Question:

Which of the following authors was associated with the Kit-Cat Club, a literary-political group favoring Whig ideology and promoting constitutional monarchy during the early 18th century?

Options:

- A. Jonathan Swift
- B. John Dryden
- C. Joseph Addison
- D. William Blake

Answer:

C. Joseph Addison

Movement Poets Incorrect Statement

Question:

Identify the incorrect statement about the Movement Poets:

Options

- A. They reacted against modernist complexity and emphasized clarity and traditional form.
- B. Philip Larkin, Kingsley Amis, and Thom Gunn are considered core figures.
- C. Their work often celebrated British imperialism and religious dogma.
- D. Their poetry was often published in the anthology New Lines edited by Robert Conquest.

Answer

C. Their work often celebrated British imperialism and religious dogma.

Explanation:

(This is false; Movement poets were mostly secular and critical of tradition.)

Satanic School Label

Question:

The term "Satanic School" was used by Robert Southey to condemn a group of poets. Which of the following best describes why this label was applied?

Options:

- A. They praised Milton's Satan as a heroic figure in political allegory.
- B. They rejected classical meter and form in favor of free verse.
- $\ensuremath{\text{C.}}$ They were seen as morally subversive and politically radical.
- D. They openly worshipped Satan in their poetic rituals.

Answer:

C. They were seen as morally subversive and politically radical.

Poets and Auden Generation

Question:

Match the following poets with their relationship to W.H. Auden's circle (Auden Generation):

- 1. Louis MacNeice
- 2. Ezra Pound
- 3. Stephen Spender
- 4. Cecil Day-Lewis

Options:

- A. Only 1 and 2
- B. Only 2 and 4
- C. Only 1, 3, and 4
- D. All four

Answer:

C. Only 1, 3, and 4

Explanation:

(Ezra Pound was a Modernist, not part of the Auden Generation)

Black Mountain Poets Trait Question: Which of the following concepts is most associated with the poetic philosophy of the Black Mountain Poets? Options: A. Sprung rhythm B. Projective verse C. Martian imagery D. Christian symbolism Answer: B. Projective verse Explanation: (Promoted by Charles Olson — emphasis on breath, spontaneity, open form) **Imagist Poetry Characteristic** Question: Which of the following is not a characteristic of Imagist poetry as outlined in their manifestos? Options: A. Direct treatment of the subject B. Use of regular rhyme schemes and fixed meters C. Elimination of unnecessary words D. Composition in musical phrase rather than metronomic rhythm Answer: B. Use of regular rhyme schemes and fixed meters **Metaphysical Poets Line** Question: "Who says my tears have overflowed his ground?" This line is most representative of which poetic school's typical traits such as paradox, conceit, and spiritual tension? Options: A. Augustan Poets B. Cavalier Poets C. Metaphysical Poets D. Modernist Poets Answer: C. Metaphysical Poets **Cavalier Poetry Philosophy** Question: Which of the following best expresses the philosophical core of Cavalier poetry, especially in works by Robert Herrick and Richard Lovelace? Options: A. Memento mori B. Carpe diem C. Deus ex machina D. L'art pour l'art Answer: B. Carpe diem Explanation:

("Gather ye rosebuds while ye may...") Auden Generation Assertion/Reason

Question:

 $Assertion \ (A): The \ Auden \ Generation \ was \ deeply \ influenced \ by \ Marxism \ and \ psychoanalysis.$

Reason (R): They believed in poetry as a tool for political and psychological transformation.

Choose the correct option:

 A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. C. A is true, but R is false. D. A is false, but R is true.
Answer: A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
Pre-Raphaelite Theme by Rossetti
Question: Dante Gabriel Rossetti coined the term " of the soul" to describe the tension between physical and spiritual love, a recurring theme in Pre-Raphaelite poetry.
Options: A. Dual vision B. Fleshly school C. Flesh and spirit D. Burden
Answer: C. Flesh and spirit
Lake Poets Spiritual Line
Question: "A sense sublime / Of something far more deeply interfused" — this line reflects the spiritual naturalism typical of which Lake Poet?
Options: A. Robert Southey B. William Wordsworth C. Samuel Taylor Coleridge D. Thomas Gray
Answer: B. William Wordsworth (from Tintern Abbey)
Georgian Poets Characteristic
Question: Which of the following statements about the Georgian Poets is accurate?
Options: A. They embraced radical experimentation in form and broke away from Romantic influences. B. They were known for war poetry and graphic descriptions of the battlefield. C. They focused on rural life, simplicity, and lyrical themes, often overshadowed by Modernists. D. The movement was led by T.S. Eliot and Ezra Pound.
Answer: C. They focused on rural life, simplicity, and lyrical themes, often overshadowed by Modernists.
War Poet Identification
Question: Identify the War Poet who penned the following line: "My friend, you would not tell with such high zest / To children ardent for some desperate glory"
Options: A. Rupert Brooke B. Siegfried Sassoon C. Edward Thomas D. Wilfred Owen
Answer: D. Wilfred Owen (from "Dulce et Decorum Est")

