B. Slavery
C. The Civil Rights Movement D. Prohibition
38. What is the point of view in the poem, "I, Too"?
- A. 1st person B. 2nd person C. 3rd person D. 4th person
39. In the poem, "I, Too," America is a symbol for . . .
- A. Death B. Slavery C. Money D. Freedom
40. What is the speaker referring to when he says "I am the darker brother" in "I, Too"?
- A. His family role B. His troubled past
C. His skin colour D. His angry mood
41. What is the tone of this poem?
- A. Optimistic B. Angry C. Solemn D. Energetic
42. In "I, Too," the speaker says that tomorrow, no one will dare to
- A. Insult Him B. Throw Him Out
C. Hurt Him D. Tell Him to Eat in The Kitchen
43. An advertisement for what insensitively uses an image of Hiroshima in "For the Union Dead"?
- A. A Movie B. A Brand of Safes
C. A Brand of Watch D. A Skin Care Product
44. Colonel Shaw served in which war in "For the Union Dead"?
- A. World War I B. World War II
C. The Vietnam War D. The Civil War
45. What animal does the final stanza compare cars to in "For the Union Dead"?
- A. Zebras B. Fish C. Snakes D. Cats

46. The waists on the stone statues of soldiers are compared to what in "For the Union Dead?"
A. Mosquitos B. Swans C. Herons D. Wasps
47. What does Colonel Shaw's father want in "For the Union Dead?"
A. A Better Monument B. The Ditch
C. Nothing D. His Son's Weapon
48. What does Colonel Shaw wait for at the end of the poem "For the Union Dead?"
A. A Greyhound's Gentle Tautness B. A Parking Spot
C. An End to Violence D. The Blessed Break
49. What desert does Lowell reference in the first stanza in "For the Union Dead?"
A. Sonoran B. Mojave C. Sahara D. Gobi
50. What is St. Gauden's relief made of in "For the Union Dead?"
A. Stone B. Copper C. Marble D. Bronze
51. Allen Ginsberg is traditionally associated with what literary movement?
A. The Hippie Poets B. The Beat Poets
C. The Flower Children D. The Romantic Poets
52. Which industrial tycoon does Ginsberg cite in "America?"
A. Larry Miles B. Henry Ford
C. Warren Buffett D. Cornelius Vanderbilt
53. Ginsberg had an ambition to become which of the following in "America?"
A. Sailor. B. President. C. Rabbi. D. Cartoonist.
54. Ginsberg's vision of America in "America" is inspired from?
A. Walt Whitman B. Ralph Waldo Emerson
C. Robert Frost D. Edgar Alan Poe
55. Sylvia Plath's poetry is considered part of which movement?
A. Modernism B. Confessional Poetry
C. Realism D. Romanticism
56. The only novel written by Sylvia Plath is?
A. Ariel B. The Colossus C. Life Studies D. The Bell Jar
57. What is the literary device used throughout the poem "Edge?"
A. Enjambment B. Alliteration
C. Assonance D. Internal Rhyme
58. Which character from Greek mythology is used by Plath in her poem "Edge?"
A. Medusa B. Medea C. Aerope D. Canace

59. In his essay, "Self-Reliance" Emerson likens self-esteem with what?
A. The Ego B. Nature C. A Child D. A Psalm
60. In "Self-Reliance," Emerson talks about how individuals should not conform to what?
A. The Church's Morals B. Societal Norms
C. The Ego D. Their Intuition
61. What is the name of the journal launched by the Transcendentalists?
A. The Eye B. Transcend C. The Dial D. Nature
62. What is NOT one of the influences upon Emerson's thinking?
A. Idealism B. Epicureanism C. Stoicism D. Romanticism
63. What is society compared to in "Self Reliance?"
A. Chaos B. Joint-stock company C. Conspiracy D. Nothing
64. Why must men seek solitude as mentioned in "Self Reliance?"
A. To value society upon return B. To experience nature
C. To think without the influence of society D. To find God
65. What does Emerson consider a valid form of prayer in "Self Reliance?"
A. Latin liturgy B. A long, quiet walk
C. Meditation D. Right action
66. On what basis does progress occur as mentioned in "Self Reliance?"
A. Spiritual B. Individual C. Societal D. Corporate
67. What does Emerson say has made men weak and afraid of truth in "Self Reliance?"
A. Politics B. Indifference C. Fear D. Pretence
68. Why do people not trust themselves as mentioned in "Self Reliance?"
A. They've never had a pure thought
B. Societal disapproval and foolish consistency
C. Fear of failure
D. They are separated from nature
69. What is the "hobgoblin of little minds as mentioned in "Self Reliance?"
A. Greed B. Lust C. Consistency D. Envy
70. According to Emerson, what does every educated man eventually realize in "Self Reliance?"
A. Perspective is flawed B. Life is fleeting
C. Wealth is subjective D. Envy is ignorance
71. Which body part has Ahab lost to Moby Dick?
A. His leg B. His arm C. His eye D. His fingers

72. What is the name of Ahab's ship?

- A. The Town-Ho
- B. The Rachel
- C. The Samuel Enderby
- D. The Pequod

73. What is Ishmael's reason for signing up for a whaling voyage?

- A. He Wishes to Study Cetology.
- B. He Has Debts That He Must Quickly Repay.
- C. He Has Lost His Wife and Has No Reason to Stay On Land.
- D. He Thinks That Going to Sea Provides Fresh Exercise.

74. To which historical person does Ishmael compare Queequeg?

- A. Thomas Jefferson
- B. George Washington
- C. Julius Caesar
- D. Oliver Cromwell

75. Which character is the only survivor from the Pequod?

- A. Ahab
- B. Queequeg
- C. Ishmael
- D. Starbuck

76. What is the importance of the colour of the whale?

- A. It Changes Depending On One's Perspective of the Whale.
- B. It Is Not a Colour, In Fact, But Is in Fact the Absence of Colour.
- C. It Perfectly Mirrors the Colour of Ahab's Skin.
- D. It Means That Moby Dick Represents Purity and Innocence.

77. What does Ahab promise to whoever first spots Moby Dick?

- A. Use of His Cabin
- B. An Antique Harpoon
- C. A Share of the Pequod's Profits
- D. A Gold Doubloon

78. *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* can best be described as:

- A. A Social Commentary
- B. An Epic
- C. An Abolitionist Novel
- D. A Humour Novel

79. Huck's Pap returns because he:

- A. Wants Huck's Money
- B. Wants Revenge on Judge Thatcher
- C. Misses His Son
- D. All of The Above

80. When Jim first sees Huck Finn on the island, he thinks Huck:

- A. Is A Ghost
- B. Has Run Away from Home
- C. Has Come to Arrest Him
- D. Is Trying to Bewitch Him

81. Jim runs away from Miss Watson because:

- A. She Is Planning to Sell Him to A Slave Trader Who Will Take Him to New Orleans
- B. He Wants to Spend Time with Huck
- C. He Is Tired of Being a Slave

- D. He Wants to Be Re-United with His Family
82. The river best serves as a symbol of which of the following in *Huckleberry Finn*?
- A. Equality B. Slavery C. Freedom D. Commerce
83. Huck assumes all of the following identities except:
- A. Tom Sawyer B. George Peters C. Thomas Smith D. Sarah Williams
84. From which family do the Duke and the Dauphin try to steal the inheritance in *Huckleberry Finn*?
- A. The Wilks B. The Shepherdsons
- C. The Grangerfords D. The Phelps
85. What is Benjy's "graveyard" in *The Sound and the Fury*?
- A. Two Blue Glass Bottles Full of Flowers B. A Patch of Jimson Weed
- C. The Grave of a Dead Pet D. A Pile of Stones
86. Why is Benjy's name changed in *The Sound and the Fury*?
- A. As A Punishment for Bad Behaviour
- B. Because Father Wants Him to Have His Name
- C. Because Uncle Maury Is Offended
- D. Because Mother Wants to Get Rid of The "Curse"
87. What attribute of Caddy does Benjy frequently note in *The Sound and the Fury*?
- A. Has nightmares B. Is a tomboy
- C. Is afraid of her brothers D. Smells like trees
88. The character Damuddy in *The Sound and the Fury* is
- A. Caddy's daughter B. the Compson's cook
- C. the family name for Carolyn Compson D. the grandmother of the Compson children
89. The entire Quentin section in *The Sound and the Fury* is told over a period of
- A. A Christmas vacation from his studies at Harvard
- B. An unspecified block of years
- C. One day
- D. The year before Caddy's marriage
90. What is the name of Son's hometown in *Tar Baby*?
- A. Tallahassee B. Tampa C. Elbow D. Eloee
91. What pest invades Valerian's greenhouse in *Tar Baby*?
- A. Ants B. Mice C. Snakes D. Wasps
92. What does Michael do?
- A. He sells pottery. B. He is a river guide.

- C. He is a poet. D. He works on an Indian reservation.
93. What did Thérèse used to do as a job?
A. She was a cook. B. She was a tour guide.
C. She was a wet nurse. D. She was a janitor.
94. What is the play *Emperor Jones* an allegory for?
A. Parenthood B. Marriage C. Integration D. U.S. Imperialism
95. What was the original title of the play *Emperor Jones*?
A. The Silver Bullet B. The Indies
C. The Escape D. The Emperor Brutus
96. What is the only item of furniture in the palace of the emperor in *Emperor Jones*?
A. A Rocking Chair B. A Couch
C. An Ottoman D. A Throne
97. Who is the only subject in the palace in *Emperor Jones*?
A. Derek B. An Old Woman C. Jeff D. Lem
98. What weapon is Smithers carrying in *Emperor Jones*?
A. A Whip B. A Gun C. A Sword D. A Bomb
99. Who tried to assassinate Jones in *Emperor Jones*?
A. Jeff B. Smithers C. Lem D. The Old Woman
100. What did Jones tell his subjects was the only thing that could kill him in *Emperor Jones*?
A. A Silver Bullet B. Poison C. A Knife D. An Arrow
101. Why did Jones kill Jeff in *Emperor Jones*?
A. Jeff Owed Him a Large Debt B. A Dispute in A Game of Craps
C. Jeff Slept with His Wife D. Jeff Called Him a Name
102. The action of the play *The Glass Menagerie* takes place in the
A. 1890's B. 1950's C. 1960's D. 1930's
103. The setting of the play *The Glass Menagerie*
A. Chicago B. New York C. New Orleans D. St. Louis
104. Tom in *The Glass Menagerie* works at
A. A Shoe Warehouse B. A Bank C. The Docks D. A Bakery
105. How is Laura physically handicapped in *The Glass Menagerie*?
A. She Has a Lame Leg. B. She Is Blind.
C. She Is Autistic. D. She Has a Lame Arm.
106. Amanda never allows Laura or Tom to describe Laura's condition using the word
A. Retarded B. Lame C. Unusual D. Crippled

107. Jim O'Connor voices the opinion that
- A. Amanda is an inconsiderate hostess
 - B. Laura should see a psychoanalyst
 - C. Someone should kiss Laura
 - D. Tom should stop going to so many movies
108. What does Tom warn Amanda about Mr. O'Connor?
- A. Mr. O'Connor doesn't like to go to the movies.
 - B. Mr. O'Connor has a drinking problem.
 - C. Mr. O'Connor has been fired from his last two jobs.
 - D. Mr. O'Connor doesn't know about Laura.
109. What happens when Laura's glass unicorn is broken?
- A. She becomes ill and rushes to her room.
 - B. She demands that Amanda get her a new one.
 - C. She maintains that now the unicorn is normal.
 - D. She tells Tom she never cared for the unicorn.
110. "Dutchman" is a reference to a/an
- A. Plantation
 - B. Slave Ship
 - C. Song
 - D. War
111. What is Lula's first name in "Dutchman?"
- A. Lyra
 - B. Layla
 - C. Lena
 - D. Lora
112. What poet does Clay, in "Dutchman", say he thought he was?
- A. Coleridge
 - B. Baudelaire
 - C. Wordsworth
 - D. Yeats
113. Lula, in "Dutchman", calls Clay "my _____"
- A. Hero
 - B. Christ
 - C. Lover
 - D. Saviour
114. Lula, in "Dutchman", labels Clay
- A. An Idiot
 - B. A Slave
 - C. A Liar
 - D. A Murderer
115. What is one thing that Lula, in "Dutchman" has in her bag?
- A. Glasses
 - B. A Soda
 - C. Cash
 - D. Books

