



teachinn.com
Text with Technology

English

Last Minute Suggestion

[500 Most Important Key Points]

1. Drama is a genre of literature that consist plot, characters, dialogue and action and it is meant to be performed on the stage. **Western drama originated in ancient Greece.**
2. The term "**drama**" comes from a Greek word '**drao**' meaning '**action**' which means '**I do**'. The two masks (happy face and sad face) associated with drama represent the traditional generic division between comedy and tragedy.
3. **The word "tragedy" derives from: Classical Greek word "tragaoidia", means "goat song", which comes from "tragos", means "he-goat" and "aeidein", means "to sing". Scholars suspect this may be traced to a time when a goat was the prize for sacrifice in a competition of choral dancing.**
4. **The word "comedy" is derived from the Greek word "komos", meaning "revel" or "merrymaking". Three important classical comic writers are – Aristophanes (father of comedy), Antiphanes and Menander. In English literature, Nicholas Udall's *Ralph Roister Doister* is considered to be the first English comedy.**
5. **Aristophanes influenced the 'Comedy of Humours' and Menander had a great impact on the comedy writers Plautus and Terence, who later influenced 'Comedy of Manners'.**
6. **In his play *The Birds*, Aristophanes ridiculed democracy. In *The Clouds*, he attacked Socrates, in *Lysistrata* he denounced war. In *The Frogs*, he dealt with the contest between Euripides and Aeschylus for the throne of tragedy.**
7. **Three important classical tragedy writers were – Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides.**
8. **Aeschylus is known to be the father of tragedy and his famous trilogy is *The Oresteia*, which includes three plays – *Agamemnon*, *The Libation Bearers* and *The Eumenides*.**
9. **Sophocles wrote the *Theban Trilogy*, which includes *Oedipus Tyrannus*, *Oedipus at Colonus* and *Antigone*.**

10. The most famous play of Euripides is *Medea* which is the story of Medea's revenge on her husband Jason who had left her for another woman.
11. Mystery plays dramatized the stories from the Bible; Miracle plays represented the lives of different saints, Morality plays dealt with moral truth and lesson by using allegorical terms.
12. *The Castle of Perseverance*, *Everyman* and *Skelton's Magnificence* are three important morality plays.
13. Interludes are short, allegorical and farcical plays where morality grows into the interlude. Example- *The Four Ps* by John Heywood Main characters – Palmer, Pedlar, Pardoner and Potheary.
14. The term "University Wits" was coined by George Saintsbury, a 19th century journalist and author. He divided 1580s dramatists in two branches – "University Wits" and "Actor-playwrights."
15. In his autobiographical pamphlet "A Groatworth of Wit Bought with a Million of Repentance", Robert Greene criticized Shakespeare by remarking him as – "An upstart Crow, beautified with our feathers ..."
16. King Lear, in the play *King Lear* by Shakespeare, said – "It is the stars,/ The stars above us, govern our conditions."
17. Christopher Marlowe's play *Doctor Faustus* was based on a German legend and represented the thirst for knowledge and black magic which is called necromancy.
18. In the play *Much Ado About Nothing* by William Shakespeare, the two major characters are Beatrice and Benedict.
19. The line "Ripeness is all", uttered by Edgar, occurs in Shakespeare's play *King Lear*.

20. The line **“There is providence in the fall of a sparrow”** occurs in *Hamlet* by Shakespeare.
21. *The Silent Woman* is the subtitle of Ben Jonson’s play *Epicene*.
22. The stage designer of **Ben Jonson’s plays is Inigo Jones with whom Ben quarreled bitterly**.
23. Raphael Holinshed’s *Chronicles of England* served as a major source material for many of Shakespeare’s plays such as *Macbeth, King Lear and Cymbeline*.
24. Thomas North’s most famous work of translation was French version of Plutarch’s *Parallel Lives* which was a source for many of Shakespeare’s plays like *Antony and Cleopatra, Timos of Athens, Julius Caesar and Coriolanus*.
25. Charles Lamb called Thomas Heywood as **“a short of Prose Shakespeare”** and Heywood wrote two famous domestic tragedies – *A Woman Killed with Kindness* and *The English Traveller*.
26. The subtitle of Thomas Dekker’s city comedy *The Shoemaker’s Holiday* is *The Gentle Craft* and the plot has been taken from **Thomas Deloney’s The Gentle Craft**.
27. The puritans shut down all theaters in **England in 1642 and were reopened in 1660**.
28. The development of Restoration drama illustrated the rise and decline of an artificial pseudo-**courtly ideal in England**.
29. Restoration drama has two dominant genres – **Heroic drama and Comedy of Manners or Restoration comedy**.
30. **Love and valor** are the two main subjects of the heroic plays.
31. Though Dryden was the main exponent of heroic drama, it was **Sir William D’Avenant** who first established this mode in his heroic drama *The Siege of Rhodes*.

32. Restoration comedy of Manners was influenced by **Ben Jonson's** comedy of **Humours** and by the comedies of **French dramatist Moliere**.
33. Jeremy Collier attacked major restoration playwrights such as **Dryden, Congreve, and Wycherley** for bringing moral corruption and profanity on stage in his anti-theatre pamphlet "**A Short View of the Immorality and Profaneness of the English Stage**".
34. The first play of **Dryden** is ***The Wild Gallant***, a comedy in prose.
35. Dryden's blank verse tragedies are – ***All for Love* and *The World Well Lost***.
36. **William Congreve's** best known play ***The Way of the World*** was based on the love story of **Mirabell and Millamant**.
37. The only tragedy written by William Congreve is ***The Mourning Bride***.
38. **George Etherege's** last play ***The Man of Mode*** is famous for its creation of the great character **Sir Fopling Flutter**.
39. **Eliza Heywood**, the female novelist, playwright, poet, actress, edited ***The Female Spectator***, a monthly collection of essays.
40. It is said that **John Gay's *The Beggar's Opera*** made Rich gay and Gay rich; and the protagonist of the play is **Macheath**.
41. The term '**sentimental comedy**' denotes the 18th century plays of **Colley Cibber and Richard Steele** whose middle-class protagonists overcome a series of moral trials.
42. The term '**anti-sentimental comedy**' refers to the plays of **Goldsmith and Sheridan**.
43. **Dr. Samuel Johnson's** blank verse tragedy ***Irene*** is based on Turkish theme.

