

36 BCS PRELIMINARY PREPARATION “ ENGLISH”

Part B: English Literature :

- Names of writers of Literary pieces from Elizabethan periods to the 21st century.
- Quotations from Drama/Poetry of different ages.

bcs exam aid

PERIODS OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

- PERIODS OF BRITISH LITERATURE
 - 450-1066 : Old English (or Anglo-Saxon) Period
- 1066-1500 : Middle English Period
- 1500-1660 : The Renaissance
 - 1558-1603 : Elizabethan Age
 - 1603-1625 : Jacobean Age
 - 1625-1649 : Caroline Age
 - 1649-1660 : Commonwealth Period (or Puritan Interregnum)
- 1660-1785 : The Neoclassical Period
 - 1660-1700 : The Restoration
 - 1700-1745 : The Augustan Age (or Age of Pope)
 - 1745-1785 : The Age of Sensibility (or Age of Johnson)
- 1785-1830 : The Romantic Period
- 1832-1901 : The Victorian Period
 - 1848-1860 : The Pre-Raphaelites
 - 1880-1901 : Aestheticism and Decadence
- 1901-1914 : The Edwardian Period
- 1910-1936 : The Georgian Period
- 1914-1945 : The Modern Period
- 1945-present : Postmodern Period

FAMOUS WRITERS & THEIR WORK

Old English (Anglo-Saxon Period):

writers: Caedmon and Cynewulf.

work: Beowulf (by anonymous).

1200-1500: Middle English Period :

Geoffrey Chaucer's(1343-1400) :

The Canterbury Tales, Troilus and Criseyde and Book of the Duchess.

Other Major Poems

The House of Fame, The Parliament of Fowles, The Legend of Good Women. Prose Treatises Treatise on the astrolabe. Short Poems The Complaint of Chaucer to His Purse ,Truth, Gentilesse, Merciles Beaute, Lak of Stedfastnesse, Against Women Unconstant.

Thomas Malory's (1405-1471) :

Morte d'Arthur.

work: Sir Gawain and the Green Knight (by anonymous).

1500-1660: The English Renaissance 1500-1558: Tudor Period (Humanist Era)

The Humanists:

Sir Thomas More (1478-1535) :

Utopia, The History of King Richard the Third, The Life of Pico della Mirandola, The Four Last Things, A Dialogue Concerning Tyndale, The Confutation of Tyndale's Answer, A Dialogue of Comfort Against Tribulation and Sadness of Christ .

John Skelton (1460-1529):

A ballade of the Scottyshe Kynge

Sir Thomas Wyatt(1503-1542):

My Lute Awake! Once, As Methought, Fortune Me Kissed They Flee From Me The restful place ! renewer of my smart It may be good, like it who list In faith I wot not what to say There Was Never Nothing More Me Pained Patience ! though I have not Though I Cannot Your Cruelty Constrain Blame Not My Lute My Pen ! Take Pain The heart and service to you proffer'd Is It Possible? And Wilt Thou Leave Me Thus? Since so ye please to hear me plain Forget Not Yet The Tried Intent What Should I Say!

The Renaissance Period consists of four subsets:

1. 1558-1603: The Elizabethan Age (High Renaissance):

William Shakespeare (1564-1616):

Comedies: All's Well That Ends Well, As You Like It, The Comedy of Errors, Love's Labour's Lost, Measure for Measure, The Merchant of Venice, The Merry Wives of Windsor, A Midsummer Night's Dream, Much Ado About Nothing, The Tempest, Twelfth Night, or What You Will, The Two Gentlemen of Verona, The Two Noble Kinsmen,

The Winter's Tale

Histories: King John, Richard II, Henry IV, part 1, Henry IV, part 2, Henry V, Henry VI, part1, Henry VI, part 2, Henry VI, part 3, Richard III, Henry VIII

Tragedies: Romeo and Juliet, Coriolanus, Titus Andronicus, Timon of Athens, Julius Caesar, Macbeth, Hamlet, Troilus and Cressida, King Lear, Othello, Antony and Cleopatra. **Poems:** Shakespeare's Sonnets, Venus and Adonis, The Rape of Lucrece, The Passionate Pilgrim, The Phoenix and the Turtle, A Lover's Complaint.

Christopher Marlowe(1564-1593):

The Tragical History of Doctor Faustus The Jew of Malta Massacre at Paris Tamburlaine the Great, Part 1 Tamburlaine the Great, Part 2 Lucan's First Book Edward II Dido Queen of Carthage Hero and Leander Ovid's Elegies The Passionate Shepherd to his Love

Edmund Spenser(1552-1599):

The Faerie Queene, Iambicum Trimeterum, The Shepherdes Calender.

Sir Walter Raleigh(1552 – 1618):

What is Our Life, The Ocean to Cynthia and The Lie.

Ben Jonson(1573-1637):

An Hymn to God the Father An Hymn on the Nativity of My Savior An Epitaph on Master Vincent Corbet On the Portrait of Shakspeare To the Memory of My Beloved the Author, Mr. William Shakespeare To Mr. John Fletcher, Upon His "Faithful Shepherdess" Epitaph on the Countess of Pembroke Epitaph on Michael Drayton To His Much and Worthily Esteemed Friend, the Author To My Worthy and Honored Friend, Master George Chapman

2. 1603-1625:The Jacobean Age {Mannerist Style (1590-1640) other styles: Metaphysical Poets; Devotional Poets}:

John Donne(1572-1631):

Song A Hymn to God the Father Death, Be Not Proud Confined Love The Dissolution Oh my black soul! now art thou summoned Father, part of his double interest A Hymn to Christ at the Author's Last Going into Germany

Francis Bacon (1561-1626):

The Advancement of Learning, The Essays, The New Atlantis, Valerius Terminus of the Interpretation of Nature

Thomas Middleton (1580-1627):

The Phoenix Michaelmas Term A Mad World, My Masters A Trick to Catch the Old One The Puritan

3.1625-1649: The Caroline Age : John Ford, John Milton

John Milton (1608-1674): Lycidas Paradise Lost Paradise Regained

John Ford (1586-1640): Fame's Memorial Christ's Bloody Sweat, attr. Honour Triumphant The Witch of Edmonton The Sun's Darling The Lover's Melancholy Contention of a Bird and a Musician The Broken Heart A Bridal Song Love's Sacrifice 'Tis Pity She's a Whore Perkin Warbeck The Fancies, Chaste and Noble The Lady's Trial

4. 1649-1660: The Commonwealth Period (which is also known as the Puritan & The Protectorate (Baroque Style, and later, Rococo Style)

The Neoclassical Period: political writings of John Milton, Thomas Hobbes' political treatise Leviathan, and the prose of Andrew Marvell.