New York School Association

Question: Which of the following poets is not generally associated with the New York School?
Options:
A. Frank O'Hara
B. John Ashbery
C. Kenneth Koch
D. Allen Ginsberg
Answer: D. Allen Ginsberg
Explanation: (He belonged to the Beat Generation, not the New York School.)
Oxford Movement Tenet
Question:
Which of the following pairs correctly identifies a writer and a core tenet of the Oxford Movement (Tractarianism)?
Options:
A. Cardinal Newman – Emphasis on reason over faith B. Edward Pusey – Defense of Anglican High Church rituals
C. John Keble – Satire of religious orthodoxy
D. Matthew Arnold – Founding of Evangelical Protestantism
Answer:
B. Edward Pusey – Defense of Anglican High Church rituals
Confessional Poetry Figure
Question:
Which of the following writers is most associated with confessional poetry's raw emotional content and personal themes?
Options:
A. Robert Frost B. Anne Sexton
C. E.E. Cummings
D. Adrienne Rich
Answer:
B. Anne Sexton
New York School Influence
Question:
The New York School poets were strongly influenced by:
Options:
A. Abstract Expressionist painters
B. French Symbolists
C. Gothic novelists
D. Victorian realists
Answer:
A. Abstract Expressionist painters
Chaucer Extension Poet
Question:
Which poet extended Chaucer's "Troilus and Criseyde" with a mock-testament of Cresseid?
Options:
A. William Dunbar
B. Gavin Douglas
C. Robert Henryson
D. John Barbour

Answer: C. Robert Henryson
Oxford Movement Tracts Periodical
Question: "Tracts for the Times", a series of theological pamphlets defining the Oxford Movement, was primarily associated with:
Options: A. Matthew Arnold B. Edward Pusey C. John Keble D. John Henry Newman
Answer: D. John Henry Newman
Aestheticism and Decadence Figure
Question: Which writer is most closely linked with both Aestheticism and the Decadent Movement?
Options: A. Robert Browning B. Oscar Wilde C. Thomas Hardy D. Charles Dickens
Answer: B. Oscar Wilde
Tribe of Ben Membership
Question: Which of the following was NOT a known member of the Tribe of Ben?
Options: A. Thomas Carew B. Robert Herrick C. Richard Lovelace D. George Herbert
Answer: D. George Herbert
Explanation: (He is more associated with the Metaphysical poets.)
Della Cruscans Critic
Question: Which satirical critic famously attacked the Della Cruscans in The Baviad?
Options: A. Samuel Johnson B. William Gifford C. John Dryden D. Leigh Hunt
Answer: B. William Gifford
Explanation: The satirical critic who famously attacked the Della Cruscans in The Baviad was William Gifford. He targeted the Della Cruscans, a group of British poets known for their sentimental and affected style, with his verse satire The Baviad in 1791. The Baviad was followed by another satire, The Maeviad, in 1795, further criticizing the group's work.
Pisan Circle Poets

Question:
Which trio of Romantic poets is most accurately associated with the Pisan Circle in Italy?
Options:
A. Wordsworth, Southey, Coleridge
B. Shelley, Byron, Leigh Hunt
C. Blake, Keats, Shelley
D. Byron, Keats, Hazlitt
Answer:
Allswei.

Explanation:

The Pisan Circle in Italy is strongly associated with the Romantic poets Lord Byron, Percy Bysshe Shelley, and John Keats. These poets, along with Leigh Hunt, formed a literary circle in Pisa during the early 1820s. While Keats was only briefly in Italy before his death in Rome, the other three poets spent a significant amount of time in Italy, particularly in Pisa, and their shared experiences and literary output are often referred to as the "Pisan Circle".