44. **Oliver Goldsmith's *She Stoops to Conquer*** opens with a prologue in which an actor mourns the death of classical low comedy at alter of sentimental mawkish comedy. He hopes that Dr. Goldsmith can remedy this problem through the play about to be presented.
45. The sub-title of *She Stoops to Conquer* is *The Mistakes of a Night* and the important characters of this play are **Kate Hardcastle, Charles Marlowe and Tony**.
46. **Jack Absolute and Mrs Malaprop** are the two important characters of the play *The Rivals* of famous Irish born playwright **Richard Brinsley Sheridan**.
47. Sheridan has been called as **"a dramatic star of the first magnitude"**.
48. The play *Tragedy of Tragedies or The Life and Death of Tom Thumb the Great* was written by Henry Fielding.
49. In **Naham Tate's** version of *King Lear*, Cordelia's life is spared and is betrothed to Edgar in a happy ending.
50. *The Borderers*, a blank verse tragedy, was written by **Wordsworth**.
51. *The Cenci* is a verse drama by Shelley on the theme of the defeat of love by incest and revenge.
52. Shelley's lyrical drama *Prometheus Unbound*. In this, he presents a classical story as symbolic of the struggle against the forces of despotism.
53. *Manfred and Marino Faliero* and *Doge of Venice* are tragedies by Byron.
54. *Otho the Great* is a drama written by John Keats.
55. *Queen Mary, Harold and Becket* are historical plays written by **Alfred Tennyson**.
56. Arnold's tragedy, which was written on the classical model, is *Merope*.

57. The plays written by Thomas William Robertson and their imitations came to be known later as “**Cup and Saucer drama**”.
58. The sub-title of Oscar Wilde’s play *The Importance of Being Earnest* is *A Trivial Comedy for Serious People*.
59. Oscar Wilde’s play *An Ideal Husband* deals with the theme of political corruption.
60. The third act of *Man and Superman* by G. B. Shaw is titled as “Don Juan in Hell”.
61. Shaw’s play *Pygmalion* deals with the transformation of an impoverished illiterate and neglected London girl into a fashionable lady.
62. Eliza Dolittle is a character in Shaw’s four acts play *Pygmalion*.
63. Shaw once dared to say, “**I write plays with the deliberate purpose to convert the nation to my opinion.**”
64. Shaw also became a prominent member of the Fabian Society, a British Socialist Organization, founded in 1884.
65. The 1964 musical film adaption of Shaw’s *Pygmalion* is “*My Fair Lady*”.
66. In the drama *The Plough and the Stars* of Sean O’Casey, the first two acts take place in November 1915, looking forward to the liberation of Ireland. The last two acts are set during the Easter Rising, in April 1916.
67. Sean O’Casey’s play *Juno the Paycock* is based on the civil disturbances of 1922 and it was set in Dublin slums.
68. W.B. Yeats is the author of the poetic plays *The Countess Cathleen, The Green Helmet, A Full Moon in March* etc.
69. T.S. Eliot wrote **7 poetic plays**.

70. T.S. Eliot considered *The Jew of Malta* as an example of “the farce of the old English humour, the terribly serious, even savage comic humour”.
71. In *Krapp’s Last tape* of Samuel Beckett, we find the reference of Browning’s poem “My Last Duchess”.
72. George Luckas condemned Beckett for “decadent lack of realism”.
73. Eugene Ionesco’s “*Berenger trilogy*” includes the plays *The Killer, Exist the King, Rhinoceros*.
74. Ionesco’s first play *The Bald Soprano* satirizes the deadliness and idiocy of the daily life of a bourgeois society frozen in meaningless formalities.
75. Ionesco shows the emptiness of existence through the empty chairs in his played named *Chairs*.
76. Christy Mahon is the central character in Synge’s play *The Playboy of the Western World* (1907).
77. J. M. Synge’s comedy based on an old folk tale, which gives a romantic picture of Irish peasant life, is *The Shadow of the Glen*.
78. Nora is the central character in J. M. Synge’s play *The Shadow of the Glen*.
79. Harold Pinter wrote screenplays for *The French Lieutenant’s Woman, The Last Tycoon, The Handmaid’s Tale, The Trial* etc.
80. Aston, Davis and Mick are the characters of *The Caretaker*.
81. *Pinteresque, the pause in dialogues in Pinter’s drama*, shows dialogue that is comically familiar and yet disturbingly unfamiliar.

82. Critic Irving Wardle called Pinter's early play as *"Comedy of Menace"*.
83. Pinter's writing in *The Dumb Waiter* combines *"the staccato rhythms of music hall, cross-talk and the urban thriller"*.
84. Thomas Hardy wrote *The Famous Tragedy of the Queen of Cornwall* in 1923.
85. Edward Bond founded *"The real Court Theatre"* in London.
86. *The Pope's Wedding*, which shows that anger and violence are the only means of self-expression open to the socially deprived, is written by **Edward Bond**.
87. Edward Bond's Play *Bingo* shows Shakespeare in his self-satisfied and complicit in the economic oppression of the poor but silent that it comes to effective social protest.
88. Joe Orton's play *Loot* is a dark farce that satirizes the Roman Catholic Church, social attitudes to death and the integrity of the police force.
89. Czecho-Slovakian playwright Tom Stoppard's play *Indian Ink* is a reworking of **E. M. Foster's** *A Passage to India* as a cameo.
90. Along with his co-writer Marc Norman, he won an Oscar for the best original screenplay for the film *Shakespeare in Love*.
91. The play *The Crucible* by Arthur Miller was set in late 17th century Salem and its events were largely historical.
92. The main character of **Derek Walcott's** play *Dream on Monkey Mountain* is Makak, a charcoal burner whose vision is to freedom for his people through a decolonization of the mind.
93. The ancient Sumerian poem Epic of Gilgamesh is the earliest poem in existence. It is said to have been composed around 1800BC.