Andrew Marvell (1621-1678):

To his coy mistress

The Neoclassical Period can be divided into three subsets:

1. 1660-1700: The Restoration:

John Milton (1608-1674):

Paradise Lost and Paradise Regained.

John Dryden (1631-1700), John Wilmot 2nd Earl of Rochester (1647–1680), satirical poet; and John Locke.
John Dryden

2. 1700-1800: The Eighteenth Century(The Enlightenment; Neoclassical Period; The Augustan Age)

The Augustan Age:

Jonathan Swift, Alexander Pope , Daniel Defoe: Robinson Crusoe, (first English novels by Defoe) and Pamela, by Samuel Richardson.

Alexander Pope (1688-1744):

An Essay on Criticism The Rape of the Lock The Dunciad

Jonathan Swift (1667-1745):

A Modest Proposal

Gulliver's Travels

Lady's Dressing room

Strephon and Chloe

Cassinus and Peter

3. The Age of Sensibility.

Samuel Johnson , and Henry Fielding

Henry Fielding (1707-1754)

Tom Jones.

Samuel Johnson (1709-1784):

A Dictionary of the English Language

To the Right Honorable the Earl of Chesterfield

1785-1870: Romanticism (The Age of Revolution) William Blake, William Wordsworth, S.T. Coleridge, George Gordon Byron, Percy Bysshe Shelley, John Keats, Jane Austen.

William Wordsworth (1770-1850):

London 1802

Ode: Intimations of Immortality
The Prelude
To a Skylark
Tintern Abbey

Samuel Taylor Coleridge (1772 – 1834):

The Rime of the Ancient Mariner
Chrisabel
Kubla Khan

George Gordon Byron (1788-1824):

Childe Harold's Pilgrimage
Don Juan Song for the Luddites
The Isles of Greece

1870-1914: Victorian Period (Early, Middle and Late Victorian) Charles Dickens, the Brontës, George Eliot, Robert Browning, Alfred, Lord Tennyson, Thomas Hardy.

Charles Dickens (1812-1870):

Great Expectations
Hard Times
The Old Curiosity Shop
Dombey and Son
A Tale of Two Cities
Oliver Twist

George Eliot (1819-1880):

Middlemarch
The mill on the floss
George Eliot

Robert Browning (1812-1889):

The Ring and the Book
My Last Duchess

1914-1945: Modern Period:

George Bernard Shaw, John Galsworthy, William Butler Yeats, James Joyce, D.H. Lawrence, T.S. Eliot.

George Bernard Shaw(1856-1950):

Candida
Pygmalion
An Unsocial Socialist Arms and the Man
Caesar and Cleopatra
The Irrational Knot
Cashel Byron's Profession

William Butler Yeats (1865-1939):

The Island Of Statutes Iris

Fairy Tales
On Baile' Strand
The Hour Glass
In The Seven Woods
The Kings Treshold
Reveries Over Childhood And Youth Responsibilities
Sailing To Byzantium
The Second Coming
At The Hawk's Well

D.H. Lawrence(1885-1930):

Sons and Lovers
Everlasting Flowers Elegy
Discord in Childhood
Dolor of Autumn
Excursion
Lady Chatterley's Lover
Women in Love

T.S.Eliot(1888-1965):

The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock.
Gerontion Sweeney Among the Nightingales
The Waste Land
The Hollow Men
The Journey of the Magi
Ash Wednesday

MCQ English Literature

POETRY

1. Which poem ends 'I shall but love thee better after death'?
a. How do I love thee
b. Ode to a Grecian urn
c. In faith I do not love thee with mine eyes
d. Let me not to the marriage of true minds
2. Which poet is considered a national hero in Greece?
a. John Keats
b. Lord Byron
c. Solon
d. Sappho
3. Which kind of poem is Edward Lear associated with?
a. Nature
b. Epics
c. Sonnets
d. Nonsense
4. In Coleridge's poem 'The Rime of the Ancient Mariner' where were the three gallants going?
a. A funeral
b. A wedding
c. Market
d. To the races
5. Harold Nicholson described which poet as 'Very yellow and glum. Perfect manners'?
a. e. e. Cummings
b. T. S. Eliot
c. John Greenleaf Whittier
d. Walt Whitman
6. What was strange about Emily Dickinson?
a. She rarely left home
b. She wrote in code
c. She never attempted to publish her poetry
d. She wrote her poems in invisible ink
7. Rupert Brooke wrote his poetry during which conflict?
a. Boer War
b. Second World War
c. Korean War
d. First World War

8. Which Poet Laureate wrote about a church mouse?

- a. **Betjeman**
- b. Hughes
- c. Marvel
- d. Larkin

9. Which American writer published 'A brave and startling truth' in 1996

- a. Robert Hass
- b. Jessica Hagdorn
- c. **Maya Angelou**
- d. Micheal Palmer

10. Who wrote about the idyllic 'Isle of Innisfree'?

- a. Dylan Thomas
- b. Ezra Pound
- c. **W. B. Yeats**
- d. e. e. cummings

11. A pattern of accented and unaccented syllables in lines of poetry

- a. rhyme scheme
- b. **meter**
- c. alliteration

12. The repetition of similar ending sounds

- a. alliteration
- b. onomatopoeia
- c. **rhyme**

13. Applying human qualities to non-human things

- a. **personification**
- b. onomatopoeia
- c. alliteration

14. The repetition of beginning consonant sounds

- a. rhyme
- b. onomatopoeia
- c. **alliteration**

15. A comparison of unlike things without using a word of comparison such as like or as

- a. **metaphor**
- b. simile
- c. personification

16. The comparison of unlike things using the words like or as

- a. metaphor
- b. **simile**
- c. personification

17. Using words or letters to imitate sounds

- a. alliteration
- b. simile
- c. onomatopoeia**

18. a description that appeals to one of the five senses

- a. imagery**
- b. personification
- c. metaphor

19. A poem that tells a story with plot, setting, and characters

- a. lyric
- b. free verse
- c. narrative**

20. A poem with no meter or rhyme

- a. lyric
- b. free verse**
- c. narrative

21. A poem that generally has meter and rhyme

- a. lyric**
- b. free verse
- c. narrative

22. Sylvia Plath married which English poet?

- a. Masfield
- b. Causley
- c. Hughes**
- d. Larkin

23. Carl Sandburg 'Planked whitefish' contains what kind of imagery?

- a. Sea scenes
- b. Rural Idyll
- c. War**
- d. Innocent childhood

24. Which influential American poet was born in Long Island in 1819?

- a. Emily Dickinson
- b. Paul Dunbar
- c. John Greenleaf Whittier
- d. Walt Whitman**