Answer Key

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|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|-----|---|
| 1 | A | 24 | C | 47 | B | 70 | D | 93 | C |
| 2 | D | 25 | A | 48 | D | 71 | A | 94 | D |
| 3 | A | 26 | A | 49 | C | 72 | D | 95 | A |
| 4 | B | 27 | C | 50 | D | 73 | D | 96 | D |
| 5 | C | 28 | D | 51 | B | 74 | B | 97 | B |
| 6 | C | 29 | A | 52 | B | 75 | C | 98 | A |
| 7 | C | 30 | D | 53 | B | 76 | B | 99 | C |
| 8 | D | 31 | D | 54 | A | 77 | D | 100 | A |
| 9 | D | 32 | D | 55 | B | 78 | A | 101 | B |
| 10 | A | 33 | A | 56 | D | 79 | A | 102 | D |
| 11 | D | 34 | A | 57 | A | 80 | A | 103 | D |
| 12 | D | 35 | C | 58 | B | 81 | A | 104 | A |
| 13 | B | 36 | B | 59 | C | 82 | C | 105 | A |
| 14 | D | 37 | B | 60 | B | 83 | C | 106 | D |
| 15 | C | 38 | A | 61 | C | 84 | A | 107 | C |
| 16 | A | 39 | D | 62 | B | 85 | A | 108 | D |
| 17 | B | 40 | C | 63 | B | 86 | D | 109 | C |
| 18 | C | 41 | A | 64 | C | 87 | D | 110 | B |
| 19 | A | 42 | D | 65 | D | 88 | D | 111 | C |
| 20 | D | 43 | B | 66 | B | 89 | C | 112 | B |
| 21 | B | 44 | D | 67 | D | 90 | D | 113 | B |
| 22 | C | 45 | B | 68 | B | 91 | A | 114 | D |
| 23 | C | 46 | D | 69 | C | 92 | D | 115 | D |

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- C) Virginia, Alice, Lydia, Kitty
D) Bennet, Charlotte, Sisily, Jane
- 9) Which of the book was written by Victorian novelist George Eliot?
A) Hard Times
B) Mill on the Floss
C) Far from Madding Crowd
D) The Heart of Darkness
10. The novel which satirizes society in early nineteenth century England opens at Miss Pinkerton's Academy of Young ladies?
A) Hard Times
B) Pride and Prejudice
C) Vanity Fair
D) Middlemarch
11. Name of the novel by Thackeray known as "A Novel without a Hero"
A) Timbuctoo
B) Catherine
C) A Shabby Genteel Story
D) Vanity Fair
12. 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 Earshaw 1500
13. What kind of countryside surrounds Wuthering Heights and Thrushcross Grange
A) Moorland
B) Savannah
C) Forest
D) Grassy plains
14. What is the name of the village near Wuthering Heights?
A) Loch Crag
B) Gimmerton
C) Hearherton
D) Purvey
15. Who raises Hareton during the early years of his life?
A) Hindley
B) Heathcliff
C) Catherine
D) Nelly
16. Whom does Hindley force to work as a servant in his home?
A) Joseph
B) Heathcliff
C) Heathcliff's son Linton
D) Edger Linton
17. What happens to Hindley after his wife dies?
A) He becomes an alcoholic gambler
B) He lives his son in Heathcliff's care
C) He dedicates his life to God's service
D) He refuses to leave his son's side
18. What was depicted in Tess's personal struggles that caused controversy when the novel came out?
A) Sexual hypocrisy
B) Poverty
C) Religious uncertainty
D) Rural labour practices
19. What was Thomas Hardy's last novel?
A) Tess of the d'Ubervilles
B) Jude the Obscure
C) Far from the Madding Crowd
D) Return of the Native

- 20 The action of the novel *Tess of the d'Urbervilles* takes place in what area of England?
A) Essex B) Sussex C) Wessex D) London
21. What advice does Mrs. Durbeyfield give Tess?
A) Not to tell Angel her secret B) Not to tell Alec her secret
C) To leave Alec D) To marry Alec
22. how does Tess die?
A) Pneumonia B) She is hanged C) Angel kills her D) Heartache
23. What does Tess name her son?
A) Destiny B) Hope C) Sorrow D) Burden
24. What are the two cities named in the title of Charles Dickens' historical novel "A Tale of Two Cities"
A) London and Paris B) Paris and Bristol
C) Venice and London D) Venice and Paris
25. What symbol does Dickens use to portend the bloodshed of the French Revolution in his novel "A Tale of Two Cities"
A) The Dover mail coach B) The broken wine cask
C) Tellson's Bank D) Madame Defarge's malevolent stare
26. *A Tale of Two Cities* was published in weekly installments from April to November of what year?
A) 1845 B) 1859 C) 1879 D) 1890
27. Why was Doctor Manette imprisoned ?
A) He stole bread
B) He failed to save the life of an aristocrat's daughter
C) The Marquis Evremonde feared that Manette would reveal one of the Marquis' dark secrets.
D) He was an outspoken critic of the royal family
28. What feature of the chimney sweepers face does Charles Lamb admire?
A) Tounge B) sooty cheeks C) Teeth D) Eyes
29. What was Charles Lamb's final book?
A) Elia B) Walden
C) Tales from Shakespeare D) The last Essays of Elia
30. What was the first Elia essay?
A) A Chapter on Ears B) Dream Children A Reverie
C) The South Sea House D) Old China

31. Who was appointed as Poet Laureate after William Wordsworth?
A) Browning B) Tennyson C) Mathew Arnold D) Coleridge
32. Which one is Gaskell's first novel?
A) Cranford B) North and South C) Ruth D) Mary Barton
33. George Eliot was the pen name of.....
A) Mary Anne Evans B) Christina Rossetti
C) Mary Shelly D) Elizabeth
34. Which one is the unfinished novel of Charles Dickens?
A) Hard Times B) Pickwick Papers
C) Edwin Drood D) Great Expectations
35. Oscar Wild's 'Woman of No Importance' appears in.....
A) 1877 B) 1888 C) 1893 D) 1875
36. Who was the leader of Pre- Raphaelite group of artists in England?
A) Robert Browning B) D G Rossetti
C) William Wordsworth D) Robert Southey
37. Queen Victoria succeeded to the throne of England after
A) William IV B) George III C) George IV D) Edward VII
38. Who is the author of "Aurora Leigh"?
A) Jane Austen B) Elizabeth Barret Browning
C) Tennyson D) George Eliot
39. Maud is a poem written by
A) Browning B) Wordsworth C) Tennyson D) Coleridge
40. "The sea of faith was once, too
At the full, and round earth's shore
Lay like the folds of a bright girdle furled." Is from the poem
A) Ozymandious B) Dover Beach C) Scholar Gipsy D) Maud
41. The verse novel of Elizabeth Barret Browning
A) Pride and Prejudice B) Wuthering heights
C) Jane Eyre D) Aurora Leigh
42. What is common among D G Rossetti, Christina Rossetti, Morris and Swinburne?
A) They all belonged to the Pre Raphaelite School
B) They all led Oxford movement

55. The verse novel of Robert Browning based on an Italian Murder trial in the seventeenth century.
- A) Memorabilia
B) The Ring and the Books
C) Men and Women
D) Paracelsus
56. Lyrical Ballad was published in
- A) 1798
B) 1789
C) 1808
D) 1800
57. The German philosopher who influenced the Romantic movement
- A) Althusser
B) Carl Marx
C) Immanuel Kant
D) Hegel
58. The book that marks the beginning of the Romantic Movement
- A) Biographia Literaria
B) Lyrical Ballads
C) Men and Women
D) The Prelude
59. Who was known as the ‘grand old Man of the English letters’?
- A) William Shakespeare
B) Thomas Hardy
C) Coleridge
D) William Wordsworth
60. Who was the greatest nature poet of England?
- A) William Wordsworth
B) Coleridge
C) Robert Browning
D) Tennyson
61. Lectures on Shakespeare is the work of.....
- A) Thomas Hardy
B) Mathew Arnold
C) William Thackeray
D) Coleridge
62. William Blake’s political radicalism intensified during the years leading up to the.....
- A) Communist Movement
B) French Revolution
C) Romantic movement
D) Industrial Revolution
63. The poem ‘The Tyger’ was published in.....
- A) 1794
B) 1788
C) 1780
D) 1789
64. The poem ‘The Tyger’ is taken from
- A) Songs of Innocence
B) Songs of Experience
C) The Four Zoas
D) The Marriage of Heaven and Hell
65. The nineteenth century scholar William Michael Rossetti characterizedas a “glorious luminary”
- A) Robert Browning
B) William Wordsworth
C) P B Shelly
D) William Blake

66. What was the name of the movement that embraced the principle of art for the sake of beauty and beauty alone?
- A) Aesthetism B) Modernism C) Avant-garde D) Romantic
67. Which of these poems uses dramatic monologue as a poetic form?
- A) Wordsworth's The Prelude B) Robert Browning's My Last Duchess
C) Tennyson's In Memoriam D) Shelly's Adonais
- 68.....is regarded as the poet, who has spoken the strongest word of faith to an age of doubt
- A) Browning B) Tennyson C) Blake D) Scott
69. An immense poem, twice as long as 'Paradise Lost', longer by some two thousand lines than the Iliad by Browning
- A) Pippa Passes B) The Ring and the Book
C) Saul D) Cleon
70.by Browning is an exquisite tribute to his dead wife.
- A) My Star B) Prospice
C) One Word More D) Meeting at Night
71. Forpoem Tennyson got Chancellor's Medal
- A) Lyrical Ballad B) Timbuctoo
C) Merlin and the Glean D) The Princess
72.wrote the song "Tears, Idle Tears"
- A) Browning B) Tennyson C) Blake D) Keats
73. poem of Tennyson was a long poem of over three thousand lines of blank verse.
- A) Wages B) The Princess C)The Higher Pantheism D) Maud
74. Browning's 'Pauline' came in
- A) 1834 B) 1897 C)1833 D)1901
75. Wordsworth believes in the concept of
- A) Hellenism B) Pantheism
C) negative capability D) Willing suspension of disbelief
76. The concept of Pantheism believes in
- A) Objectivity B) Healing power of nature
C) Confession D) Natural calamity
77. Who brought the concept of negative capability?
- A) Wordsworth B) Coleridge C) Keats D) Shelly

88. Which among the following is a wonderful threnody or a song of grief over the death of the poet Keats?

- A) Kubla Khan B) Queen Mab C) Adonais D) Hellas

89. Who wrote 'Confession of an Opium Eater'?

- A) Wordsworth B) Shelley C) De- Quincey D) Browne

90. Who wrote the critical essay 'Literary Reminiscences'?

- A) Shelley B) De Quincey C) Coleridge D) Burton

91. Which of the following was not written by De Quincey?

- A) Joan of Arc B) The Revlt of the Tartars
C) Endymion D) The English Mail- Coach

92 In which out of the following we see the creations of Lamb's humour and pathos?

- A) Old China B) Dissertation on Roast Rig
C) A Chapter on Ears D) Imperfect Sympathies

93. Consider the following statements

The main characteristics of Wuthering Heights are

1. It was written by Emily Bronte
2. It was published in 1800
3. The story of the novel is narrated by Catherine Earnshaw
4. Heath Cliff is the main character in the novel

- A) 1 and 2 B) 1 and 4 C) 3 and 4 D) 3 and 2

94. "I will show you a heroine as plain and small as myself"

- A) This is Emily Bronte in Wuthering Heights
B) This is Charlotte Bronte in Jane Eyre
C) This is George Eliot in Romola
D) This is Anne Bronte in Agnes Grey

95. Here is the list of women abandoned by their lovers in Hardy's novels. Pick the odd one out

- A) Fanny Robin B) Tess D'Urberville
C) Marty South D) Bathsheba Everdene

96. A noble and inspiring books f love poems by Miss Barret

- A) The Cry of the Children B) Sonnets from the Portuguese
C) Lady Geraldine's Courtship D) Casa Guidi Windows

97.was the leader in the Pre- Raphaelite Movement

- A) Tennyson B) Browning C) Rossetti D) Blake

98. “ The sea is calm tonight

The tide is full, the moon lies fair

Upon the straits, on the French coast the light

Gleams and is gone, the cliffs of England stand,

Glimmering and vast, out in the tranquil bay

Come to the window, sweet is the night air”

- A) This is DG Rossetti in ‘House of Life’
B) This is Christina Rossetti in ‘Goblin Market and other Poems’
C) This is Swinburne in ‘Songs of Italy’
D) This is Mathew Arnold in ‘Dover Beach’

99. Which of the following is in the chronological order?

- A) Morte d’ Arthur, In Memoriam, Vanity Fair
B) Vanity Fair, In Memoriam, Morte d’ Arthur
C) Morte d’ Arthur, Vanity Fair, In Memoriam
D) In Memoriam, Vanity Fair, Morte d’ Arthur

100. Oscar Wild’s time period is from

- A) 1834 to 1896 B) 1839 to 1894
C) 1840 to 1948 D) 1856 to 1900

ANSWER KEY

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|-----|---|
| 1 | C | 21 | A | 41 | D | 61 | D | 81 | C |
| 2 | A | 22 | B | 42 | A | 62 | B | 82 | B |
| 3 | B | 23 | C | 43 | D | 63 | A | 83 | B |
| 4 | A | 24 | A | 44 | A | 64 | B | 84 | D |
| 5 | B | 25 | B | 45 | A | 65 | D | 85 | D |
| 6 | D | 26 | B | 46 | C | 66 | A | 86 | D |
| 7 | A | 27 | C | 47 | B | 67 | B | 87 | C |
| 8 | A | 28 | C | 48 | B | 68 | A | 88 | C |
| 9 | B | 29 | D | 49 | D | 69 | B | 89 | C |
| 10 | C | 30 | C | 50 | C | 70 | C | 90 | B |
| 11 | D | 31 | B | 51 | A | 71 | B | 91 | C |
| 12 | D | 32 | D | 52 | D | 72 | B | 92 | B |
| 13 | A | 33 | A | 53 | C | 73 | D | 93 | B |
| 14 | B | 34 | C | 54 | D | 74 | C | 94 | B |
| 15 | D | 35 | C | 55 | B | 75 | B | 95 | D |
| 16 | B | 36 | B | 56 | A | 76 | B | 96 | C |
| 17 | A | 37 | A | 57 | C | 77 | C | 97 | C |
| 18 | A | 38 | B | 58 | B | 78 | C | 98 | D |
| 19 | B | 39 | C | 59 | D | 79 | B | 99 | C |
| 20 | C | 40 | B | 60 | A | 80 | C | 100 | D |

UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT

School of Distance Education

ENG1C01 - British Literature from Chaucer to 18th Century

M A English Language and Literature

I Semester (2019 Admn.)