Pisan Circle Core Trait

B. Shelley, Byron, Leigh Hunt

Question:

The Pisan Circle was united by their:

Options:

- A. Anglican piety
- B. Moral conservatism
- C. Political radicalism and exile
- D. Dedication to literary formalism

Answer:

C. Political radicalism and exile

Fleshly School Term Coinage

Question:

Who coined the term Fleshly School of Poetry in a hostile review in The Contemporary Review?

Options:

- A. Robert Buchanan
- B. Matthew Arnold
- C. Francis Jeffrey
- D. John Ruskin

Answer:

A. Robert Buchanan

Bloomsbury Group Figure

Question:

Which of the following figures is a central literary figure in the Bloomsbury Group?

Options:

- A. Sylvia Plath
- B. Virginia Woolf
- C. W.H. Auden
- D. George Eliot

Answer:

B. Virginia Woolf

Liverpool Poets Trio

Question:

Which trio best represents the Liverpool Poets?

Options:

- A. Ted Hughes, Sylvia Plath, Philip Larkin
- B. Adrian Henri, Brian Patten, Roger McGough
- C. Frank O'Hara, Kenneth Koch, John Ashbery
- D. Seamus Heaney, Thom Gunn, Tony Harrison

Answer: B. Adrian Henri, Brian Patten, Roger McGough
Liverpool Poets Cultural Movement
Question: The Liverpool Poets are best associated with which cultural movement?
Options: A. Romantic Naturalism B. Modernist Existentialism C. Beat Generation D. 1960s Pop and Counterculture
Answer: D. 1960s Pop and Counterculture
Correct Literary Movement Pairing
Question: Identify the correct pairing:
Options: A. Fireside Poets – Experimental free verse B. Beat Generation – Emphasis on suburban realism C. Harlem Renaissance – Alain Locke D. Lost Generation – Emerson and Thoreau
Answer: C. Harlem Renaissance – Alain Locke
Beat Generation Statements
Question: Which of the following statements about the Beat Generation are true?
1. It emerged in post-WWI America as a reaction to disillusionment.
2. Writers like Ginsberg and Kerouac emphasized spontaneity and anti-materialism.
3. The movement supported consumer capitalism.
4. It influenced the countercultural movements of the 1960s.
5. Its central themes included mysticism, sexuality, and jazz.
Options: A. 1, 2, 4, and 5 B. 2, 4, and 5 only C. 1, 3, and 4 only D. All statements are correct
Answer: B. 2, 4, and 5 only
Dadaism Traits
Question: Which of the following movements rejected Enlightenment ideals and emphasized irrationality, spontaneity, and anti-bourgeois art?
Options: A. Symbolism

Answer:

B. Dadaism

B. DadaismC. Georgian PoetryD. Augustan Literature

Literary Movement Matching

Question: Match the lite Movements:	erary movement to its characteristic trait:
1. Ne	ew Journalism
2. Dad	adaism
3. Fire	reside Poets
4. Sur	urrealism
5. Ang	gry Young Men
Options: A. 1-B, 2-D, 3- B. 1-A, 2-D, 3- C. 1-D, 2-E, 3- D. 1-A, 2-E, 3-	-B, 4-E, 5-C -C, 4-B, 5-A
B. Traditional C. Rebellion a D. Nonsensic	-consciousness news reporting I moral values in verse against post-war British class system cal anti-art aesthetic ic and the unconscious
Answer: B. 1-A, 2-D, 3-	-B, 4-E, 5-C
French Move	ement for Indirect Meaning
Question: Which of the f	following movements emerged in France and used metaphorical language to suggest rather than state meaning explicitly?
Options: A. Naturalism B. Dadaism C. Decadence D. Symbolism	e e
Answer: B. Symbolism	n
Naturalism C	Correct Statements
Question: Which of the f	following statements about Naturalism are correct?
1. lt w	was pioneered by Émile Zola in France.

- 2. It viewed the individual as subject to fate, heredity, and social forces.
- 3. It celebrated free will and romantic imagination.
- 4. It is a darker extension of Realism.
- 5. Its tone is often detached and objective.