25. In 1960 'The Colossus' was the first book of poems published by which poetess?

- a. Elizabeth Bishop
- b. Sylvia Plath**
- c. Marianne Moore
- d. Laura Jackson

26. In his poem Kipling said 'If you can meet with triumph and'?

- a. Glory
- b. Ruin
- c. Disaster**
- d. victory

27. Which of the following is not a literary device used for aesthetic effect in poetry?

- a. Assonance
- b. Onomatopaea
- c. Rhyme
- d. Grammar**

28. True or false: Writing predates poetry.

- a. True
- b. False**

29. What is the earliest surviving European poem?

- a. The Homeric epic**
- b. The Gilgamesh epic
- c. The Deluge epic
- d. The Hesiodic ode

30. Which of the following is not a poetic tradition?

- a. The Epic
- b. The Comic
- c. The Occult**
- d. The Tragic

31. What is the study of poetry's meter and form called?

- a. Prosody**
- b. Potology
- c. Rheumatology
- d. Scansion

32. Shakespeare composed much of his plays in what sort of verse?

- a. Alliterative verse
- b. Sonnet form
- c. Iambic pentameter**
- d. Dactylic hexameter

33. Which poet invented the concept of the variable foot in poetry?

- a. William Carlos Williams**
- b. Emily Dickinson
- c. Gerard Manly Hopkins
- d. Robert Frost

34. Who wrote this famous line: 'Shall I compare thee to a summer's day/ Thou art more lovely and more temperate...'

- a. TS Eliot
- b. Lord Tennyson
- c. Charlotte Bronte
- d. Shakespeare**

35. From what century does the poetic form the folk ballad date?

- a. The 12th**
- b. The 14th
- c. The 17th
- d. The 19th

36. From which of Shakespeare's plays is this famous line: 'Did my heart love til now?/ Forswear it, sight/ For I never saw a true beauty until this night'

- a. A Midsummer Night's Dream
- b. Hamlet
- c. Othello
- d. Romeo and Juliet**

37. What is a poem called whose first letters of each line spell out a word?

- a. Alliterative
- b. Epic
- c. Acrostic**
- d. Haiku

38. Auld Lang Syne is a famous poem by whom?

- a. Sir Walter Scott
- b. William Butler Yeats
- c. Henry Longfellow
- d. Robert Burns**

39. How has Stephen Dunn been described in 'the Oxford Companion to 20th Century Poetry'?

- a. A poet of middleness**
- b. Capturing a sense of spiritual marooness
- c. One of the leading prairie poets
- d. Has some distinction as a critic

40. 'The Cambridge school' refers to a group who emerged when?

- a. The 1900's
- b. The 1960's**
- c. The 1920's
- d. The 1930's

41. Margaret Atwood was born in which Canadian city?

- a. Vancouver
- b. Toronto
- c. Ottawa**
- d. Montreal

42. Which of the following words describe the prevailing attitude of High-Modern Literature?

- a.Skeptical
- b.Authoritative
- c.Impressionistic
- d.Confident
- e.Both a & c**

43. Which Welsh poet wrote "Under Milk Wood?"

- a.Anthony Hopkins
- b.Richard Burton
- c.Tom Jones
- d.Dylan Thomas**

44. Who wrote Canterbury Tales?

- a.Geoffrey Chaucer**
- b.Dick Whittington
- c.Thomas Lancaster
- d.King Richard II

45. Who wrote "The Hound of the Baskervilles?"

- a.Agatha Christie
- b.H Ryder-Haggard
- c.P D James
- d.Arthur Conan Doyle**

46. William Shakespeare is not the author of:

- a.Titus Andronicus
- b.Taming of the Shrew
- c.White Devil**
- d.Hamlet

47. _____ is a late 20th century play written by a woman?

- a.Queen Cristina
- b.Top Girls
- c.Camille**
- d.The Homecoming

48. Which of the following writers wrote historical novels?

- a.Jane Austen and Charlotte Bronte
- b.Sir Walter Scott and Maria Edgeworth**
- c.William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge
- d.Mary Shelley and Percy Bysshe Shelley

49. Who wrote "Ten Little Niggers?"

- a.Sir Arthur Conan Doyle
- b.Irvine Welsh
- c.Agatha Christie**
- d.None of above

50. Which of the following are Thomas Hardy books?

- a.The Poor Man and the Lady**
- b.The Return of Native**
- c.Chollttee
- d.None of the above

51. Which of the following is not a work of John Keats?

- a.Endymion
- b.To some ladies
- c.To hope
- d.None of above**

52. Who wrote the poems, "On death" and "Women, Wine, and Snuff?"

- a.John Milton
- b.John Keats**
- c.P.B. Shelley
- d.William Wordsworth

53. "Of Man's first disobedience, and the fruit Of that forbidden tree whose mortal taste Brought death into the world, and all our woe, With loss of Eden."

This is an extract from:

- a.Paradise Lost**
- b.Paradise Regained
- c.Samson Agonistes
- d.Divorce Tracts

54. William Shakespeare was born in the year:

- a.1564**
- b.1544
- c.1578
- d.1582

55. Which of the following is not a Shakespeare tragedy?

- a.Titus Andronicus
- b.Othello
- c.Macbeth
- d.Hamlet
- e.None of the above**

56. Who wrote 'The Winter's Tale'?

- a.George Bernard Shaw
- b.John Dryden
- c.Christopher Marlowe
- d.William Shakespeare**

57. What is the difference between a simile and a metaphor?

- a) No difference. Simply two different ways in referring to the same thing.
- b) A simile is more descriptive.
- c) A simile uses as or like to make a comparison and a metaphor doesn't.**

d) A simile must use animals in the comparison.