Multiple Choice Question Bank

1. Who wrote the Canterbury Tales?

- A) Oscar Wilde
B) Sir Gawain
C) Geoffrey Chaucer
D) William Shakespeare

2. In the prologue to the Canterbury Tales, the parson's brother is the

- A) Doctor
B) Knight
C) Oxford Cleric
D) Plowman

3. The Canterbury Tales is structured as a

- A) parody
B) folk ballad
C) melodrama
D) frame story

4. In the opening lines of the Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, the narrator

- A) Criticises chivalry
B) attacks the corruption in the church
C) rejoices in the renewing cycle of life
D) establishes the ideal of the renaissance man

5. In the prologue to the Canterbury Tales, the pilgrim whose profession gives him a special love of gold is the

- A) Parson
B) Doctor
C) Summoner
D) Franklin

6. In the prologue to the Canterbury Tales, Chaucer's characters are

- A) on a religious pilgrimage
B) part of a wedding party
C) in a riding club
D) on their way to the holy land

7. Chaucer's wife of Bath is

- A) shy
B) patient
C) independent
D) humourless

8. Immediately prior to joining the others in the pilgrimage to Canterbury, the knight had

- A) been at Court
B) gone to visit his rural estate
C) been engaged in battles overseas
D) bought new clothes for the pilgrimage

9. In the prologue to the Canterbury Tales, the pilgrim who neglects his religious duties in order to hunt is the

- A) parson
B) monk
C) pardoner
D) summoner

10. In describing the friar as "a noble pillar to his Order", Chaucer uses
A) epigram B) irony C) inversion D) apostrophe
11. Shall I compare thee to a Summer's day is sonnet number ____
A) 15 B) 20 C) 18 D) 26
12. The sonnet is addressed to a ____
A) young man B) young woman C) old man D) beautiful girl
13. How many sonnets did Shakespeare write?
A) 123 B) 148 C) 188 D) 154
14. Shakespeare's sonnets were published in ____
A) 1611 B) 1609 C) 1599 D) 1623
15. Who was the publisher of Shakespeare's sonnets?
A) Richard Burbage B) Cuthbert Burbage
C) Thomas Thorpe D) Henry Wriothesley
16. Who is known as the Bard of Avon?
A) Christopher Marlowe B) John Milton
C) William Shakespeare D) Ben Jonson
17. How many narrative poems did Shakespeare write?
A) 2 B) 4 C) 5 D) 1
18. Venus and Adonis were published in ____
A) 1598 B) 1592 C) 1593 D) 1594
19. The Rape of Lucrece was written by ____
A) Alexander Pope B) John Dryden
C) Geoffrey Chaucer D) William Shakespeare
20. Who introduced sonnets in England?
A) Wyatt and Surrey B) Sidney and Spenser
C) Marlowe and Shakespeare D) Shakespeare and Jonson
21. Who wrote the poem, The Canonization?
A) John Milton B) John Webster C) John Donne D) John Lyly
22. John Donne is a representative of the ____
A) metaphysical poets B) romantic poets
C) neo-classical poets D) war poets
23. The Canonization was published in ____
A) 1632 B) 1634 C) 1631 D) 1633
24. The Canonization was published in which anthology?
A) Songs of Innocence B) Sonnets of Donne

- C) Songs and Sonnets
D) Songs of Love
25. The Sun Rising was written by ____
A) John Donne
B) William Shakespeare
C) Andrew Marvell
D) Richard Crawshaw
26. Find the odd one out.
A) John Donne
B) John Milton
C) Andrew Marvell
D) Richard Crawshaw
27. Who is the author of Paradise Lost?
A) John Dryden
B) Ben Jonson
C) John Milton
D) Richard Crawshaw
28. When was Paradise Lost published?
A) 1674
B) 1667
C) 1666
D) 1665
29. The first version of Paradise Lost consisted of ____
A) 12 books
B) 18 books
C) 24 books
D) 10 books
30. The second edition of Paradise Lost was published in ____
A) 1669
B) 1674
C) 1666
D) 1680
31. The second edition of Paradise Lost consisted of ____
A) 10 books
B) 12 books
C) 14 books
D) 16 books
32. Mac Flecknoe was written by ____
A) John Dryden
B) Alexander Pope
C) Aphra Behn
D) Samuel Johnson
33. Mac Flecknoe is a direct attack on ____
A) Flecknoe
B) Dryden
C) Dr Johnson
D) Thomas Shadwell
34. When was Mac Flecknoe published?
A) 1680
B) 1683
C) 1682
D) 1667
35. Mac Flecknoe is a/an ____
A) elegy
B) sonnet
C) satire
D) ballad
36. Who wrote Absalom and Acitophel?
A) Alexander Pope
B) John Dryden
C) John Donne
D) Philip Sidney
37. To His Coy Mistress was written by ____
A) Andrew Marvell
B) John Donne
C) Richard Crawshaw
D) Henry Vaughan

38. To His Coy Mistress was published in ____
A) 1678 B) 1679 C) 1681 D) 1682
39. Who wrote An Horatian Ode upon Cromwell's Return from Ireland?
A) Andrew Marvell B) Henry Vaughan
C) Richard Crawshaw D) John Donne
40. Who wrote Upon Appleton House?
A) John Donne B) John Milton
C) Andrew Marvell D) Alexander Pope
41. Andrew Marvell was a/an ____
A) Georgian poet B) Elizabethan poet
C) metaphysical poet D) Romantic poet
42. The Garden was written by ____
A) Charles Dickens B) Andrew Marvell
C) Charlotte Bronte D) Jane Austen
43. Elegy written in a Country Churchyard was written by ____
A) John Dryden B) William Blake
C) S T Coleridge D) Thomas Gray
44. Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard was published in ____
A) 1742 B) 1751 C) 1743 D) 1745
45. Who wrote On the Death of Richard West?
A) Thomas Gray B) John Milton
C) P B Shelley D) Alfred Lord Tennyson
46. Who wrote The Progress of Poesy: A Pindaric Ode?
A) John Keats B) Thomas Gray
C) P B Shelley D) William Wordsworth
47. Who wrote The Fatal Sisters: An Ode?
A) Thomas Hardy B) Lord Alfred Tennyson
C) Matthew Arnold D) Thomas Gray
48. Who wrote The Bard: A Pindaric Ode?
A) Thomas Gray B) Dr Johnson
C) Alexander Pope D) John Dryden
49. Hamlet was written by ____
A) Ben Jonson B) Thomas Gray
C) William Shakespeare D) Christopher Marlowe

50. The setting of Hamlet is ____
A) Rome B) England C) Poland D) Denmark
51. Who is Prince Hamlet's father?
A) Polonius B) Claudius C) King Hamlet D) Horatio
52. Who is Prince Hamlet's closest friend?
A) Horatio B) Marcellus C) Guildenstern D) Rosencrantz
53. Who delivers the first line of Hamlet?
A) Hamlet B) King Hamlet C) Barnardo D) Claudius
54. Who are the first two characters to appear on stage in Hamlet?
A) Horatio and Marcellus B) Barnardo and Horatio
C) Barnardo and Hamlet D) Barnardo and Francisco
55. Hamlet was published in ____
A) 1599 B) 1601 C) 1602 D) 1603
56. Polonius is killed by ____ in the play Hamlet.
A) Claudius B) Hamlet C) Yorick D) Fortinbras
57. Who is the Queen of Denmark?
A) Gertrude B) Miranda C) Ophelia D) Desdemona
58. Who is Prince Hamlet's lover in the play, Hamlet?
A) Portia B) Gertrude C) Ophelia D) Juliet
59. Who is the young Prince of Norway in the play Hamlet?
A) Osric B) Barnardo C) Horatio D) Fortinbras
60. What is the name of the play within the play in Hamlet?
A) The Murder of Antonio B) The Murder of Iago
C) The Murder of the King D) The Murder of Gonzago
61. Who murdered Fortinbras' father in the play Hamlet?
A) King Hamlet B) Prince Hamlet
C) Claudius D) Fortinbras' uncle
62. Who killed King Hamlet according to the Ghost of King Hamlet?
A) Claudius B) Polonius C) Prince Hamlet D) Gertrude
63. Whom does Gertrude marry after her husband's death?
A) King of Poland B) Claudius C) Polonius D) Fortinbras
64. ____ and ____ were the courtiers sent by Claudius to Norway to prevent an attack from Fortinbras.
A) Horatio and Laertes B) Laertes and Polonius
C) Rosencrantz and Guildenstern D) Cornelius and Voltimand

- C) John Fletcher
D) R B Sheridan
80. When was the play *The Rivals* first performed?
A) 1775 B) 1776 C) 1774 D) 1777
81. The word malapropism came from the name of a character in ____
A) *The Duchess of Malfi* B) *The Way of the World*
C) *The Rivals* D) *Hamlet*
82. Who wrote the play *The School for Scandal*?
A) William Shakespeare B) John Fletcher
C) John Webster D) R B Sheridan
83. When was the *School for Scandal* first performed?
A) 1776 B) 1777 C) 1774 D) 1775
84. Who wrote the essay *Of Marriage*?
A) Joseph Addison B) Jonathan Swift
C) Francis Bacon D) Daniel Defoe
85. Who wrote the essay *Sir Roger at Church*?
A) Joseph Addison B) Jonathan Swift
C) Francis Bacon D) Richard Steele
86. Who wrote the novel *Gulliver's Travels*?
A) Jonathan Swift B) Daniel Defoe
C) Henry Fielding D) Samuel Richardson
87. Who wrote the novel *Joseph Andrews*?
A) Charles Dickens B) Samuel Richardson
C) Jonathan Swift D) Henry Fielding
88. Who wrote the novel *Robinson Crusoe*?
A) Henry Fielding B) Daniel Defoe
C) Jonathan Swift D) Samuel Richardson
89. Who wrote the essay *Of Truth*?
A) Joseph Addison B) Francis Bacon
C) Richard Steele D) William Hazlitt
90. Who wrote the book *The Battle of the Books*?
A) Daniel Defoe B) Francis Bacon
C) Jonathan Swift D) Charles Dickens
91. *Joseph Andrews* was published in ____
A) 1742 B) 1843 C) 1858 D) 1750

92. Robinson Crusoe was published in ____
A) 1752 B) 1737 C) 1715 D) 1719
93. Who wrote the novel Tom Jones?
A) Daniel Defoe B) Henry Fielding
C) Charles Dickens D) Samuel Richardson
94. Who wrote the novel Shamela?
A) Daniel Defoe B) Samuel Richardson
C) Henry Fielding D) Laurence Sterne
95. Who wrote the novel Amelia?
A) Henry Fielding B) Samuel Richardson
C) Laurence Sterne D) Tobias Smollett
96. Who wrote the novel Moll Flanders?
A) Henry Fielding B) Samuel Richardson
C) Daniel Defoe D) Laurence Sterne
97. Who wrote the novel The Journal of the Plague Year?
A) Emily Bronte B) Charlotte Bronte
C) Jane Austen D) Daniel Defoe
98. Who wrote the novel Colonel Jack?
A) Jane Austen B) Daniel Defoe
C) Charles Dickens D) William Makepeace Thackeray
99. Who wrote the novel The Life and Death of Jonathan Wild, the Great?
A) Henry Fielding B) Samuel Richardson
C) William Makepeace Thackeray D) Laurence Sterne
100. Who wrote the novel A Journey from This World to the Next?
A) Charles Dickens B) Tobias Smollett
C) Henry Fielding D) Laurence Sterne

ANSWER KEY

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|-----|---|
| 1 | C | 21 | C | 41 | C | 61 | A | 81 | C |
| 2 | D | 22 | A | 42 | B | 62 | A | 82 | D |
| 3 | D | 23 | D | 43 | D | 63 | B | 83 | B |
| 4 | C | 24 | C | 44 | B | 64 | D | 84 | C |
| 5 | B | 25 | A | 45 | A | 65 | B | 85 | A |
| 6 | A | 26 | B | 46 | B | 66 | A | 86 | A |
| 7 | C | 27 | C | 47 | D | 67 | C | 87 | D |
| 8 | C | 28 | B | 48 | A | 68 | C | 88 | B |
| 9 | B | 29 | D | 49 | C | 69 | A | 89 | B |
| 10 | B | 30 | B | 50 | D | 70 | B | 90 | C |
| 11 | C | 31 | B | 51 | C | 71 | A | 91 | A |
| 12 | A | 32 | A | 52 | A | 72 | C | 92 | D |
| 13 | D | 33 | D | 53 | C | 73 | B | 93 | B |
| 14 | B | 34 | C | 54 | D | 74 | D | 94 | C |
| 15 | C | 35 | C | 55 | D | 75 | B | 95 | A |
| 16 | C | 36 | B | 56 | B | 76 | A | 96 | C |
| 17 | A | 37 | A | 57 | A | 77 | C | 97 | D |
| 18 | C | 38 | C | 58 | C | 78 | B | 98 | B |
| 19 | D | 39 | A | 59 | D | 79 | D | 99 | A |
| 20 | A | 40 | C | 60 | D | 80 | A | 100 | C |

UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT
School of Distance Education

HISTORY OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE
Core Course of MA English
I Semester (2019 Admn.)