A. 1, 2, 4, and 5

B. 1, 3, and 5 only

C. 2, 3, 4, and 5

D. All statements are correct

Answer:

A. 1, 2, 4, and 5

Lost Generation Coinage

Question: The term '	'Lost Generation" was coined by:
Options: A. Ezra Po B. Sylvia E C. Gertrud D. Allen G	Beach de Stein
Answer: C. Gertrud	de Stein
Postmod	ernism Characteristic Not Associated
Question: Which of	the following is NOT associated with Postmodernism?
Options: A. Pastich B. Metafic C. Grand D. Irony	
Answer: C. Grand	narrative unity
Explanation (Postmod	on: ernism rejects it)
Chronolo	gical Order of Periodicals
Question:	
Arrange th	ne following periodicals in correct chronological order of their first publication (earliest to latest):
Arrange th	
	ne following periodicals in correct chronological order of their first publication (earliest to latest):
1.	ne following periodicals in correct chronological order of their first publication (earliest to latest): The Tatler
1. 2.	ne following periodicals in correct chronological order of their first publication (earliest to latest): The Tatler The Quarterly Review
1. 2. 3.	ne following periodicals in correct chronological order of their first publication (earliest to latest): The Tatler The Quarterly Review The Yellow Book
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. Options: A. 1, 5, 4, B. 5, 1, 4,	The Tatler The Quarterly Review The Yellow Book The Edinburgh Review The Spectator 2, 3 2, 3 4, 3
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. Options: A. 1, 5, 4, B. 5, 1, 4, C. 1, 5, 2,	The Tatler The Quarterly Review The Yellow Book The Edinburgh Review The Spectator 2, 3 2, 3 4, 3 4, 2
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. Options: A. 1, 5, 4, B. 5, 1, 4, C. 1, 5, 2, D. 1, 5, 3, Answer:	The Tatler The Quarterly Review The Yellow Book The Edinburgh Review The Spectator 2, 3 2, 3 4, 3 4, 2 2, 3
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. Options: A. 1, 5, 4, B. 5, 1, 4, C. 1, 5, 2, D. 1, 5, 3, Answer: A. 1, 5, 4,	The Tatler The Quarterly Review The Yellow Book The Edinburgh Review The Spectator 2, 3 2, 3 4, 3 4, 2 2, 3

- The Edinburgh Review 1802
- The Quarterly Review 1809
- The Yellow Book 1894

Scrutiny Journal Founder

Question:

Scrutiny (1932–1953), a highly influential critical journal, was founded and led by:

Options: A. I.A. Richards
B. Matthew Arnold C. F.R. Leavis
D. William Empson
Answer: C. F.R. Leavis
Criterion Editor
Question: Who was the founding editor of The Criterion, a key Modernist review launched in 1922?
Options: A. Ezra Pound B. Wyndham Lewis C. T.S. Eliot D. E.M. Forster
Answer: C. T.S. Eliot
Blast Magazine Movement
Question: Blast magazine was the mouthpiece of which literary-artistic movement?
Options: A. Impressionism B. Symbolism C. Vorticism D. Surrealism
Answer: C. Vorticism
Yellow Book Figure
Question: The Yellow Book is best associated with which aesthetic figure?
Options: A. Matthew Arnold B. Oscar Wilde C. Walter Pater D. Aubrey Beardsley
Answer: D. Aubrey Beardsley
Cornhill Magazine Editor
Question: Which major Victorian novelist served as the first editor of The Cornhill Magazine?
Options: A. Charles Dickens B. William Makepeace Thackeray C. George Eliot D. Thomas Hardy
Answer: B. William Makepeace Thackeray
Westminster Review Thinker
Question: Which Utilitarian thinker was associated with the Westminster Review?

D. Thomas De Quincey
Answer: B. William Makepeace Thackeray
1820s London Magazine Contributors
Question: The 1820s London Magazine published work by all except:
Options: A. Charles Lamb B. Thomas De Quincey C. William Hazlitt D. T.S. Eliot
Answer: D. T.S. Eliot
Explanation: (He was associated with a later review: The Criterion)
Quarterly Review Counterpart
Question: The Quarterly Review was founded as a Tory counterpart to:
Options: A. The Yellow Book B. The Edinburgh Review C. Fraser's Magazine D. The Idler
Answer: B. The Edinburgh Review
Edinburgh Review Radical Critique
Question: The Edinburgh Review was known for its:
Options: A. Tory conservatism B. Radical Whiggism and intellectual critique C. Romantic nationalism D. Devotion to Gothic literature
Answer: B. Radical Whiggism and intellectual critique
The Bee Founder
Question: Which Irish writer founded The Bee in 1759?
Options: A. Oliver Goldsmith B. Jonathan Swift C. Richard Brinsley Sheridan D. Thomas Moore
Answer: A. Oliver Goldsmith
The Adventurer Tradition