58. What is the word for a "play on words"?

- a) **pun**
- b) simile
- c) haiku
- d) metaphor

59. Which represents an example of alliteration?

- a) Language Arts
- b) **Peter Piper Picked Peppers**
- c) I like music.
- d) A beautiful scenery with music

60. What is the imitation of natural sounds in word form?

- a) Personification
- b) Hyperboles
- c) Alliteration
- d) **Onomatopoeia**

61. The theme is ...?

- a) a plot.
- b) an character
- c) an address
- d) **the point a writer is trying to make about a subject.**

62. Concentrate on these elements when writing a good poem.

- a) characters, main idea, and theme
- b) purpose and audience
- c) **theme, purpose, form, and mood.**
- d) rhyme and reason

63. Which is not a poetry form?

- a) epic
- b) **tale**
- c) ballad
- d) sonnet

64. Which is an example of a proverb?

- a) Get a "stake" in our business.
- b) **You can't have your cake and eat it, too**
- c) The snow was white as cotton.
- d) You're driving me crazy

65. Which is an exaggeration?

- a) Alliteration
- b) Haiku
- c) **Hyperbole**
- d) Prose

66. Which of the following is not a poet?

- a) William Shakespeare
- b) Terry Saylor**
- c) Elizabeth B. Browning
- d) Emily Dickinson

67. Who has defined 'poetry' as a fundamental creative act using languages?

- a. H. W. Longfellow
- b. Ralph Waldo Emerson
- c. Dylan Thomas**
- d. William Wordsworth

68. What is a sonnet?

- a. A poem of six lines
- b. A poem of eight lines
- c. A poem of twelve lines
- d. A poem of fourteen lines**

69. What is study of meter, rhythm and intonation of a poem called as?

- a. Prosody**
- b. Allegory
- c. Scansion
- d. Assonance

70. Which figure of speech is it when a statement is exaggerated in a poem?

- a. Onomatopoeia
- b. Metonymy
- c. Alliteration
- d. Hyperbole**

71. There was aware of her true love, at length come riding by - This is a couplet from the Bailiff's Daughter of Islington. What figure of speech is used by the poet?

- a. Metaphor
- b. Synecdoche**
- c. Euphemism
- d. Irony

72. Which culture is known for their long, rhymic poetic verses known as Qasidas?

- a. Hindu
- b. Celtic
- c. Arabic**
- d. Arameic

73. Complete this Shakespearan line - Let me not to the marriage of true minds bring:

- a. Impediments**
- b. Inconveniences
- c. Worries
- d. Troubles

74. Which of the following is a Japanese poetic form?

- a. Jintishi**
- b. Villanelle
- c. Ode
- d. Tanka

75. What is the title of the poem that begins thus - 'What is this life, if full of care, we have no time to stand and stare'?

- a. Comfort
- b. Leisure**
- c. Relaxation
- d. Tranquility

76. Which of the following is not an English poet (i. e. from England)?

- a. Victor Hugo**
- b. Alexander Pope
- c. John Milton
- d. Samuel Taylor Coleridge

77. Who was often called as the Romantic Poet as most of his poems revolved around nature?

- a. William Blake
- b. William Shakespeare
- c. William Morris
- d. William Wordsworth**

78. What is a funny poem of five lines called?

- a. Quartet
- b. Limerick**
- c. Sextet
- d. Palindrome

79. How did W. H. Auden describe poetry?

- a. An awful way to earn a living
- b. A game of knowledge**
- c. The soul exposed
- d. An explosion of language

80. Sassoon and Brooke wrote what kind of poetry?

- a. Light verse
- b. Romantic
- c. Political satire
- d. War poems**

81. Where did T. S. Eliot spend most of his childhood?

- a. Denver
- b. St Louis**
- c. Cuba
- d. Toronto

82. Ted Hughes was married to which American poetess?

- a. Carolyn Kizer
- b. Mary Oliver
- c. Sylvia Plath**
- d. Marianne Moore

83. How old was Rupert Brooke at the time of his death?

- a. 24
- b. 31
- c. 21
- d. 28**

84. In what form did Dylan Thomas's 'Under Milk Wood' first become known?

- a. Book of poetry
- b. A radio play**
- c. A stage play
- d. a short film

85. The magazine 'Contemporary Poetry and Prose' was inspired by which exhibition?

- a. The Festival of Britain
- b. The Surrealist Exhibition**
- c. People of the 20th Century
- d. Drawing the 20th Century

86. Why did 'Poetry Quarterly' cease publication in 1953?

- a. Owner convicted of fraud**
- b. Fall in Sales
- c. Rise in taxation on magazines
- d. Shortage of paper

87. Aldous Huxley was a poet, but was better known as what?

- a. Politician
- b. Dramatist
- c. Novelist**
- d. Architect

88. Of which poet was it said 'Even if he's not a great poet, he's certainly a great something'?

- a. Elliot
- b. Kipling**
- c. Cummings
- d. Brooke

1. which of these is magnum opus of Chaucer?

- A. Troilus and Criseyde
- b. House of Fame
- c. The Canterbury Tales**
- d. Parliament of Fowls.

89. Where were the pilgrims going in the canterbury tales?

A. To the shrine of st. Peter at canterbury cathedral

b. To the shrine of saint thomas becket at canterbury cathedral

90.in which language the stories of canterbury tale are written?

A. French

b. Latin

c. Middle english

d. English

91.chaucer's franklin was guilty of which sin?

A. Lust

b. Corruption

c. Theft

d. Gluttony

92. How many languages did chaucer know?

A.2

b.4

c.1

d.5

93.from which language the name "chaucer" has been driven?

A.french

b.latin

c.italian

d.english

94. Where did chaucer bury?

A.westminster abbey

b.kent church

c.chapel at windsor

95.chaucer was imprisoned during-----?

A.hundred years' war

b. Black death

c. Peasant revolt

96 .how many children chaucer had?

A.4

b.1

c.0

d.2

MIDDLE AGES

97. Which people began their invasion and conquest of southwestern Britain around 450?

- a) the Normans
- b) the Geats
- c) the Celts
- d) the Anglo-Saxons**
- e) the Danes

98. Words from which language began to enter English vocabulary around the time of the Norman Conquest in 1066?

- a) French**
- b) Norwegian
- c) Spanish
- d) Hungarian
- e) Danish

99. Which hero made his earliest appearance in Celtic literature before becoming a staple subject in French, English, and German literatures?

- a) Beowulf
- b) Arthur**
- c) Caedmon
- d) Augustine of Canterbury
- e) Alfred

100. Toward the close of which century did English replace French as the language of conducting business in Parliament and in court of law?

- a) tenth
- b) eleventh
- c) twelfth
- d) thirteenth
- e) fourteenth**

101. Which king began a war to enforce his claims to the throne of France in 1336?

- a) Henry II
- b) Henry III
- c) Henry V
- d) Louis XIV
- e) Edward III**

102. Who would be called the English Homer and father of English poetry?

- a) Bede
- b) Sir Thomas Malory
- c) Geoffrey Chaucer**
- d) Caedmon
- e) John Gower

103. What was vellum?

- a) parchment made of animal skin**
- b) the service owed to a lord by his peasants ("villeins")
- c) unrhymed iambic pentameter
- d) an unbreakable oath of fealty
- e) a prized ink used in the illumination of prestigious manuscripts

104. Only a small proportion of medieval books survive, large numbers having been destroyed in:

- a) the Anglo-Saxon Conquest beginning in the 1450s.
- b) the Norman Conquest of 1066.
- c) the Peasant Uprising of 1381.
- d) the Dissolution of the Monasteries in the 1530s.**
- e) the wave of contempt for manuscripts that followed the beginning of printing in 1476.