Multiple Choice Question Bank

1. Indo European language are believe to derive from a hypothetical language known as.....
A) Proto – Indo- European B) Germanic
C) Indo- Iranian D) Avestan
2. The earliest possible end of Proto- Indo- European linguistic unity is believed to be around
A) 3300 B C E B) 3400 BCE C) 3000 BCE D)4000 BCE
3. Sanskrit belongs to thesub branch of Indo European Language
A) East Germanic B) West Germanic
B) C) Germanic D) Indic
4. Vedic Sanskrit is preserved in
A) The Upanishads B) The Vedas
B) C) Literature D)Caves
5.is the language that forms part f the Iranian group
a) Avestan B) English C) Dutch D) German
6. The earliest surviving written evidence of a Greek language is.....
A) Mycenaean B) Avestan C) Indic D) Germanic
7. In which language most of the ancient Greek poetry and prose were written?
A) Mycenaean B) Greek C) Attic D) Indic
8. Insular celtic flourished in.....
A) England B) Ireland C) Germany D) France
9.is the last branch of Indo European languages to appear in written form.
A) Latvian B) Danish C) Albanian D) Lithuvianian

10.is the term applied to a process in which vowel sounds undergo a change, according to whether they occur in a stressed or unstressed syllable, mainly seen at work in the principal parts of strong verbs.
- A) Ablaut B) vowel shift C) Addition D) Consonant shift
11. The term applied to certain changes in vowel in accented syllables owing to the influence of neighbouring sounds
- A) Umlaut or mutation B) Ablaut
C) Consonant shift D) vowel shift
12. Which among the four distinct dialects of the old English period?
- A) Northambrian, East midland , the midland group, Kentish
B) Northamrian, Mercian, West Saxon, Kentish
C) Mercian, South Midland, East Midland, Northern
D) Northern, The southern , East midland, West Saxon
13. Most of the important literary works of the Old English period were written in the dialect
- A) Mercian B) Kentish C) Northumbrian D) West Saxon
14. Beowulf was written indialect
- A) Mercian B) West Saxon C) Kentish D) Northumbrian
15.was the dialect of the Jutes who were the earliest settlers in Britain
- A) Kentish B) Mercian C) West Saxon D) Northumbrian
16. The Middle English period begins with the.....of 1066
- A) French Invasion B) Norman conquest
B) C) Renaissance D) Reformation
17. Which among are the dialects of Middle English?
- A) Mercian, Northumbrian, Northern B) West Saxon, Kentish, East Midland
C) Northern, The Midland, The southern D) Kentish, Midland, Mercian
18. The dialect of Middle English in which Chaucer wrote his poems
- A) East Midland B) West Midland
C) South Midland D) Central Midland
19. During the Middle English period English came under the strong influence of thelanguage.
- A) Latin B) French C) German D) Greek

- 20 Identify a word from French language which is common in usage.
A) Ox B) Calf C) Sheep D) Beef
- 21 “ It is melancholy to think what English dinner table would have been like had there been no Norman Conquest” Whose words are these
A) Chomsky B) F T Wood C) A C Baugh D) Macaulay
22. The influence of Renaissance is most clearly seen in the introduction of a large number of and words into English during the early modern English period.
A) Greek and Latin B) French and Latin
C) Greek and German D) German And Latin
23. The term Inkhorn term refers to.....words and expressions borrowed indiscriminately from the classical languages
A) French B) Latin C) German D) West Saxon
24. The Anglican Prayer Book was first issued in.....
A) 1456 B) 1540 C)1549 D) 1500
25.had translated the Bible in 1588
A) King James B) Coverdale C) Tyndale D) Purvey
26. The history of the English Bible begins with the work ofin 1526
A) Tyndale B) Purvey C) Coverdale D) King James
27. Authorized version of Bible was published in.....
A) 1600 B) 1611 C) 1612 D) 1687
28. The authorized version of Bible was made according to the suggestions of
A) Coverdale B) Dr Johnson C) King James I D) King James II
29. The vocabulary of the authorized version of the Bible adopted mainly from.....
A) Kentish B) Latin C) French D) Anglo Saxon
30. “ After reading St. Paul’s epistle to the Hebrews, Homer and Virgil are disgustingly tame to me Milton himself barely tolerable” Who said these words?
A) Tennyson B) Coleridge C) Wordsworth D) Arnold
31. Printing was introduced into England in 1476 by
A) William Bailey B) Coverdale C) William Caxton D) William Jones

- 61 Which language is the most closely related to Modern English?
A) Frisian B) German C) Gothic D) Icelandic
62. Which language is the most closely related to Modern English
A) Frisian B) Icelandic C) Gothic D) German
63. Cynwulf wrote during which stage of Old English?
A) Prehistoric B) Late Old English
C) Primitive D) Early Old English
64. Who wrote the “ Essay towards a Real character and a Philosophical Language”?
A) John Wilkins B) James Hermes
C) Thomas Sheridan D) William Jones
65. When part of one word is combined with part of another in order to form a new word ,
carrying with it the ideas behind both the original terms, is known as aword
A) Loan word B) noun word
C) Portmanteau word D) blend word
66. Which among is an example of Portmanteau word
A) Melodrama B) Tragedy C) nickname D) forlorn
67. Which among the following is the contribution of Shakespeare?
A) Utopian B) Idealism C) Multitudinous D) Fairy tale
68. Identify the word that derived from Greek language
A) Formula B) phenomenon C) Fableaux D) Stratum
69. Identify the word that borrowed from Latin to English
A) Formula B) phenomenon C) Criteria D) analogy
70. Identify the word that borrowed from French to English
A) Phenomenon B) guillotine C) theatre D) genius
71. Who is the author of the book “The Growth and Structure of the English Language”?
A) Otto Jespersen B) Robert Lowth
C) William Bullokar D) Willaiam Cobbett
72. Name of the group of related languages all derived from vulgar Latin within historical times
and forming a subgroup of the italic branch of the Indo – European language family.
A) Italic languages B) Sardinian Languages
C) Romanian Languages D) Romance languages

73. Identify the language that is included in Romance languages
A) Spanish B) Sanskrit C) German D) Arabic
74. Identify a word that is originated from Dutch language
A) rainbow B) landscape C) shampoo D) water
75. The word.....has been derived from Indian Language
A) rainbow B) water C) shampoo D) skipper
76. In linguisticsis the study of words , how they are formed, and their relationship to other words in the same language
A) Ontology B) Morphology C) Phonology D) Etymology
77. The branch of linguistics and logics concerned with meaning
A) Morphology B) ontology C) Semantics D) Etymology
78. Structural linguistics is associated chiefly with the name of the American linguist
A) Leonard Bloomfield B) Norm Chomsky
C) Zelling Harris D) Franz Boas
79. 'Immediate Constituent Analysis' was first introduced by.....
A) Zelling Harris B) Roulon Wells
C) Bloomfield D) Norm Chomsky
- 80 "Aspects of English Syntax'" is the work of
A) Norm Chomsky B) Bloomfield
B) C) Zelling Harris D) Roulon Wells
81. Transformational-Generative Grammar was developed by.....
A) Bloomfield B) Norm Chomsky
C) M A K Halliday D) Henderson
82.put forward a theory called 'Scale and Category Grammar'
A) Bloomfield B) J R Firth
C) Norm Chomsky D) M A K Halliday
83. The Firthian or Hallidayan theory may be said to represent the.....School of Linguistics
A) American B) British C) French D) German
84.is an example of Freak formation
A) air- raid B) teetotal C) aviator D) Daisy

ANSWER KEY

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|-----|---|
| 1 | A | 21 | C | 41 | C | 61 | A | 81 | B |
| 2 | B | 22 | A | 42 | B | 62 | B | 82 | D |
| 3 | D | 23 | B | 43 | D | 63 | D | 83 | B |
| 4 | B | 24 | C | 44 | A | 64 | A | 84 | B |
| 5 | A | 25 | D | 45 | B | 65 | C | 85 | B |
| 6 | A | 26 | D | 46 | C | 66 | A | 86 | C |
| 7 | C | 27 | B | 47 | A | 67 | C | 87 | C |
| 8 | B | 28 | C | 48 | B | 68 | B | 88 | B |
| 9 | C | 29 | D | 49 | C | 69 | A | 89 | B |
| 10 | A | 30 | B | 50 | D | 70 | B | 90 | A |
| 11 | A | 31 | C | 51 | A | 71 | A | 91 | C |
| 12 | B | 32 | B | 52 | B | 72 | D | 92 | B |
| 13 | D | 33 | A | 53 | A | 73 | A | 93 | C |
| 14 | B | 34 | D | 54 | C | 74 | B | 94 | D |
| 15 | A | 35 | A | 55 | B | 75 | C | 95 | A |
| 16 | B | 36 | B | 56 | A | 76 | B | 96 | B |
| 17 | C | 37 | B | 57 | B | 77 | C | 97 | A |
| 18 | A | 38 | C | 58 | D | 78 | A | 98 | B |
| 19 | B | 39 | D | 59 | A | 79 | C | 99 | D |
| 20 | D | 40 | A | 60 | B | 80 | A | 100 | A |

UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT
School of Distance Education

ENG2CO8 POSTCOLONIAL WRITINGS

II SEMESTER

Core Course

MA ENGLISH

CBCSS PG (2019)

(2019 Admission Onwards)

Multiple Choice Questions

1. *The Striders* (1966) and *Relations: Poems* (1971) are the two volumes of poetry written by _____.
 a) A. K Ramanujan b) Dom Moraes c) Almagir Hashmi d) E.E Tiong
2. A. K Ramanujan brought U R Ananthamurthy's *Samskara* international recognition by translating it into English in the year _____.
 a) 1960 b)1965 c)1972 d) 1976
3. One of the last publications of Ramanujan was _____, a selection of oral narratives from twenty-two languages.
 a) *Folktales from India (1994)* b) *Folktales from Malaysia (1994)*
 c) *Folktales from Karnataka (1994)* d) *Folktales from Indiana (1994)*
4. The poem 'Self-Portrait' is from the collection _____.
 a) The Poems b) The Strangers c) The Striders d) Relations
5. According to Ramanujan in the poem 'Self-Portrait' he resembles anyone but _____.
 a) Father b) mother c) son d) himself
6. 'Self-Portrait' can be considered as an _____.
 a) Painting b) autobiographical poem
 c) confessional poem d) elegy
7. The window glass in the poem 'Self-Portrait' symbolizes the _____.
 a) Fictional world b) capitalist world
 c) democratic world d) socialist world
8. Date unknown refers to the poet's inability to find his _____.
 a) Father b) shadow c) original self d) other self
9. _____ began writing at the age of ten.
 a) Dom Moraes b) Ramanujan c) Brathwaite d) Soyinka