A. Jeremy Bentham B. John Ruskin C. T.H. Huxley

Question: The Adventurer was a continuation of the essay tradition of:
The Adventurer was a continuation of the essay tradition of.
Options:
A. Blackwood's Magazine
B. The Monthly Review
C. The Spectator and The Rambler
D. The Yellow Book
Answer:
C. The Spectator and The Rambler
Critical Review Editor
Question:
The Critical Review was edited by:
Options:
A. Hugh Blair
B. Samuel Richardson
C. Tobias Smollett
D. Henry Fielding
Answer:
C. Tobias Smollett
The Idler as Relaxed Follow-Up
Question:
Which periodical by Samuel Johnson was a more relaxed follow-up to The Rambler?
Options:
A. The Adventurer
B. The Idler
C. The Spectator
D. The Monthly Review
Answer:
B. The Idler
Monthly Review Founder
Question:
The Monthly Review, known for Whig sympathies, was founded by:
Options:
A. Ralph Griffiths
B. Henry Fielding
C. Joseph Addison
D. Samuel Johnson
Answer:
A. Ralph Griffiths
Gentleman's Magazine Historical Significance
Question:
The Gentleman's Magazine (founded 1731) is historically significant as:

- A. The first magazine to serialize novels
- B. The first general-interest magazine to use the term "magazine"
- C. A periodical founded by the Royal Society
- D. The first publication to oppose the monarchy

Answer:

B. The first general-interest magazine to use the term "magazine"

Grub Street Association

Question:	
•	Grub Street" became synonymous with:
Options:	
•	cobin journalism
	political theory
C. Hack write	ers and low-quality commercial literature
D. Religious	reform pamphlets
Answer:	
C. Hack write	ers and low-quality commercial literature
Guardian Pe	eriodical Initiator
Question:	
The Guardia	n, a short-lived periodical of 1713, was also initiated by:
Options:	
A. Jonathan	Swift
B. Daniel De	foe
C. Richard S	teele
D. Oliver Gol	dsmith
Answer:	
C. Richard S	teele
Tatler Pseud	lonym
Question:	
The Tatler wa	as originally published under the pseudonym:

A. Sir Spectator

B. Isaac Bickerstaff

C. The Grub Street Hack

D. Dr. Arbuthnot

Answer:

B. Isaac Bickerstaff

Spectator Founders

Question:

The Spectator was founded in 1711 by:

Options:

A. Joseph Addison and Richard Steele

B. Samuel Johnson and Edward Cave

C. Jonathan Swift and Alexander Pope

D. William Cobbett and Charles Lamb

Answer:

A. Joseph Addison and Richard Steele

Statements about New Formalism, Neo-Aristotelian Group, New Journalism

Question:

Which of the following statements about New Formalism, Neo-Aristotelian Group, and New Journalism are correct?

- New Formalism arose in late 20th-century America as a reaction against free verse and aimed to revive metrical, rhymed poetry. 1.
- 2. Neo-Aristotelian criticism, or the Chicago School, emphasized literary form, unity, and structure, drawing inspiration from Aristotle's Poetics.
- 3. New Journalism fused factual reporting with literary techniques such as dialogue, character development, and narrative point of view.
- 4. New Formalists rejected all forms of poetic innovation and championed only 18th-century poetic conventions.
- The Neo-Aristotelian Group believed that extrinsic factors like authorial biography and historical context were essential to interpretation. 5.

A) 1, 2, and 3 only

B) 1, 3, and 5 only

C) 2, 4, and 5 only

D) All statements are correct

Answer:

A) 1, 2, and 3 only

Explanation:

- Statement 4 is false New Formalists didn't reject innovation; they sought balance between tradition and modern voice.
- Statement 5 is false The Neo-Aristotelians were text-focused, aligning with formalism, not contextual criticism.

Periodicals Year Match

Question:

Match the following periodicals with their correct year of first publication:

Periodicals:

- A. The Tatler
- B. The Spectator
- C. The Edinburgh Review
- D. The Quarterly Review
- E. The Yellow Book

Years:

- 1. 1802
- 2. 1711
- 3. 1709
- 4. 1809
- 5. 1894

Options:

A. A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4, E-5

B. A-2, B-3, C-1, D-5, E-4

C. A-1, B-2, C-4, D-3, E-5

D. A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4, E-5