94. The narration in an epic typically begins *in medias res*, that means ‘**in the middle of the things**’.
95. A *Limerick* is a short and humorous poem consisting of five anapestic lines. **The rhyme scheme is AABBA.**
96. The English poet **Edward Lear** popularized the Limerick form in his collection *A Book of Nonsense*.
97. The Dorian ode or the Pindaric ode has a structure based on the movement of the dancers and has three distinct parts – **the strophe, the antistrophe and the epode.**
98. The pastoral elegy was originated in the work of the Sicilian Greek poet Theocritus. His *Idylls and Epigrams* are the earliest known pastoral elegy.
99. There is a well marked pause between octave and sestet, which is known as ‘**caesura**’ and the turn of thought after the caesura is known as ‘**volta**’.
100. An **Alexandrine** is a line of poetry written in **iambic hexameter**. The line is made up of six feet, each consisting one weakly stressed syllable followed by one strongly stressed syllable.
101. A **cliché** is an expression or word that is overused; for example, ‘**selling like hotcakes**’, ‘**avoid like the plague**’ etc.
102. Transferred Epithet is also known as ‘**hypallage**’.
103. *The Iliad* of Homer consists of 24 books.
104. The name of the husband of **Helen is Menelaus**.
105. *The Odyssey* of Homer consists of 25 books.
106. *Odysseus took ten years* to reach *Ithaca* by completing his journey.

107. Telemachus, the son of Odysseus, was about 20 years old at the beginning of *The Odyssey*.
108. Ovid's *Metamorphoses* is about the Greek mythology and Roman mythology.
109. The verse scheme of *The Divine Comedy* of Dante is 'Terza rima' and it consists of 33 cantos.
110. The muse of Dante's *The Divine Comedy* is Beatrice.
111. In *The Divine Comedy*, the poet Virgil guides Dante through hell and purgatory.
112. The East Midland dialect was flourished in the pre-Chaucerian period and became the standard English in Chaucer's time.
113. Lowes said about Chaucer, "He found English a dialect and left it a language."
114. *The Book of Duchess* by Chaucer is an elegy written on the death of Blanche, the wife of John of Gaunt and the duchess of Lancaster.
115. Chaucer's *Troilus and Criseyde* is indebted to Boccaccio's *Filostrato*.
116. The line "he was as fresh as the month of May" in *The Canterbury Tales* refers to the Squire.
117. Matthew Arnold criticized Chaucer for lack of "high seriousness".
118. Dryden said about Chaucer's *General Prologue to The Canterbury Tales* that "Here is God's Plenty".
119. The War of the Roses was fought between The House of York and The House of Lancaster.
120. Chaucer called John Gower as "moral Gower".

121. Gower is represented as a figure of old poetic authority like chorus in Shakespeare's play *Pericles*.
122. *The Peasant's revolt* (1381) had been described in John Gower's *Vox Clamantis*.
123. Langland's poem *Piers Plowman* was divided principally into two parts, namely *Visio and Vita*.
124. The earliest pastoral in English literature is *Eclogues by Barclay*.
125. Two remarkable ballads of the 15th century are *The Nut-Brown Maid and Chevy-Chase*.
126. William Dunbar is known as the *Chaucer of Scotland*.
127. The Spanish Armada was defeated in 1588.
128. Ben Jonson said "Spenser write no language".
129. Spenser's *The Faerie Queene* was inspired by Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*.
130. Charles Lamb called Spenser as "poet's poet".
131. *The Shephard's Calendar* of Spenser is called as "the prologue to *The Faerie Queene*".
132. *Prothalamion* is a nuptial song with spousal verse on the occasion of twin marriage.
133. The number of Cantos in "Book 1" of *The Faerie Queene* is 12.
134. Spenser's "*Mother Hubbard's Tale*" is a satire on the court and it is also known as "Prosopopoia".
135. Sidney took the title for his *Arcadia* from *Sannazaro's Arcadia*.

136. Sir Thomas Wyatt wrote 96 love poems which were published in *Tottel's Miscellany* in 1557.
137. The Italian *terza rima* and *ottava rima* were introduced into England by Thomas Wyatt.
138. The Shakespearean characters who make reference to *Tottel's Miscellany* is Slender in *The Merry Wives of Windsor* and Gravediggers in *Hamlet*.
139. The credit for introducing "**Poulter's Measure**" in English poetry goes to Surrey.
140. *The Complaynt of Rosamond* of Denial is a romance.
141. Spenserian stanza has been used in *The Eve of St. Agnes* of Keats and *Adonais* of Shelley.
142. Izzac Walton wrote the biography of John Donne named *Life* (1640).
143. Donne's poem "Good Morrow" is an example of **Alba or Dawn song**.
144. In an elegy about John Donne, Thomas Carew called him as "**the monarch of wit**".
145. In the poem "**Twickenham Garden**", John Donne treats the lover's tears as the wine of love.
146. Ben Jonson said, "**Donne, for not keeping of accent, deserves hanging.**"
147. Phineas Fletcher wrote the famous poem "**The Purple Island**" or "**The Isle of Man**".
148. *The Passionate Pilgrim* is a collection of 20 poems, published in 1599 by William Jagard and initially attributed to William Shakespeare.
149. Shakespeare's love elegy *The Phoenix and the Turtle* comes out in 1601.

150. Milton's *Il Penseroso*, which means "the melancholy man", is an invocation to the goddess of Melancholy. It is companion poem of *L'Allegro*.
151. The first edition of Milton's *Paradise Lost* had 10 books and the second edition had 12 books.
152. Wordsworth said about Milton, "Milton, thou should be living at this hour".
153. Satan for the first time meets with Adam and Eve in "Book-IV" of *Paradise Lost*.
154. Wordsworth said that the "Sonnet in Milton's hand became a trumpet".
155. Alfred Tennyson called Milton "The mighty mouthed inventor of harmonies".
156. Andrew Marvell vindicated Milton in *The Rehearsal Transposed*.
157. "Of Education" and "Of Divorce" are two pamphlets by Poet John Milton.
158. "On Shakespeare" is a poem by Milton.
159. William Blake, in his *The Marriage of Heaven and Hell*, commented that Milton was "the Devil's party without knowing it".
160. According to Dr. Samuel Johnson, Dryden found English language "in brick and left it marble".
161. In his poem "Annus Mirabilis", Dryden refers to the great fire and the war with the Dutch.
162. James-II ascended the throne in 1685.
163. The meaning of Dryden's political satire *Religio Laici* is 'Religion of a Layman'.
164. In the second part of *Absalom and Achitophel*, Dryden ridiculed Shadwell under the name 'Og'.