21. _____ is published in *Poem* in 1960.
- a) House and Land b) A letter c) Africa d) Australia
22. In the poem, A Letter, the _____, is a threatening symbol of danger.
- a) needle b) thorn c) flower d) nail
23. _____ was a Senegalese poet, politician, and cultural theorist.
- a) Leopold Senghor b) David Diop
c) Jack Davis d) A. D Hope
24. Leopold Senghor is associated with _____.
- a) Harlem renaissance b) Negative Movement
c) Negritude Movement d) Slavery Movement
25. Who was the founder of the Senegalese Democratic Bloc Party?
- a) Jack Davis b) Wole Soyinka c) Leopold Senghor d) David Diop
26. _____ is the commercial as well as capital of America.
- a) Australia b) Central Park c) New York d) Manhattan
27. The phrase “frosty smile” is a simile that refers to a _____.
- a) Customer society b) Consumer society
c) Capitalist society d) Customs society
28. The adjective “sulphurous” indicates _____ which is visible in every busy and over populated city.
- a) Park b) smoke c) fog d) pollution
29. _____ is a neighbourhood in the New York City borough of Manhattan.
- a) Central Park b) Manhattan c) Harlem d) Hub
30. The term _____ refers to the Unification of African- American life.
- a) Harlem b) Slavery c) Barbados d) Slogan

31. _____ stands for the spiritual rhythm of African traditional life as echoed in Gabriel Okara's "Mystic Drum".
- a) Drum b) Stick c) Song d) Dance
32. "Mystic Drum" is a poem by _____.
- a) Soyinka b) Okara c) Diop d) Brathwaite
33. "Mystic Drum" is Okara's _____.
- a) Ode b) elegy c) love lyric d) song
34. The _____ culture is connected with nature.
- a) Australian b) African c) American d) Nigerian
35. The _____ in the poem "Mystic Drum" is the personification of industrialization.
- a) Man b) Lady c) City d) Town
36. _____ was born to a Senegalese father and Cameroonian mother in the city of Bordeaux, France in 1927.
- a) Jack Davis b) A. D Hope c) David Diop d) Derek Walcott
37. Who died at a very early age of 33 in an air crash off Dakar, Senegal in 1960?
- a) Jack Davis b) David Diop c) A. D Hope d) Derek Walcott
38. David Diop's _____ celebrates the typical love of the African for their motherland and the ancestors.
- a) Africa b) Aboriginal Australia c) New York d) Australia
39. Through the poem _____, the poet attacks the world's theory that Africa does not possess a history.
- a) New York b) Africa c) Negus d) Arrival
40. In David Diop's "Africa", the poet hopes to create a renewed Africa out of the bitter experiences of _____.
- a) colonialism b) nationalism c) postcolonialism d) anti-nationalism

41. "House and Land" is a poem by _____.
- a) EE Tiang b) Allen Curnow c) Brathwaite d) Hashmi
42. "House and Land" reveals three main characters – _____, cowman, and Mrs. Old Wilson.
- a) a politician b) a historian c) a professor d) a philosopher
43. In "House and Land", _____ is hopelessly obsessed with her past and the future appears to hold no hope.
- a) The historian b) cowman c) Mrs. Wilson d) Mr. Wilson
44. In the poem "House and Land", _____ stands as a symbol of hope and redemption.
- a) rain b) tree c) field d) wind
45. _____ is a poem by A. D Hope.
- a) Aboriginal Australia b) Australia
c) Africa d) New York
46. _____ was a movement of poets who propagated a unique Australian poetry which would depict the distinctive Australian natural landscape such as the desert and the Bush in Australian terms.
- a) Jindyworobak movement b) Negritude movement
c) Harlem Renaissance d) Black Art Movement
47. _____ is the best-known Australian poet of great repute internationally.
- a) Allen Curnow b) A. D Hope c) Jack Davis d) Atwood
48. _____ is A. D Hope's first collection of verse.
- a) The Wandering Islands (1955) b) The Wasteland (1922)
c) The Wonderland (1955) d) The Wander Island (1954)
49. _____ by A. D Hope is a sarcastic and captivating poetry.
- a) Aboriginal Australia b) Africa
c) Australia d) Arrival

59. The _____ referred to in “The Journey into the Interior” is the psyche of the poetess.
 a) exterior b) interior c) journey d) none of these
60. _____ was a painter before he became a poet.
 a) Derek Walcott b) Allen Curnow c) EE Tiang d) A. D Hope
61. “Ruins of a Great House” is a poem written by _____.
 a) Brathwaite b) Derek Walcott c) Allen Curnow d) David Diop
62. Derek Walcott’s _____, is a poem written in his perspective of the Caribbean in the nineteenth century.
 a) Journey into the Interior b) House and Land
 c) Ruins of a Great House d) What if I live in a House Made by Idiots?
63. The Canadian Literature was founded in _____.
 a) 1959 b)1957 c) 1965 d)1960
64. Who among the following poets was influenced by Nietzsche, mythology, classics and nature?
 a) Less Murray b) A. D Hope c) Almaghir Hashmi d) Stephen Gill
65. *The Solid Mandala*, a pre-war urban Australian novel is written by _____.
 a) Margaret Laurence b) Margaret Atwood
 c) Patrick White d) Judith Wright
66. *The Wretched of the Earth* (1963) is written by _____.
 a) Franz Fanon b) Homi K Bhabha c) Foucault d) Edward Said
67. Aime Cesaire is best known for his term _____.
 a) Negritude b) Harlem c) Diaspora d) Hybridity
68. Who proposes the idea of ‘mimicry’ (in *Of Mimicry and Man*), the disciplined imitation of the white man by the native?
 a) Bhabha b) Edward Said c) Spivak d) Stuart Hall
69. _____ has generated a new form of colonial domination, often termed neocolonialism.
 a) Diaspora b) Globalization c) Capitalism d) Marginalization

70. _____ is the rejection of a single or unified identity, and a preference for multiple cultural locations and identities.
- a) Hybridity b) Ambivalence c) mimicry d) binary opposition
71. Diaspora theorists such as Avtar Brah and Robin Cohen propose that the idea of _____ is a mythic one, a place of desire and longing that sits oddly with the present, chosen location of the immigrant.
- a) land b) home c) space d) city
72. _____ can be described as the process of settlement by Europeans in Asian, African and South American territories.
- a) Postcolonialism b) nationalism c) colonialism d) neocolonialism
73. _____ is a style of thinking, a form of representation that created opinions, ideas and images of the non- European culture in racialized ways
- a) Diaspora b) Occidentalism c) Orientalism d) Nationalism
74. _____ is one of the most renowned of English writers to have emerged from the Caribbean islands.
- a) Brathwaite b) Alamghir c) EE Tiang Hong d) Curnow
75. The _____ is one of the best-known works of Brathwaite.
- a) Negus b) Mother Poem c) Barbados d) Poem
76. _____ deals with the theme of completeness.
- a) Hayavadana b) Yayati c) Tughluq d) Nagamandala
77. Whose use of the Female Chorus as Padmini's mask is a novel feature in the masking tradition of India?
- a) Moraes b) Karnad c) Vijay Tendulkar d) A. K Ramanujan
78. Karnad has introduced the two talking _____ in the text of Hayavadana to con upon the changes that appear in Devadatta and Padmini after the interchange of heads between Devadatta and Kapila.
- a) Toys b) dolls c) music d) drums

97. The poem "Arrival" is included in the collection, _____.
- a) Tranquerah (1985)
 - b) Myths for the Wilderness (1976)
 - c) I of the Many Faces (1960)
 - d) None of the above
98. The poem _____ describes the modernization of the capital city as a form of historical change from a natural landscape to a city scape.
- a) Arrival
 - b) Africa
 - c) Australia
 - d) Aboriginal Australia
99. _____ was one of the first-generation Malaya poets writing in English.
- a) EE Tiang Hong
 - b) Almaghir Hashmi
 - c) Allen Curnow
 - d) David Diop
100. *Can the Subaltern Speak?* is a work by _____.
- a) Gayatri Spivak
 - b) Homi K Bhabha
 - c) Edward Said
 - d) Stuart Hall

ANSWER KEY

1. a) 2. d) 3. a) 4. c) 5. d) 6. b) 7. b) 8. c) 9. a) 10. a)
11. b) 12. a) 13. d) 14. a) 15. c) 16. b) 17. c) 18. d) 19. c) 20. b)
21. b) 22. b) 23. a) 24. c) 25. c) 26. c) 27. b) 28. d) 29. c) 30. a)
31. a) 32. b) 33. c) 34. b) 35. b) 36. c) 37. b) 38. a) 39. b) 40. a)
41. b) 42. b) 43. c) 44. a) 45. b) 46. a) 47. b) 48. a) 49. c) 50. c)
51. c) 52. a) 53. a) 54. b) 55. c) 56. b) 57. d) 58. a) 59. b) 60. a)
61. b) 62. c) 63. a) 64. b) 65. c) 66. a) 67. a) 68. a) 69. b) 70. a)
71. b) 72. c) 73. c) 74. a) 75. b) 76. a) 77. b) 78. b) 79. a) 80. a)
81. a) 82. a) 83. a) 84. b) 85. b) 86. a) 87. a) 88. b) 89. a) 90. a)
91. a) 92. a) 93. b) 94. c) 95. a) 96. a) 97. b) 98. a) 99. a) 100. a)

UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT
School of Distance Education

INDIAN LITERATURE IN ENGLISH
Core Course of MA English
I Semester (2019 Admn.)

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION BANK

- The creeper growing around the tree in "Our Casuarina Tree" has a creeper round it which resembles a _____.
A. Trunk B. Branch C. Python D. Lizard
- The phrase 'blessed sleep' in the poem "Our Casuarina Tree" refers to _____.
A. Sleep B. Dream C. Death D. Life
- Abju and Aru are Toru Dutt's _____.
A. Siblings B. Cousins C. Playmates D. Childhood Friends
- The casement mentioned in "Our Casuarina Tree" reminds us of which of Keats poems.
A. Ode on a Grecian Urn B. Ode to a Nightingale
C. La Belle Dame Sans Merci D. To Autumn
- The phrase 'shingle-beach' in Dutt's "Our Casuarina Tree" is an imitation of whose poetry?
A. Mathew Arnold B. John Keats
C. P.B.Shelley D. Sarojini Naidu
- Tagore's "The Child" is divided into ____ parts.
A. 11 B. 5 C. 9 D. 10
- "In the Country Cottage" was written by _____.
A. Mahapatra B. Naidu C. Ezekiel D. Karnad
- The lizard in Ezekiel's "In the Country Cottage" is described as being ____ in colour.
A. White B. Yellow C. Grey D. Dark
- It is the _____ in "In the Country Cottage" which teaches man lessons of determination and patience.
A. Lizard B. Caterpillar C. Cockroach D. Snake
- The poem "Hunger" depicts the plight of a _____ who attempts to sell his daughter for a living.
A. Business man B. Pawn seller C. Fisherman D. Vegetable seller
- Hunger in the poem "Hunger" does not stand for hunger for _____.
A. Guilt B. Sexual gratification C. Food D. Money

12. What did the father in Ramanujan's "Obituary" leave behind?
A. Debts B. Money C. Property D. Gold
13. In the poem "Obituary", the obituary is printed in _____.
A. The National Daily B. A Local newspaper
C. The Times of India D. A Madras newspaper
14. In the poem "River, Once", Parthasarathy refers to _____ river.
A. Madurai B. Vaikai C. Eaglewood D. Sewer
15. The river in "River, Once" is personified as a _____.
A. Daughter B. Woman C. Mother D. Wife
16. Which of the following is not mentioned in the poem "River, Once"?
A. Egrets B. Paper-boats C. Kingfishers D. Crows
17. The river in the poem "River, Once" has deteriorated due to _____.
A. Ecological imbalance B. Man's exploitation
C. Kings visits D. Fallen Flowers
18. In the beginning of the poem "The Old Playhouse", the poet compares herself to a _____.
A. Swan B. Swallow C. Heron D. Squirrel
19. In the poem "The Old Playhouse", Kamala Das feels treated as an object for _____.
A. Money B. Love C. Cooking D. Sexual Gratification
20. Which of the following does not appear in the poem "The Old Playhouse"?
A. Cut flowers B. Carpets
C. Air-conditioner D. Artificial lights
21. Who is found at the water's edge in "The Old Playhouse"?
A. The husband B. The speaker C. Narcissus D. A Dwarf
22. Parthasarathy's "River, Once" was inspired by one of A.K. Ramanujan's poem, which poem was it?
A. Still Life B. A River C. Chicago Zen D. Extended Family
23. Kamala Das is also known as the _____ for being one of the first Indian woman to talk openly about female sexuality.
A. Confessional poet B. Poet of the Body
C. Poet of the soul D. Madhavikutty
24. Why did the speaker in the poem "The Old Playhouse" get married?
A. Self –discovery B. Sexual gratification
C. Security D. Money