105. What is the first extended written specimen of Old English?

- a) Boethius's Consolidation of Philosophy
- b) Saint Jerome's translation of the Bible
- c) Malory's Morte Darthur
- d) Bede's Ecclesiastical History of the English People
- e) a code of laws promulgated by King Ethelbert**

106. Who was the first English Christian king?

- a) Alfred
- b) Richard III
- c) Richard II
- d) Henry II
- e) Ethelbert**

107. In Anglo-Saxon heroic poetry, what is the fate of those who fail to observe the sacred duty of blood vengeance?

- a) banishment to Asia
- b) everlasting shame**
- c) conversion to Christianity
- d) mild melancholia
- e) being buried alive

108. Christian writers like the Beowulf poet looked back on their pagan ancestors with:

- a) nostalgia and ill-concealed envy.
- b) bewilderment and visceral loathing.
- c) admiration and elegiac sympathy.**
- d) bigotry and shallow triumphalism.
- e) the deepest reluctance.

109. The use of "whale-road" for sea and "life-house" for body are examples of what literary technique, popular in Old English poetry?

- a) symbolism
- b) simile
- c) metonymy
- d) kenning**

e) appositive expression

110. Which of the following statements is not an accurate description of Old English poetry?

- a) **Romantic love is a guiding principle of moral conduct.**
- b) Its formal and dignified use of speech was distant from everyday use of language.
- c) Irony is a mode of perception, as much as it was a figure of speech.
- d) Christian and pagan ideals are sometimes mixed.
- e) Its idiom remained remarkably uniform for nearly three centuries.

111. Which of the following best describes litote, a favorite rhetorical device in Old English poetry?

- a) embellishment at the service of Christian doctrine
- b) repetition of parallel syntactic structures
- c) **ironic understatement**
- d) stress on every third diphthong
- e) a compound of two words in place of a single word

112. How did Henry II, the first of England's Plantagenet kings, acquire vast provinces in southern France?

- a) the Battle of Hastings
- b) Saint Patrick's mission
- c) the Fourth Lateran Council
- d) the execution of William Sawtre
- e) **his marriage to Eleanor of Aquitaine**

113. Which of the following languages did not coexist in Anglo-Norman England?

- a) Latin
- b) **Dutch**
- c) French
- d) Celtic
- e) English

114. Which twelfth-century poet or poets were indebted to Breton storytellers for their narratives?

- a) Geoffrey Chaucer
- b) Marie de France
- c) Chrétien de Troyes
- d) a and c only
- e) **b and c only**

115. To what did the word the roman, from which the genre of "romance" emerged, initially apply?

- a) a work derived from a Latin text of the Roman Empire
- b) a story about love and adventure
- c) a Roman official
- d) **a work written in the French vernacular**
- e) a series of short stories

116. Popular English adaptations of romances appealed primarily to

- a) the royal family and upper orders of the nobility
- b) the lower orders of the nobility
- c) agricultural laborers
- d) **the clergy**

e) the Welsh

117. What is the climax of Geoffrey of Monmouth's The History of the Kings of Britain?

- a) **the reign of King Arthur**
- b) the coronation of Henry II
- c) King John's seal of the Magna Carta
- d) the marriage of Henry II to Eleanor of Aquitaine
- e) the defeat of the French by Henry V

118. Ancrene Riwe is a manual of instruction for

- a) courtiers entering the service of Richard II
- b) translators of French romances
- c) **women who have chosen to live as religious recluses**
- d) knights preparing for their first tournament
- e) witch-hunters and exorcists

119. The styles of The Owl and the Nightingale and Ancrene Riwe show what about the poetry and prose written around the year 1200?

- a) They were written for sophisticated and well-educated readers.
- b) Writing continued to benefit only readers fluent in Latin and French.
- c) Their readers' primary language was English.
- d) **a and c only**
- e) a and b only

120. In addition to Geoffrey Chaucer and William Langland, the "flowering" of Middle English literature is evident in the works of which of the following writers?

- a) Geoffrey of Monmouth
- b) **the Gawain poet**
- c) the Beowulf poet
- d) Chr tien de Troyes
- e) Marie de France

121. Why did the rebels of 1381 target the church, beheading the archbishop of Canterbury?

- a) Their leaders were Lollards, advocating radical religious reform.
- b) The common people were still essentially pagan.
- c) They believed that writing, a skill largely confined to the clergy, was a form of black magic.
- d) **The church was among the greatest of oppressive landowners.**
- e) a and c only

122. Which influential medieval text purported to reveal the secrets of the afterlife?

- a) **Dante's Divine Comedy**
- b) Boccaccio's Decameron
- c) The Dream of the Rood
- d) Chaucer's Legend of Good Women
- e) Gower's Confessio Amantis

23. Who is the author of Piers Plowman?

- a) Sir Thomas Malory
- b) Margery Kempe

- c) Geoffrey Chaucer
- d) William Langland**
- e) Geoffrey of Monmouth

124. What event resulted from the premature death of Henry V?

- a) the Battle of Agincourt
- b) the Battle of Hastings
- c) the Norman Conquest
- d) the Black Death
- e) the War of the Roses**

125. Which literary form, developed in the fifteenth century, personified vices and virtues?

- a) the short story
- b) the heroic epic
- c) the morality play**
- d) the romance
- e) the limerick

126. Which of the following statements about Julian of Norwich is true?

- a) She sought unsuccessfully to restore classical paganism.
- b) She was a virgin martyr.
- c) She is the first known woman writer in the English vernacular.**
- d) She made pilgrimages to Jerusalem, Rome, and Santiago.
- e) She probably never met Margery Kempe.

127. Which of the following authors is considered a devotee to chivalry, as it is personified in Sir Lancelot?

- a) Julian of Norwich
- b) Margery Kempe
- c) William Langland
- d) Sir Thomas Malory**
- e) Geoffrey Chaucer

128. what was the occupation of Chaucer's father?

- a. leather merchant
- b. civil servant
- c. a vintner**

129. Chaucer became a page to which king's daughter-in-law?

- a. Edward III**
- b. Richard II
- c. Henry IV

130. which of these is not certain about Chaucer?

- a. his birth date**
- b. his death year
- c. his father's name

131. which of these kings was not served by Chaucer?