165. Henry Vaughan's work *Silex Scintillans* was inspired by George Herbert's "Temple".
166. Ben Jonson called Donne "the first poet in the world in some things".
167. Richard Lovelace is the author of this line – "Stone walls do not a prison make/ Nor iron bars a cage".
168. Pope praised Tory Peace of Utrecht in his poem "Windsor Forest".
169. Pope's philosophical poem *Essay on Man*, inspired by Horace's *Ars Poetica*, is addressed to Bolingbroke.
170. Pope's mock epic which was a devastating attack on poetasters and hack writers of Grub Street is *The Dunciad*.
171. The Grecian Urn is John Keats's 'Sylvan Historian'.
172. Tennyson's poem "The Princess, a Medley" is dealing with the subject of women's higher education was published in 1847.
173. Tennyson's poem "Maud" is a monodrama.
174. "It is better to have loved and lost/ Than to have never loved at all" is a line from Tennyson's "In Memoriam".
175. The battle of Balaclava in the Crimean War finds its reference in the poem "Charge of the Light Brigade" by Tennyson.
176. In his poem "Crossing the Bar", Tennyson visualizes his own death.
177. Browning's poem "Fra Lippo Lippi" is based on the life of a Florentine painter.
178. 51 poems are there in Browning's *Men and Women*.
179. Browning's "The Ring and the Book" is based on the proceedings of a murder trial in Rome in 1698.

- 180.**“A Fragment of a Confession” was the subtitle of Robert Browning’s poem “Pauline” which is a tribute to Shelley and his poetry.
- 181.**In the poem “Epilogue”, Browning wrote, “We fall to rise, are baffled to fight better, sleep to wake.”
- 182.**Arnold’s pastoral poem containing an attack on sick hurry and divided aims of contemporary life is “The Scholar Gipsy”.
- 183.**Edith Sitwell dismisses Arnold as “an educated versifier”.
- 184.**In “Memorial Verses” Arnold speaks of Goethe as the physician of the Iron Age.
- 185.**Charles Kingsley, Matthew Arnold, and Thomas Carlyle were the three main protesters against the Oxford movement.
- 186.**Arnold’s poetry was considerably influenced by the ideals of ‘stoicism’ which was cultivated by Epictetus and Marcus Aurelius.
- 187.**The story of Arnold’s *Sohrab and Rustum* is taken from Firdausi’s *Shah Nama*.
- 188.**Arnold aptly expressed the sense of Victorian predicament in the following lines –
“Between two worlds, one dead / The other powerless to be born”.
- 189.**“Others abide our question Thou art free” – in these line by Arnold ‘thou’ refers to Shakespeare.
- 190.**Painters poets like D.G. Rossetti, E. Millais, and William Holman Hunt founded the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood in 1848.
- 191.**The periodical started by the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood for their ideals is “The Germ”.
- 192.**Strong-lined poetry was a term applied in its day to the poetry of G.M. Hopkins.

- 193.** Hopkins's poem first poem "The Windhover", written in sprung rhythm, is subtitled as "To Christ Our Lord".
- 194.** The collection of poems by G. M. Hopkins was brought out in 1918 by Robert Bridges.
- 195.** Imagism was a revolt against Georgian poetry.
- 196.** W. B. Yeats introduced Rabindranath Tagore to European readers.
- 197.** "The Wanderings of Oisín", a narrative poem, was written by W.B. Yeats.
- 198.** "Consume my heart away: sick with desire / And fastened to a dying animal." – The line is from the last part of Yeats' poem "Sailing to Byzantium".
- 199.** "A terrible beauty is born" – the line is occurred in Yeats' poem "Easter 1916".
- 200.** W.H. Auden said "Poetry makes nothing happen but its application has an impact."
- 201.** The elegy "In Memory of W. B. Yeats by W. H. Auden closes with the line- "In the deserts of the heart / Let the healing fountain stars."
- 202.** Auden, in his poem "Muses de Beaux Arts" refers to the painting of the fall of Icarus by Brueghel.
- 203.** In the pub scene of The Waste Land by T. S. Eliot, we have a departure from Standard English.
- 204.** The Eliotean character 'Prufrock' uttered the question, "Do I eat a peach?"
- 205.** "The Hippopotamus", a poem by Eliot is a satire on the Church.
- 206.** "Alas! I have been struck deep a dead wound!" is the epigraph of Eliot's poem "Sweeney among the Nightingales".
- 207.** Wallace Stevens' "The Man with the Blue Guitar" may be linked to the work of Picasso.
- 208.** *Poetry: A Magazine of Verse* was founded by Harriet Monroe in 1912.

- 209.**Elizabeth Jennings, Philip Larkin and John Wain were the ‘poets of the Movement’.
- 210.**Robert Conquest edited and introduced the influential anthology *New Lines* in 1956, which helped to establish the ‘Poets of the Movement’.
- 211.**“I am the enemy you killed, my friend / I knew you in this dark.” – The line is taken from the poem “strange Meeting” by Wilfred Owen.
- 212.**Wilfred Owen introduced “Para rhyme” into English poetry.
- 213.**“Oh! East is East and West is West / And never the twain can meet.” These are the lines by Rudyard Kipling.
- 214.**Seamus Heaney won the Nobel Prize in 1995.
- 215.**Seamus Heaney translated “Beowulf” in 1999.
- 216.**Ted Hughes is known for his animal poems.
- 217.**“The Whitsun Weddings” is a popular by Philip Larkin.
- 218.**Dylan Thomas is considered the father of the “Neo-Romantic” poetry and also “Neo-Apocalyptic” poetry.
- 219.**“Drunken Fisherman” is a poem by Robert Lowell.
- 220.**William Carlos William made the statement – “A poem is a small (or large) machine made out of words.”
- 221.**Kipling’s poem written in Cockney dialect is “Fuzzy Wuzzy”.
- 222.**Novel is called as ‘pocket theatre’ by the American writer Francis Marion Crawford.
- 223.**In terms of their complexity, the English novelist E.M. Forster distinguished between flat and round characters.
- 224.**A ‘Fabliau’ is a short story, satirical or comic tale in verse, known for its bawdiness; for example, the Medieval French Tales “The Snow Baby”.