37. Karaikal Ammaiyar takes the form of _____ when she asks Lord Shiva to grant her a “different form.”
- A. Saraswati B. Kali C. Parvati D. Lakshmi
38. In “Dead Woman Walking”, the character Karaikal Ammayar also stands as a representative for _____ who are sexually exploited and later abandoned by men.
- A. Dalit Women B. Jewish Women
C. Nair Women D. Parsee Women
39. The novel “Coolie” was first published in the year _____.
- A. 1938 B. 1937 C. 1935 D. 1936
40. Babu Nathoo Ram in “Coolie” is a _____ by profession.
- A. Barber B. Bank Clerk C. College Professor D. Jam maker
41. _____ is the British man who arrives at the bank in “Coolie”.
- A. Mr.Smith B. Mr.Adam C. Mr. English D. Sir Todar Mal
42. Prabha and his wife in “Coolie” runs a _____.
- A. Pickle Factory B. Jam Factory
C. Bread Factory D. Chutney Factory
43. It was an _____ who was travelling to Bombay along with a circus who Munoo joins to get to Bombay.
- A. Lion Tamer B. Joker C. Elephant Driver D. Wrestler
44. Munoo meets Ratan at Sir George White’s _____.
- A. Sugar Mill B. Wind Mill C. Cotton Mill D. Spinning Mill
45. Munoo is run over by _____’s car.
- A. Mrs. Simla B. Mrs. Prabha C. Mrs. Mainwaring D. Mrs. Waring
46. _____ is not a rebel or does not try to break away from colonial suppression or power.
- A. Munoo B. Ratan C. Mohan D. Mr.English
47. _____ is a novel by Mulk Raj Anand which highlights the ways in which the lower class is exploited.
- A. Untouchable B. Coolie C. The Village D. Gauri
48. Raju is the son of a _____ in the novel “The Guide”.
- A. Barber B. Tailor C. Shopkeeper D. Railway Sweeper
49. Raju comes to be known as _____ as his reputation as a guide becomes popular.
- A. Raju the Guide B. The Guide C. Railway Raju D. Railway Guide
50. What is Marco Polo’s wife’s name?
- A. Rose B. Rosie C. Rosh D. Nalini

51. Raju hides Marco's letter to Rosie because of his _____.
- A. Love B. Jealousy C. Fear D. Greed
52. Who comes to Raju's house and insults Raju and demands Rosie to leave?
- A. His Uncle B. His Neighbour C. His Aunt D. His Sister
53. Rosie reads about Marco's published book from _____.
- A. The Newspapers B. A magazine C. The News D. A Letter
54. What is Raju sent to prison for ?
- A. Robbery B. Defamation C. Forgery D. Impersonation
55. The stranger whom Raju comes upon while sitting on the banks of the river is _____.
- A. Marco B. Nalini C. Velan D. Velayudan
56. How many years is Raju sentenced to prison ?
- A. Three B. Two C. One D. Five
57. Velan considers Raju to be a _____.
- A. A Holy man B. A con man C. A well-wisher D. A marriage broker
58. How long is Raju's fast to bring in the rains?
- A. Two weeks B. Three weeks C. One week D. Five days
59. Poems like "Gitanjali" and "The Child" have been authored by _____.
- A. Sarojini Naidu B. Jawaharlal Nehru
C. Rabindranath Tagore D. Vikram Seth
60. "A Rain of Rites", "A River", "Obituary" are poems by _____.
- A. Parthasarathy B. A.K. Ramanujan
C. Jayanta Mahapatra D. Meena Alexander
61. In "Midnight's Children", _____ is both the protagonist and the narrator of the story.
- A. Padma B. Saleem C. Aadam D. Amina
62. Vanita is the wife of _____.
- A. Wee Willie Winkie B. Williams
C. Methwold D. Pereira
63. Which one of the characters in "Midnight's Children" is bestowed with blue eyes and a cucumber shaped nose?
- A. Padma B. Shiva C. Saleem D. Jamila
64. Parvati is impregnated by _____.
- A. Shiva B. Saleem C. Ahmed D. Wee Willie Winkie

ANSWER KEY

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|-----|---|
| 1 | C | 21 | C | 41 | C | 61 | B | 81 | B |
| 2 | C | 22 | B | 42 | A | 62 | A | 82 | D |
| 3 | A | 23 | B | 43 | C | 63 | C | 83 | B |
| 4 | B | 24 | A | 44 | C | 64 | A | 84 | C |
| 5 | A | 25 | C | 45 | C | 65 | B | 85 | B |
| 6 | D | 26 | C | 46 | A | 66 | C | 86 | A |
| 7 | C | 27 | B | 47 | B | 67 | C | 87 | C |
| 8 | C | 28 | C | 48 | C | 68 | C | 88 | B |
| 9 | A | 29 | B | 49 | C | 69 | A | 89 | C |
| 10 | C | 30 | C | 50 | B | 70 | C | 90 | C |
| 11 | A | 31 | B | 51 | B | 71 | B | 91 | B |
| 12 | A | 32 | A | 52 | A | 72 | C | 92 | C |
| 13 | D | 33 | D | 53 | B | 73 | B | 93 | D |
| 14 | B | 34 | C | 54 | C | 74 | B | 94 | A |
| 15 | C | 35 | B | 55 | C | 75 | A | 95 | B |
| 16 | D | 36 | A | 56 | B | 76 | B | 96 | A |
| 17 | B | 37 | B | 57 | A | 77 | C | 97 | B |
| 18 | B | 38 | A | 58 | A | 78 | A | 98 | A |
| 19 | D | 39 | D | 59 | C | 79 | C | 99 | C |
| 20 | B | 40 | B | 60 | B | 80 | C | 100 | C |

UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT
SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

M.A. ENGLISH

II SEMESTER (2019 Admn.)

ENG2 CO6 - Literary Criticism and Theory - Part 1 (Up to New Criticism)

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Identify the state festival held every year in honour of the God Dionysus in Greece.
a. Great Dionysia b. Dionysia c. Phaedrus d. Athenia
2. Choose the work from the choices below that is in the form of scholarly exchanges between Plato and his teacher Socrates.
a. Protogoras b. Gorgias c. Symposium d. Dialogues
3. In which work did Aristotle firmly refute Plato's pronouncements deriding art, artists and poetry?
a. De Anima b. Poetics c. Metaphysics d. Physics
4. Which work by Horace is a discussion on poetry, poetic style and drama?
a. Nicomachean Ethics c. Ars Poetica
b. Politics d. On the Sublime
5. In which work does Plato draw a distinction between the poet and the philosopher?
a. Ion c. Phaedrus
b. Republic d. The Education of an Orator
6. The pivotal speaker in *Republic*, Socrates recalls the visit to Piraeus, the port of Athens to take part in the festivities to honour which deity?
a. Bendis b. Apollo c. Dionysus d. Cupid
7. Who is the young half-brother of Plato whose name means "owl" or "gleaming eyes"?
a. Cephalus b. Aristotle c. Glaucon d. Thrasymachus
8. Which book in the *Republic* ends with the Phoenician myth, which Socrates feels would serve as the effective mythical explanation for their State/
a. First b. Fourth c. Second d. Third
9. Who attempts to define a philosopher and introduces the Theory of Forms?
a. Plato b. Socrates c. Aristotle d. Longinus
10. Which form of government is based primarily on wealth?
a. Timocracy b. Oligarchy c. democracy d. tyranny

11. The *Republic* concludes with Socrates' vibrant description of the tale of which hero?
a. Er b. Ulysses c. Telemachus d. Achilles
12. Who mentions: "God is not the author of all things, but of good only"
a. Plato b. Glaucon c. Socrates d. Adeimantus
13. Whose verses does Socrates criticise because of the uneven blend of narrative, especially the speeches of the characters in *Iliad* that also employ *mimesis* or imitation?
a. Hesiod b. Homer c. Aeschylus d. Sophocles
14. Which genre, according to Aristotle is divided into the epic and the dramatic according to the manner of its imitation?
a. poetry b. drama c. prose d. fiction
15. Which type of drama, according to Aristotle is considered a representation of characters of a base type, which means ridiculous?
a. farce b. tragicomedy c. satire d. comedy
16. Which chapter of Aristotle's *Poetics* discusses the construction of an ideal plot, which is fundamental to tragedy?
a. sixth b. seventh c. eighth d. ninth
17. What is the Greek term for "resolution of complication"?
a. peripeteia b. anagnorisis c. denouement d. catharsis
18. Which is the entire part of a tragedy placed between the complete choric songs, in the divisions of a tragedy when staged?
a. Parode b. Episode c. Exode d. Stasimon
19. Whose misfortunes should an ideal plot depict?
a. hero b. Antagonist c. chorus d. family
20. Which unity has not been mentioned by Aristotle?
a. time b. action c. place d. all these
21. Whose plays are considered the primary models of artistic unity, dramatic construction and the author's role in the epic by Aristotle?
a. Aristophanes b. Virgil c. Sophocles d. Homer
22. Which kind of poetry has been ignored because Aristotle considers it more suited to music than poetry?
a. ode b. lyric c. sonnet d. dramatic monologue
23. What is the structure of Longinus' "On the Sublime"?
a. epistolary b. narrative c. discussion d. discursive
24. What is the excessive use of verbal ornamentation that obstructs the natural use of language and hence it should be avoided?
a. grandiloquence b. puerility c. elaboration d. exaggeration

25. How many sources of sublimity are mentioned by Longinus?
a. Four b. Three c. five d. two
26. Which figure of speech is useful in heightening expression, in the opinion of Longinus?
a. hyperbation b. periphrasis c. asyndeton d. none of these
27. When was the pastoral romance *Arcadia* published?
a. 1579 b. 1576 c. 1575 d. 1580
28. *An Apology for Poetry* is Sidney's reply to *The Schoole of Abuse* written by whom?
a. Samuel Coleridge c. Stephen Gosson
b. Percy B. Shelley d. Matthew Arnold
29. What does the word *vates* mean?
a. building b. a seer c. coward d. disciple
30. Who mentions "as is painting so is poetry"?
a. Virgil b. Homer c. Dante d. Horace
31. Which poet mentions: "If poetry instructs, it does so only through pleasure".
a. Wordsworth b. Coleridge c. Shelley Keats
32. Which edition of the *Preface* is considered important because of the explanation of the nature and characteristics of the poet, and his superiority over the man of science?
a. 1802 b. 1800 c. 1815 d. None of these
33. Who is the author of *Defence of Poetry*?
a. Coleridge b. Keats c. Shelley d. Mathew Arnold
34. Who wrote the poems *Ode: Intimations of Immortality from Recollections of Early Childhood*; *Lines Composed a Few Miles above Tintern Abbey*; *On Revisiting the Banks of the Wye during a Tour*; and *Ode to Duty*?
a. Robert Browning c. William Blake
b. John Milton d. William Wordsworth
35. Who mentions: "Every great poet is a teacher; I wish either to be considered as a teacher or as a nothing".
a. William Wordsworth b. Lord Byron c. Edmund Spenser d. Robert Herrick
36. Which critic published his classroom lectures and his ideas along with the dictums of the other critics regularly in *Scrutiny*?
a. Raman Selden b. F.R. Leavis c. Henry James d. Joseph Conrad
37. Who among the following is recognised one of "the great English novelists"?
a. Charlotte Bronte b. Emily Bronte c. Jane Austen d. Henry Fielding

38. Which critic is of the opinion that though Charles Dickens possesses the vitality and vision of art as Conrad does, he cannot be included “in the line of great novelists”?
- a. George Santayana b. T.S.Eliot c. D.H. Lawrence d. F.R.Leavis
39. Whose first book of poems *Prufrock and Other Observations* was published in 1917?
- a. Robert Browning b. T.S.Eliot c. Alfred Tennyson d. John Keats
40. Locate T.S. Eliot’s full length book of essays on poetry and criticism.
- a. *The Sacred Wood: Essays on Poetry and Criticism* b. *The Egoist*
c. *Tradition and the Individual Talent* d. *The Art of T.S.Eliot*
41. Identify the author of *The Well-Wrought Urn: Studies in the Structure of Poetry* (1947)/
- a. William K. Wimsatt b. Cleanth Brooks c. Joel E.Spingarn d. Yvor Winters
42. What is “the error of evaluating a poem by its effects- especially its emotional effects- upon the reader” termed?
- a. intentional fallacy c. method of indirection
b. ambiguity d. affective fallacy
43. What is referred as the analysis of the figurative elements such as images, similes, metaphors, symbols, and myth that unify a work?
- a. contrapuntal reading b. imagery c. close reading d. fallacy
44. From which poem is the title *The Well Wrought Urn* taken?
- a. The Canonization c. Ode on a Grecian Urn
b. Ode to the West Wind d. Ulysses
45. Which essay begins with the title: “Few of us are prepared to accept the statement that the language of poetry is the language of paradox”?
- a. Seven Types of Ambiguity c. Tension in Poetry
b. The Language of Paradox d. Tradition and the Individual Talent
46. In which essay does T.S.Eliot comment that “a perpetual slight alteration of language; words perpetually juxtaposed in new and sudden combinations” in poetry?
- a. Tradition and the Individual Talent c. Philip Massinger
b. The Chicago Critics: The Fallacy of the Neoclassic Species d. None of these
47. Who wrote the essay “The Critical Monism of Cleanth Brooks”?
- a. R.S.Crane b. Elder Olson c. Robert Penn Warren d. Richard McKeon
48. Which group of critics opposed the propositions of the New Critics on several grounds?
- a. Romantic critics c. The Chicago School of Critics
b. Neoclassic critics d. Reader-response critics
49. From which book is the essay “The Archetypes of Literature” taken from?
- a. Fables of Identity: Studies in Poetic Mythology c. Anatomy of Criticism
b. Archetypal Patterns in Poetry d. John Donne: Paradoxes and Problems