- a. Edward III
- b. Henry II**
- c. Richard II

132. what was the duration of hundred year's war?

a. 1300 to 1350

b. 1337 to 1453

c. 1302 to 1343

133. what did Chaucer's wife use to do?

a. lady-in-waiting to Queen Philip pa of Hainaut

b. nurse of royal court

c. governess to Henry IV

134. one of Chaucer's daughter was.....?

a. a musician

b. an astronomer

c. a nun

135. in which year chaucer was imprisoned by the French?

a. 1360

b. 1357

c. 1378

136. chaucer was fined in 1367 or 1366 for.....?

a. beating a friar in a London street

b. for writing poetry against the church

c. for crossing the border of Great Britain

137. Chaucer was made in-charge of many palaces, which of these was not in his charge?

a. Westminster Palace

b. Tower of London

c. St. George's chapel at Windsor

d. Buckingham Palace

138. Chaucer acted as a controller of custom during.....?

a. 1374 to 1385

b. 1350 to 1360

c. 1360 to 1400

139. Chaucer was released from legal action by in a deed of May 1, 1380 from rape and abduction?

a. Miss Cecily Chaumpaigne

b. Philippa de Roet of Flanders

c. Agnes de Copton

140. Chaucer became a member of Parliament in.....?

a. 1386

b. 1300

c. 1343

141. Chaucer buried in a corner of Westminster, which came to know as.....?

- a. Chaucer's corner
- b. poet's corner**
- c. legend's corner

142. what was chaucer's profession?

- a. a poet
- b. a merchant
- c. a civil servant**

The Life and Works of Christopher Marlowe (Elizabethan era)

143)One of Marlowe's earliest published works was his translation of the epic poem 'Pharsalia', written by which Roman poet?

- a)Ovid
- b)Lucan**
- c)Virgil
- d)Horace

144) Marlowe's poem 'The Passionate Shepherd to His Love' begins with the line "Come live with me and be my love"; which other English author wrote a famous poem beginning with this line?

- a)William Shakespeare
- b)Thomas Kyd**
- c)John Dryden
- d)John Donne**

145)In Marlowe's play, what was the name of the Jew of Malta?

- a)Lazarus
- b)Solomon
- c)Barabas**
- d)Shylock

146)How many years of happiness was Dr Faustus promised by the Devil?

- a)16
- b)20**
- c)24
- d)28

147) Which of these Kings was the subject of a play by Marlowe?

- a)Henry V
- b)Richard III**
- c)Edward II**
- d)John

148)One of Marlowe's most famous poems was an account of which lovers?

- a)Anthony and Cleopatra
- b)Hero and Leander**

- c) Troilus and Cressida
- d) Apollo and Hyacinth

149) Marlowe's play 'Tamburlaine the Great' was based loosely on the life of which Asian ruler?

- a) Zhu Yuanzhang
- b) Genghis Khan
- c) **Timur**
- d) Kublai Khan

150) What was the title of the play by Marlowe that portrayed the events surrounding the Saint Bartholomew's Day Massacre in 1572?

- a) The Massacre at Berlin
- b) The Massacre at Rome
- c) The Massacre at Copenhagen
- d) **The Massacre at Paris**

151) In the title of Marlowe's play, of where was Dido the Queen?

- a) Troy
- b) **Carthage**
- c) Sparta
- d) Persia

152) Christopher Marlowe was England's first official Poet Laureate.

- a) True
- b) **False**

(It was John Dryden appointed in 1670)

Dr. Faustus By Christopher Marlowe

153) In what country is 'Dr Faustus' based?

- a) England
- b) Italy
- c) France
- d) **Germany**

154) When, is it estimated, was 'Dr Faustus' first performed?

- a) **1594**
- b) 1604
- c) 1590
- d) 1593

155) At what famous university is Faustus a scholar?

- a) **Wittenburg**
- b) Sorbonne
- c) Heidelberg
- d) Cambridge

156) Faustus' servant shares his name with a famous German composer. Who?

- a) Bach
- b) Schumann
- c) Beethoven
- d) Wagner**

157) Faustus asks two magicians to aid him in summoning the devil. What are their names?

- a) Valdes and Cornelius**
- b) Rosencrantz and Guildenstern
- c) Troilus and Cressida
- d) Pyramus and Thisbe

158) Through his magic, Faustus is visited first by which of the devil's angels?

- a) Mephistophilis**
- b) Beelzebub
- c) Aamon

159) What does Faustus promise to the devil in exchange for great knowledge, riches and power for a period of 24 years?

- a) his body
- b) his house
- c) his soul**
- d) his horse

160) Which of the following qualities would most accurately describe Faustus' character at the beginning of the play?

- a) kind
- b) stupid
- c) sensitive
- d) arrogant**

161) Which powerful figure does Faustus ridicule with his new-found powers?

- a) The Pope**
- b) The Holy Roman Emperor
- c) The King of England
- d) The King of France

162) At the end of the play, Faustus is dragged down to hell, begging to repent.

- a) True**
- b) False

163) "Renaissance" is a:

- a) French word**
- b) Italian word
- c) Greek word
- d) Spanish word

164) What is the meaning of "Renaissance":

- a)Rebirth, revival and re-awaking**
- b)Reveal, revel and reverie
- c)Raillery, renunciation and recoup

165) Renaissance first came to the:

- a)France
- b)Italy**
- c)England
- d)Rome

166) Which of the following are University wits:

- a)John Gower and Robert Peele
- b)John Skelton and Thomas lodge
- c)John Lyly and Robert Greene**
- d)John Donne and Thomas Nashe

167) University Wits were those who:

- a)Had training at two universities**
- b)gave curriculum of two universities
- c)Erected two universities

168) Which century is known as Dawn of Renaissance:

- a)14 th
- b)15 th**
- c)16 th
- d)14 th and 16 th

169) Who born in 1422:

- a)William Caxton**
- b)Robert Henry
- c)John Lyly
- d)Thomas more

170) Utopia was first printed in:

- a)1615
- b)1516**
- c)1517
- d)1518

171) Who translated Utopia in English language:

- a)Thomas More
- b)Thomas lodge
- c)Ralph Robinson**
- d)William Tyndale

172) The first complete version of Bible in English language was made by:

- a)Wyclif**
- b)Thomas more

- c) John Lyly
- d) Robert Greene

173) Who took Degree at fifteen from Cambridge in 1518?

- a) Thomas Nash
- b) Thomas More
- c) Thomas lodge
- d) **Thomas Wyatt**

174) Who wrote "Mirror for Magistrates"?

- a) **Thomas Sacville**
- b) Thomas Wyatt
- c) Thomas lodge
- d) Thomas Kyde

175) Philip Sidney was born on 30th November:

- a) 1553
- b) **1554**
- c) 1555
- d) 1550

176) "Astrophel and Stella" is a:

- a) Allegory
- b) Epic
- c) **Sonnet**
- d) Ballad

177) Greville was biographer of:

- a) Edmund Spencer
- b) John Donne
- c) **Sir Philip Sidney**
- d) John Milton

178) "The Prince Of Poets in his time", on whom grave the inscription is given?