225. The word 'picaresque' is derived from the Spanish word 'pícaro' meaning 'rogue' and 'rascal'.
226. In a picaresque novel, a travelling hero usually finds herself/ himself in different kinds of situations, meets a variety of characters and has several extraordinary experiences.
227. The term 'Gothic' originally refers to 'Goths', an early medieval Germanic tribe, and later came to signify 'Germanic' and 'medieval'.
228. Like Thomas Hardy's "Wessex", the regional novels of American novelist William Faulkner have a fictional region named "Yoknapatawpha country" on the American South.
229. 'Künstlerroman', a German word meaning artist's novel, is a variation of the Bildungsroman which traces the development of an artist or a writer.
230. "Hagiography" is early middle age's biography which deals with the Lives of the saints and represents to the reader a way of pious living.
231. Francis Bacon's essays are known as "Aphoristic essays" which are highly objective and impersonal and his essays are influenced by the essays of Montaigne.
232. The first book printed by William Caxton is *The History of Troy* in 1474.
233. The 15th century prose writer who directed his attack at the Lollards in his works is Reginald Peacock.
234. The **first complete** English Bible to be printed was that of Coverdale in 1525.
235. The discovery of a new land is the theme of Bacon's *New Atlantis*.
236. *Novum Organum* of Bacon explains the new logic or inductive reasoning upon which his philosophy is founded.
237. In "Of Studies" Bacon said, "Some books are to be tested, others to be swallowed and some few to be chewed and digested".

238. Bacon said, “We are the fortunes of the human race”.

239. Bacon is known as the father of the Inductive Philosophy.

240. Solomon’s House in *The New Atlantis* of Bacon, is the name of A Learned Academy.

241. The sub-title of *Toxophilus* by Roger Ascham is “school of shooting”.

242. The translation of Homer by Chapman appeared in 1598.

243. Richard Hooker is the author of the work *Of the Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity* which contains 8 books.

244. Juvenile satire was introduced into English by the 17th century prose writer Bishop Hall.

245. A new genre ‘Character Novel’ became popular in the 17th century through the writings of Bishop Hall.

246. “Democritus Junior to the Reader” is an introduction to the paramedical treatise *Anatomy of Melancholy* by Robert Burton.

247. Milton’s work which is a plea for the liberty of press addressed to the long parliament and modeled on a speech by the Athenian orator Isocrates is *Areopagitica*, 1644.

248. “Of Education” (1644) and “Of Divorce” (1643) are two important pamphlets by John Milton.

249. The poet who was appointed Latin Secretary during the Puritan government is Milton.

250. The spiritual autobiography of Thomas Browne, which is also a great essay in mystical theology, is *Religio Medici*, 1642.

251. The sub-title of Thomas Browne’s work *Hydriotaphia* is *Urn Burial*.

252. *Holy Living* and *Holy Dying* are written by the 17th century devotional writer Jeremy Taylor.

253. Izzak Walton wrote biographies of John Donne, Wotton, Richard Hooker, George Herbert and Robert Sanderson titled *Lives* in the 17th century.

254. Izzak Walton's classic work on fishing subtitled *The Contemplative Man's Recreation* is *The Compleat Angler*, 1653.

255. The sub-title of Thomas Hobbes' work *Leviathan* is *The Matter, Form and Power of a Commonwealth, Ecclesiastical and Civil*.

256. The monster Leviathan in Hobbes' work *Leviathan* is 'the state'.

257. Samuel Pepys's Diary covers the period between January 1, 1660 and May 31, 1669.

258. Samuel Pepys was imprisoned for involving in the 'popish plot' in 1679.

259. Four diarists of the 17th century are – Samuel pepys, John Evelyn, Anthony Hamilton and Bishop Burnet.

260. Dryden's essay prefixed to *The Conquest of Granada* is "Essay of Heroic Plays".

261. Dryden's "Epistle to the Whigs" is prefixed to his work *The Medal*.

262. Dryden set a new trend in literary criticism through his examine of *The Silent Woman*.

263. Dryden introduced the "Critical Essay".

264. *Grace Abounding* is the spiritual autobiography of Bunyan.

265. Bunyan's work which is called "the Holy grid of Puritanism" is *The Pilgrim's Progress*.

266. John Locke wrote "An Essay Concerning Human Understanding" in 1690.

267. William Temple's *Letters* was published in 1700 by Jonathan Swift.

268.The Restoration Age is called as the Golden Age of English Pulpit.

269.The Daily Courant began its publication in 1702 and lasted till 1735.

270.Steele's periodical *The Tatler* first appeared on April 12, 1709.

271.Addison's periodical *The Spectator* started on March 3, 1711 and ended on Dec 6, 1712.

272.Steele adopted the character Issac Bickerstaff as a symbol of good sense and sincerity for his *Tatler* from Swift.

273.Swift's work in which he made a proposal to relieve the misery of the Irish by using their children for food is *A Modest Proposal*.

274.Through his periodical *The Examiner*, Swift attacked impostors in the person of John Patridge.

275.A satire on Romanticism published in 18th century by Mrs. Lennox is *The Female Quixote*.

276.Defoe's account of a marooned sailor's adventures, which had actually befallen the Scottish mariner Alexander Selkirk, is *Robinson Crusoe*.

277.Squire B is a character in Richardson's *Pamela*.

278.*The History of a Young Lady* is the sub-title of Richardson's novel *Clarissa*.

279.Parson Adams is the central figure in Fielding's *Joseph Andrews*.

280.Henry Fielding said about the dealing of "human nature" in *Tom Jones* that – "I describe not men but manners; not an individual but a species, a typical neoclassical idea".