50. Who initiated Archetypal literary criticism?
a. G. Wilson Knight c. Philip Wheelwright
b. Robert Graves d. Maud Bodkin
51. Who mentions that symbols, images, rituals and myths, which originate from primitive myths, rituals, folk-lore and cultures are employed by writers in works, and the primitive factors lie buried in the “collective unconscious” which may otherwise be called “racial memory” of the people?
a. Sigmund Freud b. Carl Jung c. Maud Bodkin d. James Frazer
52. Under which method of analysis, does the critic proceed to ascertain the meaning of a work from the general truth to the particular one?
a. deductive b. inductive c. Formalist d. Archetypal
53. Who defines aesthetics as “philosophy of fine art”?
a. Matthew Arnold c. Karl Marx
b. Robert Browning d. Friedrich Hegel
54. What is referred as the proper knowledge of language that helps to satisfy desires?
a. Rasa b. Natyashastra c. Kamadhenu d. dhvani
55. Which is the earliest systematic work on Indian dramaturgy?
a. Kavyalankara b. Natyashastra c. Kavyadarsha d. Nirupana
56. Who critiqued the sphota doctrine of the grammarians and the Buddhist linguistic doctrine of apoha?
a. Dandin b. Abhinavagupta c. Udbhata d. Bhamaha
57. Which critic gave great importance to the gunas and doshas (merits and defects) in poetry?
a. Kalidasa b. Anandavardhana c. Dandin d. Rajashekhara
58. Who is the most authoritative exponent of Pratyabhijna philosophy that is centered on Kashmiri Shaivism?
a. Abhinavagupta b. Anandavardhana c. Kshemendra d. Bhoja
59. Who is the Kashmiri scholar whose *Vakroktijivita* is famous for the discussion of vakrata (indirection or obliqueness) in expression in poetry?
a. Anandavardhana b. Rajashekhara c. Abhinavagupta d. Kuntaka
60. Which tailanga scholar who was a prominent poet in the court of the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan, was conferred the title Panditaraja?
a. Jagannatha b. Mahimabhata c. Kshemendra d. Bhoja
61. In which work by Vamana was the word sahrudaya used first in the technical sense of a competent reader of poetry?
a. Agnipurana b. Dwanyaloka c. Kavyaloka d. Kavyalamkara
62. Which category of prathibha refers to the creative ability of the poet?
a. karayitri b. bhavayitri c. abida d. anumana

63. Who mentions “vakyam rasatmakam kavyam”, which means any composition which gives tasteful pleasure is poetry?
a. Kshemendra b. Bhattalolatta c. Mammata d. Jagannatha
64. Which Indian critical theory concentrates on emotive expression?
a. Rasa b. abida c. anumana d. kavya
65. Which theory in Indian aesthetics theory connotes indirect or suggestive expression?
a. alamkara b. Dhvani c. kavya d. aswad
66. Who was the first dramatist to recognise the importance of rasa in aesthetics?
a. Kalidasa b. Jagannatha c. Bharatamuni d. Purandaradasa
67. Which term in Indian aesthetics refers to the objective conditions or reasons for producing or exciting an emotion, which is also the main stimulating cause or the object of the emotion?
a. bhava b. samyoga c. anubhava d. vibhava
68. Who pointed out the major drawbacks in Bhattalolatta’s theory in relation to vibhava and rasa?
a. Mammata b. Shankuka c. Kalidasa d. Bharata
69. Identify the theory by Bhattanayaka that projects the experiential aspect related to emotions, which is also known as the enjoyment theory?
a. Rasa b. Bhuthivada c. Anumitivada d. Pracya nyaya
70. Which philosopher rejected Bhattalolatta’s argument that rasa is the heightened state of the basic emotions and mentioned that the emotions like sorrow, anger, and love diminish in magnitude with the passage of time?
a. Mammata b. Anandavardhana c. Jagannatha d. Shankuka
71. Who propounded that the poetic function, which triggers the aesthetic experience that is ecstatic in nature and second to the ultimate experience of the realisation of the self is called bojakatva?
a. Bhattanayaka b. Bhattalolatta c. Abhinavagupta d. Anandavardhana
72. Which term in Indian aesthetics refers to the process of Generalisation?
a. bhavakatva b. tamas c. sattva d. sadharanikarana
73. Which aspect helps the sahrdaya or the aesthetically sensible person to see the characters presented in a literary work in a generalised manner?
a. denotation b. Imagination c. Inference d. connotation
74. Who among the following validates how the poetic language triggers the aesthetic process through its suggestiveness?
a. Mammata b. Bhattanayaka c. Anandavardhana d. Abhinavagupta
75. Which term is used by Abhinavagupta to denote “relating”, “narrating” or “describing” emotive conditions.
a. bhavanukirtanam b. anumana c. bhavaktwa d. bhojakatwa

76. Which word is used to denote not only the special aesthetic pleasure and the outward manifestation of artistic experience but also the mental faculty which makes aesthetic experience possible.

- a. rasavaga b. alaukika c. Chamatkara d. charvana

77. Which term used by Bharata means a spectator?

- a. rupaka b. prekshaka c. sahrudaya d. bhavana

78. Which term refers to any hindrance to aesthetic relish, the impediment that could be effected by poetry, the actor, or the reader.

- a. rasa b. bhayanaka c. rasavighna d. hasya

79. What is the literal meaning of the word dhvani?

- a. sound b. explosion c. phonetics d. phonology

80. What does Lakshana denote?

- a. literal meaning c. judgement
b. suggestive meaning d. metaphorical meaning

81. What is the source of dhvani theory?

- a. Sphota theory b. Theory of rasa c. Rasadhvani d. Lochana

82. Which Indian grammarian discussed the concept of dhvani in a systematic manner?

- a. Mammata b. Shankuka c. Patanjali d. none of these

83. Who opposed the theory of dhvani on the ground there was no meaning in inventing a new power for words since dhvani was subordinate to anumana?

- a. Bhattanayaka b. Mahimabhata c. Jagannatha d. Abhinavagupta

84. What is the term used to refer to pictorial poetry?

- a. chitrakavya b. chitra c. shloka d. kavya

85. Which word refers to the primary power of signification existing in words that is capable of providing the literal or lexical meaning?

- a. lochana b. anugraha c. abida d. pada

86. Which term by Kuntaka is used to include dhvani as a mode of varkroti ?

- a. upacharavakrata b. vakrata c. nirupana d. lakshana

87. Which is the variety of dhvani accepted by Kuntaka that includes the employment of words of double meaning

- a. artha b. shabda c. shabdashaktimoola d. rupa

88. In the opinion of Aristotle, whose plays are the primary models of artistic unity, dramatic construction?

- a. Homer b. virgil c. Sophocles d. Dante

89. What is considered superior to the epic since it contains all the elements that give pleasure along with music and spectacle?

- a. comedy b. tragedy c. tragicomedy d. none of these

90. To whom does Longinus write “On the Sublime”, which is in the form of letters?

- a. Aristotle b. Cecilius c. Postumius Terentianus d. Plato

91. Which work by Sir Philip Sidney, written in 1578 is considered an impressive appeal for the social value of imaginative fiction?

- a. Arcadia c. Astrophel and Stella
b. The Lady of May d. The Defence of Poesie

92. Who is the author of *The Art of Rhetoric* (1553) that could be regarded the first modern treatise on English composition?

- a. Thomas Wilson b. Thomas Hardy c. F.R. Leavis d. T.S. Eliot

93. According to Sir Philip Sidney, which kind of poetry evokes pity because it deals with the weakness of mankind and the desolation of the world.

- a. lyric b. elegiac poetry c. tragedy d. dramatic monologue

94. Dickens, in *Hard Times* brings out certain crucial aspects of which philosophy through the characters Gradgrind and Bounderby?

- a. Victorian Utilitarianism c. Individualism
b. Romanticism d. Marxism

95. Who considers *Hard Times* “a moral fable” with a definite intention that exhibits satiric irony in the first two chapters of his book *The Great Tradition*?

- a. Thomas Hardy b. T.S. Eliot c. F.R. Leavis d. Charles Dickens

96. Who praised the English Metaphysical poets of the seventeenth century, especially John Donne, and the nineteenth century French symbolist poets that included Baudelaire and Jules Laforgue because of the radical innovations in poetic technique and subject matter?

- a. F.R. Leavis b. T.S. Eliot c. John Crowe Ransom d. I.A. Richards

97. What, according to T.S. Eliot is neither a slavish imitation nor a mere repetition of what has already been achieved?

- a. Impersonality c. Depersonalisation
b. Individuality d. Tradition

98. Who is the author of “Principles of Literary Criticism” (1924) and “Practical Criticism” (1929)?

- a. I.A. Richards c. Joel Spingarn
b. Robert Pen Warren d. William K. Wimsatt

99. In the opinion of the New Critics, which are the devices that contribute to multiplicity of meanings in a work, and render a work complex?

- a. irony b. paradox c. ambiguity all these

100. Which play of Shakespeare does Northrop Frye use to explicate the inductive method of analysis?

- a. Othello b. King Lear c. Hamlet d. Macbeth

ANSWER KEY

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|-----|---|
| 1 | A | 21 | D | 41 | B | 61 | D | 81 | A |
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| 3 | B | 23 | A | 43 | C | 63 | D | 83 | B |
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| 9 | B | 29 | B | 49 | A | 69 | B | 89 | B |
| 10 | B | 30 | D | 50 | D | 70 | D | 90 | C |
| 11 | A | 31 | B | 51 | B | 71 | A | 91 | D |
| 12 | C | 32 | A | 52 | A | 72 | D | 92 | A |
| 13 | B | 33 | C | 53 | D | 73 | B | 93 | B |
| 14 | A | 34 | D | 54 | C | 74 | D | 94 | A |
| 15 | D | 35 | A | 55 | B | 75 | A | 95 | C |
| 16 | B | 36 | B | 56 | D | 76 | C | 96 | B |
| 17 | C | 37 | C | 57 | C | 77 | B | 97 | D |
| 18 | B | 38 | D | 58 | A | 78 | C | 98 | A |
| 19 | A | 39 | B | 59 | D | 79 | A | 99 | D |
| 20 | C | 40 | A | 60 | A | 80 | D | 100 | C |

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UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT

School of Distance Education

ENG2CO5 - TWENTIETH CENTURY BRITISH LITERATURE UP TO 1940 MA ENGLISH II SEMESTER (2019 Admn.)