- a) Sir Philip Sidney
- b) John Milton
- c) **Edmund Spencer**
- d) John Donne

179) What is Faerie Queene:

- a) **An allegory**
- b) An epic
- c) A ballad
- d) A sonnet

180) In whose reign Morality plays began?

- a) Henry five
- b) Elizabeth one
- c) **Henry six**

d)Henry eight

181) Which book Edmund Spenser dedicated to the Philip Sidney:

- a)The Faerie Queene
- b)The shepheaedes Calendar**
- c)Complaints
- d)Colin Clouts come home again

182) Which poet was first who used metaphysical poetry among his contemporaries:

- a)Edmund Spenser
- b)John Milton
- c)John Donne**
- d)Sir Philip Sidney

183) The first regular English comedy, based on the model of the Latin comedy, is attributed to ?

- a)Nicholas Udall**
- b)Thomas Colwell
- c)Lord Burghley

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

- a)The Rare Triumphs of love and fortune
- b)The Spanish Tragedy**
- c)Jeronimo
- d)Cornelia

185)Marlowe born in_____

- a)1562
- b)1563
- c)1564**
- d)1565

186)In "the tragic history of Doctor Faustus". Faustus was a :

- a) German scholar**
- b)French scholar
- c)Spanish scholar
- d)Greek scholar

186)Who wrote "The Massacre at Paris"?

- a)Shakespeare
- b)Christopher Marlowe**
- c)Edmund Spenser
- d)john Milton

187)After the death of Christopher Marlowe who completed his unfinished poem "Hero and Leander"?

- a)Shakespeare
- b)Thomas Nash
- c)George Chapman**
- d)Thomas More

188) Who succeeded Lyly?

- a) **Robert Greene**
- b) John Milton
- c) Philip Sidney
- d) Christopher Marlowe

189) Which of the Marlowe's plays were written in collaboration with Thomas Nash?

- a) Queen of Carthage and The passionate Shepherd.
- b) **The tragedy of Dido and Queen of Carthage.**
- c) The passionate Shepherd and The tragedy of Dido.
- d) Queen of Carthage and The Massacre of Paris.

190) Who was the son of a rich London merchant and born in 1557?

- a) Thomas Nah
- b) **Thomas lodge**
- c) Thomas Kyd
- d) Thomas Hardy

191) The collection of the papers and correspondence of a well-to-do Norfolk family is known as:

- a) Letters to the Margret Paston
- b) Margret Paston to John Paston
- c) **The Paston letters**
- d) To John Paston

192) Who wrote "Holy Sonnets"?

- a) Edmund Spenser
- b) **John Donne**
- c) Shakespeare
- d) John Milton

193) Who wrote following lines:

"..... I am involved in mankind: and therefore never send to know for whom the bell tolls; it tolls for thee."

- a) **John Donne**
- b) John Milton
- c) Earnest Hemingway
- d) D.H. Lawrence

194) "On his blindness", a collection of sonnets is written by:

- a) Edmund Spenser
- b) **John Milton**
- c) Shakespeare
- d) Sir Philip Sidney

195) "Paradise lost" was lost by:

- a) Eve
- b) Adam
- c) **Both a and b**
- d) Satan

196) In "Paradise regained" who regained the paradise?

- a) Satan
- b) Jesus
- c) Adam and Eve**
- d) Only Adam

197) Which of the following published in 1579 and although it placed Spencer immediately in the highest rank of living writers?

- a) Colin clouts come home again
- b) Faerie queen, first three books
- c) The Shepherd's calendar**
- d) Faerie queen, second three books

198) Spencer married in June 11, 1594 to -----?

- a) Elizabeth Wilton D/O Lord Grey De Wilton
- b) Elizabeth Raleigh D/O Walter Raleigh
- c) Elizabeth Boyle D/O James Boyle**
- d) Elizabeth Boyle D/O Richard Boyle

199) John Donne's "The Anniversaries" is a:

- a) An elegy in two parts**
- b) An epic in three parts
- c) A ballad in four parts
- d) None of these

200) Who of the following is known as Child Of Renaissance?

- a) Marlowe
- b) Milton
- c) Spencer**
- d) Johnson

201) During Spencer's visit to his Kinsfolk in Lancashire he felt in love a woman and who figures as _____ much of his work:

- a) Rosalind**
- b) Belinda
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of above

202) William Shakespeare born in:

- a) 26 April 1567
- b) 26 April 1566
- c) 26 April 1565
- d) 26 April 1564**

203) William Shakespeare was..... child of John and Mary:

- a) second
- b) fourth**
- c) third

d)fifth

204) He married to the Anne Hathaway at the age of _____ in _____.

a)18, 1582

b)17, 1581

c)16, 1580

d)15, 1579

205) Which of the following statement is correct:

a)Shakespeare's first child Susanna was born in 1583.

b)In 1585 twins were born and named Hamnet and Judith.

c) both a and b.

d) None of above.

206)Ann Hathaway was _____ years older than Shakespeare:

a)7

b)8

c)9

d)10

207)After _____ years of his marriage he left his native town and try his fortune in the great city of London.

a)two

b)three

c)four

d)five

208)Shakespeare's only son Hamnet died in-----?

a) 1595

b) 1596

c)1597

d)1598

209)Shakespeare is buried inside the:

a)Westminster Abbey

b)Trinity Church

c)Protestant Cemetery

d)None of above

210)By ----- Shakespeare had established himself in London as an actor and dramatist:

a)1590

b)1591

c)1592

d)1593

211)Who declared him as Britain's greatest dramatist in 1598?

a)Queen Elizabeth

b)Francis Meres, a lawyer

c)Burbage, an actor

d)King James

212) Shakespeare made Stratford his regular home in:

- a) About 1611
- b) About 1610
- c) About 1609
- d) About 1608

Christopher Marlowe

213) What is Christopher Marlowe's Nationality?

- a) British**
- b) German
- c) Dutch
- d) American

214) What was the occupation of Christopher Marlowe's father?

- a) Carpenter
- b) Civil servant
- c) Cobbler**
- d) Farmer

215) From where Christopher Marlowe received his early Education?

Corpus Christi College

- a) Cambridge
- b) Oxford
- c) Wittenburg
- d) Harvard

216) Marlowe died of?

- a) Illness
- b) stabbing**
- c) poisoned
- d) Hanged

217) Which was Marlowe's first play?