281.*Peregrine Pickle* is Smollett's picaresque tale in which the best characters are seamen.

282. Laurence Sterne's novel which is regarded as the progenitor of 20th century stream of consciousness novel is *Tristram Shandy*.
283. In *Tristram Shandy*, the birth of the hero, which the author sets about to discuss on the first page, does not finally occur until "Volume IV".
284. About *Tristram Shandy*, Sterne said that every word of the novel was "written under the greatest heaviness of heart."
285. In his last life, Laurence Sterne spent his time in India, especially in Bombay.
286. The informal group of intelligent, learned and sociable women of the second half of the 18th century is Bluestocking Women.
287. *The Lives of Poets* and *Preface to Shakespeare* are critical works by Dr. Johnson.
288. *The Rambler* and *The Idler* are two magazines started by Dr. Johnson.
289. The story of Horace Walpole's *Castle of Otranto* is set in Italy the 12th and 13th centuries.
290. The great English historian of the 18th century who wrote *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* in six volumes in 1777 is Edward Gibbon.
291. The famous Irish historian of the 18th century who wrote some political writings in relation with the American Revolution, Warren Hastings and the French revolution is Edmund Burke.
292. Fanny Burney established the advent of women novelists with her *Evelina* in 1778.
293. Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*, which laid the foundations of modern economic theory, was published in 1776.
294. Goldsmith's periodical which ran up to only eight weeks is *The Bee*.
295. Matthew Arnold called Addison's prose as "Attic" and "Asiatic".

296.The narrator in Defoe's *The Fortunate Mistress* is the female character Roxana.

297.Thomas Carlyle called Dr. Johnson as "the Hero as Man of Letters".

298.Regarding his book *A Tale of a Tub*, Jonathon Swift exclaimed "What a genius I had when I wrote that book!"

299.Dr. Johnson said, "A book should help us either to enjoy life or to endure it."

300.Dr. Johnson called Fanny Burney as "a little character monger".

301.Coleridge started the periodical *The Watchman* in 1796.

302.The title of Walter Scott's novel *Old Morality* is the nickname of its character Robert Peterson.

303.Walter Scott's first novel to be set in England during the reign of Richard I is *Ivanhoe*.

304.Jane Austen's novel published in 1813, which appeared earlier with the name *First Impression*, is *Pride and Prejudice*.

305.Jane Austen's novel which begins as a burlesque of the Radcliffian horror novel is *Northanger Abbey*.

306.Walter Scott wrote the biography of Napoleon.

307.*Life of Scott* was written by John Lockhart.

308."For thy sake, tobacco, I would do anything but die" – this line is said by Charles Lamb.

309.A famous essay on the Porter Scene in Macbeth was written by De Quincey.

310.James Fenimore Cooper in the 18th century was known for his 'leatherstocking novels'.

311.Charles Dickens deals with the law of delay in his novel *Little Dorrit*.

312.The characters of Dickens are caricatured by Frances Burney.

313.Dickens exposes the weakness of Yorkshire schools through his novel *Nicholas Nickleby*.

314.*Bleak House* of Dickens is a satire on the abuses of the old court of Chancery.

315.The two cities portrayed in Dickens' novel *The Tale of Two Cities* are London and Paris.

316.The characters Pip, Joe Gargery, Abel Magwitch appear in Dickens' novel *Great Expectation*.

317.The sub-title of Dickens' novel *Oliver Twist* is *The Parish Boy's Progress*.

318.Emily Bronte is hailed as the Sphinx of Modern Literature.

319.The narrator of the 1st part of story of Emily Bronte's *Wuthering Heights* is Mrs. Nelly Dean.

320.Elizabeth Gaskell's novel *North and South* is called as "Victorian Much Ado about Nothing".

321.Elizabeth Gaskell wrote the biography *The Life of Charlotte Bronte* in 1857.

322.Thackeray took the title for his *Vanity Fair* from Bunyan's *The Pilgrim's Progress*.

323.Carlyle's work *Sartor Resartus* is a mixture of philosophy, romance of wisdom and non-sense.

324.The sub-title of Disraeli's novel *Coningsby* is *The New Generation*.

325.The sub-title of Disraeli's novel *Sybil* is *The Two Nations*.

326."Call me Ishmael" is a line from the novel *Moby-Dick* by Herman Melville.

327.In *Ulysses*, Joyce employs the "Impressionist" technique.

328. The term 'stream of consciousness' was coined by William James in *Principles of Psychology*.
329. Virginia Woolf portrayed the life of an aristocratic lady in London during the course of a single day in her novel *Mrs. Dalloway*.
330. Woolf's work which traces life from Elizabethan to modern times and was published in 1928 is *Orlando: A Biography*.
331. Virginia's *Orlando: A Biography* is dedicated to Vita Sackville West.
332. D.H. Lawrence called his novel *Kangaroo* a "thought adventure".
333. In Samuel Butler's *Erewhon*, Erewhon is an anagram of Nowhere.
334. The modern novel which has the words "only connect" as its epigraph is E.M. Forster's *Howard's End*.
335. The pseudonym of Robert Lynd is YY.
336. The 'Cave Image' in Plato's *Republic*, "Book VII", explains Plato's "Theory of the nature of knowledge".
337. In the *Republic*, "Book X", Plato discussed his theory of imitation.
338. According to Plato, "a state of language anterior to the world" is called Chora.
339. According to Aristotle, the soul of tragedy is plot.
340. "Unity of Place" was not even mentioned by Aristotle in the *Poetics*.
341. In "chapter IX" of *Poetics*, Aristotle asserts that poetry is "more philosophical and more significant than history".
342. The phrase "ut picture poesis" by Horace means – "as in painting, so in poetry".
343. Horace's *Ars Poetica* is in the form of an epistle to Pisos.