Multiple Choice Question Bank

- To whom did Hopkins dedicate 'The Windhover'?
A. Mary B. Peter C. Moses D. Christ
- Hopkins read classics at which of these universities?
A. Oxford B. Cambridge C. Dublin D. Leeds
- What event inspired Hopkins to return to writing poetry in 1875?
A. Famine B. Earthquake C. Shipwreck D. War
- Hopkins coined which of these terms to describe the individual uniqueness of each creation?
A. Inscapè B. Instress C. Signifier D. Sprung Rhythm
- Which language that Hopkins learned at St Beuno's seminary greatly influenced his poetry?
A. Welsh B. Gaelic C. Erse D. Cornish
- "Kingdom of day lights dauphin dapple dawn drawn falcon" Identify the figure of speech used.
A. Simile B. Metaphor C. Assonance D. Alliteration
- What shine "blue beak"?
A. Sky B. Feathers C. Embers D. Eyes
- Who published the first collected edition of Gerard Manley Hopkins' poems in 1918?
A. Robert Bridges B. Stephen Spender
C. Richard Dixon D. Coventry Patmore
- Which order did Gerard Manley Hopkins join?
A. Carmelite B. Jesuit C. Franciscan D. Benedictine
- Identify the term that is *not* used by Hopkins to describe the Windhover?
A. Minion, B. dauphin C. falcon D. Beast
- The title of Yeats' 'The Second Coming' is a reference to what event?
A. The return of Jesus Christ B. World War I
C. World War II D. The Modernism Era
- Where is Byzantium located?
A. Ireland B. Scotland C. Turkey D. Italy
- Name the ninth century Byzantine Emperor referred to in the poem 'Sailing to Byzantium'
A. Theodore B. Tiresias C. Theophilus D. Trescothick

14. What does gyre mean?
A. Spirit B. Spiral C. Sphinx D. Stone image
15. In what sense does Yeats use the term 'Spiritus Mundi'?
A. Collective meaning of broken images
B. Collective unconscious that all human beings share
C. Collective myths that society believe
D. Collective memory of trauma
16. What does 'Rocking cradle' refer to?
A. Birth of Christ B. Return of Sphinx
B. Death of infants D. Return of the hawk
17. Yeats detailed his philosophy about gyres in which volume of his work?
A. Adam's Curse B. The Wild Swans AtCoole
B. The Wind Among The Reeds D. A Vision
18. Which author titled a novel after a quote from "The Second Coming"?
A. Sylvia Plath B. Joan Vollmer
B. Chinua Achebe D. John Keats
19. What perspective is the poem written from?
A. Second Person B. First Person
B. Third Person D. A Universal Perspective
20. What does "the centre cannot hold" mean?
A. Jesus Christ Cannot Save Us
B. Summer Cannot Last Forever
C. The World's Core Values And Meanings Are Falling Apart
D. The Heart Cannot Sustain The Mind
21. Which month is the "cruellest"?
A. September B. April C. May D. December
22. Where is the Starnbergersee?
A. Just Outside London B. Near Munich
B. In Michigan D. In Paris
23. "The river sweats...
A. Oil And Tar."
B. Water."
B. Saffron And Lilac."
D. Fumes And Fire."
24. Who is demobbed?
A. Sweeney B. Madame Sosostris
B. Prufrock D. Lil's Husband
25. "Demobbed" means:
A. "Released From The Army" B. "Lynched"
B. "Awarded With A Medal Of Honor" D. "Killed"

26. What battle did Stetson supposedly participate in?
A. Waterloo
B. Mylae
C. The Battle Of The Bulge
D. The Battle Of Britain
27. "By the waters of _____ I sat down and wept..."
A. The Seine
B. The Nile
C. The Thames
D. Leman
28. Which of the following cities is mentioned in "The Waste Land"?
A. Timbuktu
B. Marseilles
C. Novgorod
D. Vienna
29. Magnus Martyr is a:
A. Ocean
B. Church
C. Epic Poem
D. Football Stadium
30. Who visits the typist?
A. A Bradford Millionaire
B. Prufrock
C. The Young Man Carbuncular
D. Mrs. Porter
31. Who witnesses the visit?
A. Vivienne
B. Ezra Pound
C. Tiresias
D. Madame Sosostris
32. Mr. Eugenides is a:
A. Witch Doctor
B. Poet
C. Filmmaker
D. Merchant
33. Mr. Eugenides invites the Narrator to:
A. The Cannon Street Hotel
B. The Ritz Carlton
C. Venice
D. The Plaza
34. Who is "throbbing between two lives"?
A. The Typist
B. Phlebas
C. Tiresias
D. Mr. Eugenides
35. The narrator is told that he should fear death by:
A. Fire
B. Water
C. Starvation
D. Disease
36. "When lovely woman stoops to folly" is an allusion to:
A. Spanish Tragedy
B. Ovid's Metamorphoses
C. Hamlet
D. Oliver Goldsmith's The Vicar Of Wakefield
37. Who rapes Philomela?
A. Tereus
B. Odysseus
C. The Typist
D. Zeus
38. Translate "Oed' und leer das Meer"
A. "The Ship Has Arrived, Appearing On The Horizon"
B. "A Kiss Is Just A Kiss"
C. "Isolde Is Lost Forever"
D. "Desolate And Empty Is The Sea"

39. In what city is Queen Victoria Street (in the poem)?
A. New York B. London C. Boston D. Gloucester
40. What does the Narrator know when confronted with the hyacinth girl?
A. The Way To Restore Fruitfulness To The Wasteland
B. Nothing
C. The Meaning Of Life
D. The Reason He Is In Love
41. What was Eliot's first working title for "The Waste Land"?
A. Unreal City B. He do the Police in Different Voices
C. The Land of the Dead D. Voices in the Desert
42. Who helped Eliot edit the poem, and, in the process, suggested the deletion of large portions of the poem?
A. Pound B. Yeats C. Frost D. Owen
43. Where was the original (first intended) epigraph that Eliot had chosen for the poem from?
A. Baudelaire's "Fleurs du Mal" B. Pound's "Cantos"
C. Conrad's "Heart of Darkness" D. Milton's "Paradise Lost"
44. The line, "The ivory men make company between us", which was deleted from the final version of the poem from the second section "A Game of Chess", was taken out at whose suggestion?
A. Vivien Eliot's B. Valerie Eliot's
C. Ezra Pound's D. John Quinn's
45. Before it was deleted, the line "Get me a woman, I said; you're too drunk, she said" was part of which section of the poem?
A. What the Thunder Said B. A Game of Chess
C. Burial of the Dead D. The Fire Sermon
46. Eliot stated that his references to certain vegetation ceremonies were influences that came from which book?
A. The Tain B. From Ritual to Romance
C. The Golden Bough D. The Mabinogion
47. Which of these works did Eliot NOT make a reference to in "The Waste Land"?
A. Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure"
B. Goldsmith's "The Vicar of Wakefield"
C. Kyd's "Spanish Tragedy"
D. Spenser's "Prothalamion"
48. Which Upanishad is part of the reference in the last section?
A. Brhadaranyaka Upanishad B. Chandogya Upanishad.
C. Taittiriya Upanishad. D. Aitereya Upanishad.
49. "Hieronymo's mad again." What is the source of this quote?
A. Hamlet B. Measure for measure
C. Spanish tragedy D. Edward II

50. What is the first line of the poem "Funeral Blues"?
- A. Stop all the clocks
B. He was my North
C. Cut off the telephone
D. Pour away the ocean
51. How was the dog supposed to be prevented from barking?
- A. By putting him outside
B. A juicy bone
C. With a muzzle
D. By giving him away
52. What message were the airplanes (or aeroplanes) going to write in the air?
- A. Directions to the funeral
B. He is dead
C. The deceased's name
D. He was my North
53. What color gloves were the traffic policemen to wear?
- A. White satin gloves
B. Red satin gloves
C. Gray wool gloves
D. Black cotton gloves
54. What does Auden want done with the sun?
- A. Packed up
B. Silenced
C. Scribbled out
D. Dismantled
55. What is the last word of this poem?
- A. Nothing
B. Good
C. Dead
D. Blues
56. Where does the soldier in "Strange Meeting" find himself?
- A. In Hell
B. In Heaven
C. In Purgatory
D. At Home
57. In "Strange Meeting", what does the soldier see that leads him to believe he is in hell?
- A. The Dead Man's Arms
B. The Dead Man's Legs
C. The Dead Man's Smile
D. The Dead Man's Eyes
58. The dead man in "Strange Meeting" says he used to possess
- A. Courage and Wisdom
B. Money
C. Good Looks
D. Religion
59. What does the dead man in "Strange Meeting" want to do at the very end?
- A. Return To Earth
B. Kill The Soldier
C. Talk More
D. Sleep
60. What war does Owen write about?
- A. The Vietnam War
B. The Civil War
C. WWI
D. WWII
61. Who is described as "an effective sergeant, an incompetent general, a deplorable dictator" in the play Caesar and Cleopatra?
- A. Caesar
B. Belzanor
C. Pothinus
D. Rufio
62. "Caesar; I come to warn you of a danger, and to make you an offer." Who says so?
- A. Apollodorus
B. Belzanor
C. Pothinus
D. Rufio
63. Who says, "Only as Caesar's slave have I found real freedom."
- A. Apollodorus
B. Rufio
C. Brtiannus
D. Ponthius

64. Caesar says "I will send you a beautiful present from Rome". Whom does he refer to?
A. Octavius B. Antony C. Musical instrument D. Wine
65. When was Caesar and Cleopatra written?
A. 1898 B. 1897 C. 1868 D. 1902
66. Who was King of England in Becket's time?
A. HENRY II B. HENRY I
C. REGINALD FITZ URSE D. THEOBALD
67. What position does Thomas hold at the time of his murder?
A. Chancellor B. Archbishop C. King D. Exchequer
68. What position has Thomas held in the past?
A. Jester B. Exchequer C. King D. Chancellor
69. How long has Thomas been gone when he returns?
A. Fifteen Years B. Seven Years
C. Three Years D. Sixteen Months
70. Why did Eliot write this play?
A. Becket's family asked him to. B. He wanted to impress his priest.
C. He was commissioned for a festival. D. He read a book about Becket.
71. Why has the Chorus gathered at the top of the play?
A. They have been summoned by Thomas.
B. They want to murder Thomas.
C. Their crops have dried up and they need mercy.
D. They sense something bad is going to
72. What medieval image suggests patience?
A. Wheel B. Cathedral C. Mountain D. Seasons
73. Mary Boyle is an attractive young woman whose age is
A. 21 B. 22 C. 25 D. 20
74. "A principle's a principle", who repeats this dialogue?
A. Mary Boyle B. Jack Boyle C. Joxer Delay D. Johnny Boyle
75. "There isn't a GOD,there isn't a GOD; if there is HE wouldn't let these things happen". Who utters this?
A. Mary Boyle B. Jack Boyle C. Juno D. Johnny Boyle
76. Ah, what can GOD do against the stupidity of O'man! Who says this?
A. Mary Boyle B. Jack Boyle
C. Juno D. JohnnyBoyle
77. Sean o Casey's original name was_____.
A. Sean Casey B. Addison Casey
C. Abbott Casey D. John Casey

78. Sean O' Casey's "Juno and Paycock" is _____ in a trilogy of plays.
A. First B. Second C. Third D. Fourth
79. The play "Juno and Paycock" is written on the background of _____ civil war.
A. American B. Scottish C. British D. Irish
80. Virginia Woolf asserts that a particular writer succeeds in portraying the working of the mind, observing many of the "myriad impressions" that fall upon the mind everyday. "If we want life itself, here surely we have it". Whom does she refer to?
A. D.H. Lawrence B. James Joyce
C. Bennet D. Jane Austen
81. Joyce was an important pioneer of the narrative technique known as
A. Stream of Tension B. Dramatic Montage
C. Conditioned Genesis D. Stream of Consciousness
82. The name "Dedalus" makes allusion to
A. The mythological figure who flew too close to the sun and drowned in the ocean
B. The mythological figure who escaped from his island prison by constructing a pair of wings
C. The mythological figure who solved the riddle of the sphinx
D. The mythological figure who devoured his own daughter to prolong his life
83. Stephen's father is
A. Both financially inept and a painter B. A painter
C. Financially inept D. A financial genius
84. As a young boy, Stephen is
A. Erudite and cocky B. Insensitive and rambunctious
C. Athletic and confident D. Unathletic and shy
85. At Clongowes, Stephen is picked on by a bully named
A. Cranly B. Icarus C. Wells D. Parnell
86. While in the clinic at Clongowes, Stephen has the paper read to him. He hears about the death of
A. Lord Roxborough B. Winston Churchill
C. Charles Parnell D. The Pope
87. One day in Latin class, Stephen is excused from studying because he has broken his glasses. The prefect Father Dolan
A. Accuses Stephen of breaking them on purpose
B. Both accuses Stephen of breaking them on purpose and beats Stephen's hands with a pandybat
C. Beats Stephen's hands with a pandybat
D. Excuses Stephen and sends him home
88. James Joyce was raised in a family that was deeply
A. Atheistic B. Protestant C. Buddhist D. Catholic

ANSWER KEY

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|-----|---|
| 1 | D | 21 | B | 41 | B | 61 | B | 81 | D |
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| 7 | C | 27 | D | 47 | A | 67 | B | 87 | B |
| 8 | A | 28 | D | 48 | A | 68 | D | 88 | D |
| 9 | B | 29 | B | 49 | C | 69 | B | 89 | C |
| 10 | D | 30 | B | 50 | A | 70 | C | 90 | C |
| 11 | A | 31 | B | 51 | B | 71 | D | 91 | D |
| 12 | C | 32 | D | 52 | B | 72 | A | 92 | A |
| 13 | C | 33 | A | 53 | D | 73 | B | 93 | A |
| 14 | B | 34 | B | 54 | D | 74 | A | 94 | C |
| 15 | B | 35 | B | 55 | B | 75 | C | 95 | A |
| 16 | A | 36 | D | 56 | A | 76 | B | 96 | B |
| 17 | D | 37 | A | 57 | C | 77 | D | 97 | A |
| 18 | C | 38 | D | 58 | A | 78 | C | 98 | B |
| 19 | B | 39 | B | 59 | D | 79 | D | 99 | B |
| 20 | C | 40 | B | 60 | C | 80 | B | 100 | B |