344. Horace says the poets must please and instruct.
345. According to Longinus, the power of suitable words is they can breathe voice into dead things.
346. *On the Sublime* of Longinus is addressed to Terentianus.
347. Sidney said, "Poetry is a speaking picture."
348. Thomas Campion attacked rhyme in *The Art of English Poesie* and Samuel Daniel answered Campion's attack.
349. John Dryden said, "Shakespeare was the man who of all modern and perhaps ancient poets had the largest and most comprehensive soul."
350. Dryden regarded Ben Jonson as the "most learned and judicious writer which any theatre ever had".
351. According to Dryden, comedy begets malicious pleasure.
352. Alexander Pope's *Essay on Criticism* is divided into 3 parts.
353. About Dryden's *Essay of Dramatic Poesy*, Dr. Johnson said that "modern English prose begins here".
354. Dr. Johnson considered Epic poetry as superior to all the other kinds of poetry.
355. *Lives of the Poets* gives us biographical and critical studies of 52 poets.
356. Dr. Johnson said about Pope, "If Pope be not a poet, where is poetry to be found".
357. "A Philosophical Inquiry into the Origin of Our Ideas of the Sublime" is written by Edmund Burke.
358. Preface to Lyrical Ballads was a reaction against Neo-classical poetry.

359. William Wordsworth said, “A poet is a man speaking to men”.
360. Wordsworth also said: “Poetry shed no tears such as angels weep”.
361. ‘Tradition’ in Eliot’s view means ‘Historic sense’.
362. T. S. Eliot described himself as a classicist in literature, a royalist in politics and an Anglo-Catholic in religion.
363. In the essay “Tradition and the Individual Talent”, Eliot compares the mind of a poet to a catalyst.
364. According to Eliot, the mind of the poet functions as a catalyst in the process of poetic creation.
365. The title of the book *The Well Wrought Urn* (1947) by Cleanth Brooks is taken from the poem “The Canonization” by John Donne.
366. “Honest criticism and sensitive appreciation is directed not upon the poet but upon the poetry” – the line is taken from ‘Tradition and Individual Talent’ by T.S. Eliot.
367. About poet Milton, Eliot said that he wrote “English like a dead language”.
368. Fredrick Nietzsche said, “There are no facts, but interpretations”.
369. The essay, “Wanted: An Ontological Critic”, was written by John Crowe Ransom.
370. The magazine founded by John Crowe Ransom was *The Fugitive*.
371. The founder of the journal *Kenyon Review* was John Crowe Ransom.
372. A sign is a complex of the signifier and the signified.

373. Langue signifies language as a system or structure as a whole and parole designates any utterance, which is made in accordance with that structure. Parole makes sense only if you have the corresponding langue in you.
374. The type of study of the changes in language over a span of time is called Diachronic.
375. The type of study which focuses on the analysis of the systematic interrelation of the elements of a single language at a particular time is called Synchronic.
376. The term 'semiology' was introduced by Noam Chomsky.
377. Ferdinand De Saussure introduced in linguistics the concept similar to Chomsky's competence and Performance.
378. The essay *From Work to Text* was written by Ronald Barthes.
379. Ronald Barthes said that a text's unity "lies not in its origin, but in its destination".
380. Ronald Barthes wrote the book *S/Z*.
381. *Image: Music: Text* was written by Ronald Barthes.
382. Levi Strauss used structuralism in his study on Myths.
383. The author of the *Archetypal Patterns in Poetry* is Maud Bodkin.
384. *The Golden Bough* was written by James Frazer.
385. Northrop Frye aligns spring with comedy, summer with romance, autumn with tragedy and winter with irony.
386. Apocalyptic, analogical, demonic are Northrop Frye's three recurring patterns of symbolism in literature.

387. Archetypal criticism is also known as “Totemic Mythological or Ritualistic Criticism”.
388. One archetype in literature is the “scapegoat” and the literary character like Billy Budd of the novel *Billy Budd, Sailor* by Herman Melville.
389. “The Yale School of Critics” are – Paul de Man, Geoffrey Hartman, J. Hillis Miller.
390. The term “alterity” means “otherness”.
391. *The Allegories of Reading* was written by Paul de Man.
392. *A Map of Misreading* is written by Harold Bloom.
393. Harold Bloom coined the term “School of Resentment”.
394. J. Hillis Miller’s *The Disappearance of God* was published in 1963.
395. Descarte said, “I think therefore I am.”
396. Lacan said, “I am not where I think, and I think where I am not.”
397. Jacques Lacan said that the subject is “the slave of the Language”.
398. In a Freudian approach to literature, concave images are usually seen as Female symbols.
399. *Desire in Language: A Semiotic approach to Literature and Art* was written by Julia Kristeva.
400. Julia Kristeva coined the term “Semanalysis”.
401. Julia Kristeva coined the terms “genotext” and “phenotext”.
402. The author of the essay “Towards Feminist Poetics” is Elaine Showalter.

403. Elaine Showalter divided the history of women's literature into 3 phases.
404. Gynocriticism deals with women as Daughters of patriarchy.
405. The author of *Sexual Politics* is Kate Millet.
406. Simone de Beauvoir said, "One is not born a woman, but becomes one".
407. Beauvoir coined the term "other" in Feminism.
408. *The Feminine Mystique* was written by Betty Friedman.
409. *The Laugh of Medusa* was written by Helen Cixous.
410. *Gender Trouble* was written by Judith Butler.
411. *The Female Eunuch* was written by Germaine Greer.
412. Kate Millet has been called as the "Mao Tse-Tung of Women's Liberation".
413. The thesis that language is masculine is developed in the book *Man Made Language* written by Dale Spender.
414. Donna Haraway said, "We are all chimeras, theorized and fabricated hybrids of machine and organism; in short, we are cyborgs. Cyborg is our ontology".
415. The term Woman's Liberation was first used in the U.S.A. in 1964.
416. *Difference and Repetition* was written by Gilles Deleuze.
417. Michel Foucault said that "God and man died in a common death".

418. “Anti-Foundationalism” holds that every theory poses different questions and, therefore, what counts as fact or truth differs in every case.
419. Post modernism would criticize Marxism as “a meta-narrative.
420. Lyotard has said that post modernism is characterized by “incredulity towards meta-narrative”.
421. Jean Baudrillard’s *Simulacra and Simulation* was published in 1981.
422. Baudrillard is associated with the term “hyper-reality”.
423. Baudrillard’s *The Illusion of the End* was published in 1994.
424. *The Political Unconsciousness* was written by Fraderic Jameson.
425. Ted Nelson coined the term “Hypertext”.
426. Jean Bellemin coined the term “avant-text”.
427. Jean Jacques Bernard is associated with “Theatre of Silence”.
428. Heterology is associated with the term Georges Bataille.
429. Richard Dellamora’s *Masculine Desire: The Sexual Politics of Victorian Aestheticism* was published in 1990.
430. *Understanding Popular Culture* was written by John Fiske.
431. *Culture and Study* written by Raymond Williams was published in 1953.
432. Richard Hoggart formed the “centre for contemporary cultural studies” at the University of Birmingham in 1964.

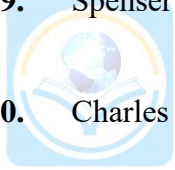
433. *Making of the English Working Class* was written by E. P. Thompson.
434. *The Oxford English Dictionary* appeared in 1933.
435. Henry Bradley's *The Making of English* appeared in 1903.
436. There are today 44 sounds in the Queens English.
437. Otto Jespersen coined the term "the great vowel shift".
438. Audio-lingual Method is one of the most important American teaching methods.
439. The "S-O—S" approach emerged during the 1950s.
440. The First state in India to use the "S-O-S" approach was Tamil Nadu.
441. Nelson Brooks coined the term "Audio-Lingual".
442. The Bilingual Method" was developed by C.J. Dodson.
443. According to Halliday, Language performs seven functions for the children.
444. Ear and brain are examples of auditory phonetics.
445. All affixes are bound morphemes.
446. Allophones are positional variants of phonemes.
447. FCA is in opposition to Structural approach.
448. Communicative Language Teaching replaced basically Structural Teaching.
449. The French novel *Le Journal de Mademoiselle d'arvers* has been written by Taru Dutt.

450. Sarojini Naidu's first volume of poems is *The Golden Threshold*.
451. "Poet, Lover, Birdwatcher" is a poem by Nissim Ezekiel.
452. Kamala Das said, "I am an Indian, very brown, born in Malabar".
453. "The Dance of Eunuchs", a poem was written by Kamala Das.
454. Preface of Mulk Raj Anand's *Untouchable* was written by E.M. Forster.
455. Introduction of R.K. Narayan's *The Finance Expert* was written by Graham Greene.
456. *The Cat and Shakespeare* of Raja Rao is called as "a Metaphysical comedy".
457. Bhabani Bhattacharya's *So Many Hungers* is called as "a modern fable of India at the time of Independence".
458. "Writer's Workshop" is a press founded by P. Lal.
459. Braj Kachru has observed a tendency among Indian-English speakers and writers to use hybridized lexical items. One example of this is "Lathi-charge".
460. Braj Kachru has elaborated the 'Indianization' of English.
461. A minimal pidgin that emerged during colonial times in the Madras presidency is known as "Butler English".
462. Beginning 1996, an Indian publisher commenced the publication of a series of modern Indian novels in English translation. The name of the publisher is Macmillan India.
463. *Joothan* by Om Prakash Valmiki is an autobiography.

464. In 1854, Sir Charles Wood sent a dispatch about language education to Lord Dalhousie and this dispatch is known as Wood's Despatch.
465. Alfred Schutz, an Australian Philosopher and social phenomenologist, is associated with Textual analysis.
466. "Frequency of occurrence of words, phrases or imagery" is an example of Quantitative Analysis in English studies.
467. Micro-Ethnography is the study of narrowly defined groups.
468. Travel writings could be in the form of Travelogues.
469. Josephine Miles and Roberto Busa, English Professors did pioneering work in Digital Humanities field.
470. Archival Method of research is both quantitative and qualitative methods.
471. A cliché is an expression or word that is overused; for example, 'selling like hotcakes', 'avoid like the plague' etc.
472. **Transferred Epithet is also known as 'hypallage'.**
473. *The Iliad* of Homer consists of 24 books.
474. The name of the husband of Helen is Menelaus.
475. *The Odyssey* of Homer consists of 25 books.
476. Odysseus took ten years to reach Ithaca by completing his journey.
477. Telemachus, the son of Odysseus, was about 20 years old at the beginning of *The Odyssey*.

478. Ovid's *Metamorphoses* is about the Greek mythology and Roman mythology.
479. The verse scheme of *The Divine Comedy* of Dante is Terza rima and it consists of 33 cantos.
480. The muse of Dante's *The Divine Comedy* is Beatrice.
481. In this poem, the poet Virgil guides Dante through hell and purgatory.
482. The East Midland dialect was flourished in the pre-Chaucerian period and became the standard English in Chaucer's time.
483. Lowes said about Chaucer, "He found English a dialect and left it a language."
484. The Book of Duchess of Chaucer is an elegy written on the death of Blanche, the wife of John of Gaunt and the duchess of Lancaster.
485. Chaucer's *Troilus and Criseyde* is indebted to Boccaccio's *Filostrato*.
486. The line "he was as fresh as the month of May" in *The Canterbury Tales* refers to the Squire.
487. Matthew Arnold criticized Chaucer for lacking "high seriousness".
488. Dryden said about Chaucer's *General Prologue to The Canterbury Tales* that "Here is God's Plenty".
489. The War of the Roses was fought between The House of York and The House of Lancaster.
490. Chaucer called John Gower as "moral Gower".
491. Gower is represented as a figure of old poetic authority like chorus in Shakespeare's play *Pericles*.

492. The Peasant's revolt (1381) had been described in John Gower's *Vox Clamantis*.
493. Langland's poem *Piers Plowman* was divided principally into two parts, namely *Visio* and *Vita*.
494. The earliest pastoral in English literature is *Eclogues* by Barclay.
495. Two remarkable ballads of the 15th century are *The Nut-Brown Maid* and *Chevy-Chase*.
496. William Dunbar is known as the Chaucer of Scotland.
497. The Spanish Armada was defeated in 1588.
498. Ben Jonson said "Spenser writ no language".
499. Spenser's *The Faerie Queen* was inspired by Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*.
500. Charles Lamb called Spenser as "poet's poet".



Teachinn.com
Text with Technology