- a) Dr. Faustus
- b) Tamburlaine**
- c) The Tragedy of Dido
- d) The Jew of Malta,

William Shakespeare(1564 - 1616)
(Elizabethan Period)

218) In which town was Shakespeare born?

- a) London
- b) Cambridge
- c) Stratford**
- d) Oxford

219) How many children did Shakespeare have?

- 1) 3**
- 2) 5
- 3) 8
- 4) 12

220) How many plays did William Shakespeare write?

- a) 36
- b) 37**
- c) 38
- d) 39

221) What was Shakespeare's first play?

- a) King Lear
- b) Henry VI**
- c) The Tempest
- d) Romeo and Juliet

222) How many sonnets did William Shakespeare write?

- a) 110
- b) 154**
- c) 175
- d) 187

223) How many photographs exist of William Shakespeare?

- a) 2**
- b) 4
- c) 1
- d) 0

224) Shakespeare died on?

- a) 23rd April 1616**
- b) 25th April 1616,
- c) 28th April 1616
- d) 30th April 1616

225) Shakespeare died at the age of

- a) 48
- b) 52**
- c) 60
- d) 63

226)How many times suicide occurs in Shakespeare's plays?

- a)7
- b)9
- c)11
- d)13**

227)The line "To be or not to be" comes from which play?

- a)Macbeth
- b)Twelfth Night
- c)A Midsummer Night's dream
- d)Hamlet**

228) Was the Globe...

- a) A Roman Amphitheater.
- b) An Elizabethan Theater.**
- c) An Elizabethan sports stadium.
- d) A famous map of the world.

229)Is there is a monument of Shakespeare in Stratford today?

- a)True**
- b)False

230)Which of these was not one of Shakespeare's plays?

- a)Titus Andronicus
- b)The Tempest
- c)Cymbeline
- d)Shakespeare in love**

231)Which famous Shakespeare play does the quote,"My salad days, when I was green in judgment." come from?

- a)Antony and Cleopatra**
- b)Hamlet, Prince of Denmark
- c)The Winters Tale
- d)The Merry Wives of Windsor

232)Which famous Shakespeare play does the quote,"Neither a borrower nor a lender be" come from?

- a)Cymbeline
- b)Hamlet**
- c)Titus Andronicus
- d)Pericles, Prince of Tyre

233)Which famous Shakespeare play does the quote "How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless child!" come from?

- a)King Lear**
- b)As You Like It
- c)The Famous History of the Life of King Henry VIII
- d)The Life and Death of King John

234)In what year was the First Folio published?

- a)1626
- b)1621
- c)1623**
- d)1629

235)What nationality was Shakespeare?

- a)Italian
- b)English**
- c)Scottish
- d)Greek

236)In which century was Shakespeare born?

- a)16th**
- b)14th
- c)15th
- d)17th

237)which famous Shakespeare play does the quote "The first thing we do, let's kill all the lawyers" come from?

- a)The Merry Wives of Windsor
- b)Othello, the Moor of Venice
- c)Pericles, Prince of Tyre
- d)King Henry the Sixth, Part II**

238)Which river is associated with Shakespeare's birth place?

- a)The Thames
- b)The Avon**
- c)The Tyburn
- d)The Seven

239)Which famous play does the quote,"When shall we three meet again In thunder, lightning, or in rain?" come from?

- a) The Taming of the Shrew
- b) King Lear
- c) The Tempest
- d) Macbeth**

240)How many of Shakespeare's plays are classified as histories?

- a) 7
- b) 10**
- c) 14
- d) 18

241)The group of four plays known as the "major tetralogy" is:

- a) Richard III, King John, Henry VIII, 1 Henry VI
- b) 1 Henry VI, 2 Henry VI, 3 Henry VI, Richard III
- c) King John, Henry V, Richard II, Richard III
- d) Richard II, 1 Henry IV, 2 Henry IV, Henry V**

242)In 1613 the Globe Theater burned down during a production of which play?

- a) King John

- b) Richard II
- c) Henry VIII**
- d) Henry V

Hamlet

243) Complete the following famous line from Hamlet: Something is rotten in the state of...

- a) England
- b) Venice
- c) Denmark**
- d) Maine

244) Which of the following characters does not appear in Hamlet?

- a) Polonius
- b) Gertrude
- c) Claudius
- d) Miranda**

245) Where was Hamlet studying before he returned to Denmark?

- a) Wittenberg**
- b) Oslo
- c) London
- d) Dublin

246) How are Polonius and Laertes related?

- a) Father/son**
- b) Uncle/nephew
- c) Cousin/cousin
- d) Brother/brother

247) What is the name of the playlet Hamlet stages for Claudius?

- a) Slings and Arrows
- b) Vice of Kings
- c) The Murder of Gonzago**
- d) The Slaying of Lucianus

248) Who says, "Good night, sweet prince,/And flights of angels sing thee to thy rest."?

- a) Fortinbras
- b) Marcellus
- c) Chorus
- d) Horatio**

249) How does Queen Gertrude die?

- a) Accidentally stabbed by Laertes.
- b) Drowns in the river outside the castle.
- c) Suffers a fatal heart attack while watching Hamlet fight Laertes.
- d) Poisoned by drinking from Hamlet's cup.**

250) Who does Polonius send to spy on Laertes in Paris?

- a) Francisco
- b) Gorgonzola
- c) Reynaldo**
- d) Samson

251)Who is Voltimand?

- a) Ambassador to the King of Norway from the King of Denmark**
- b) Hamlet's cousin
- c) Ambassador to the King of Denmark from the King of Norway
- d) Assassin in the service of Fortinbras

252)What poison does Claudius pour into the ear of Hamlet's father, causing his death?

- a) Burdock
- b) Hebenon**
- c) Baneberry
- d) Hemlock

253)How many soliloquies does Hamlet deliver?

- a)2
- b)4
- c)7**
- d)9

Macbeth

254)In which country is Macbeth set?

- a) Spain
- b) Denmark
- c) Scotland**
- d) Canada

255)Who is traveling with Macbeth when he first encounters the Three Witches?

- a) Macduff
- b) Mercutio
- c) Lady Macbeth
- d) Banquo**

256)At the beginning of the play, the Scots are at war with which country?

- a) Norway**
- b) Prussia
- c) Iceland
- d) Poland

257)Macbeth hires assassins to murder Banquo's son, named...

- a) Angus
- b) Ross
- c) Fleance**
- d) Lennox

258)How does Lady Macbeth explain her husband's wild behavior at the banquet?

- a) She tells the guests that Banquo's ghost is haunting Macbeth.
- b) She tells the guests that Macbeth has had too much to drink.
- c) She informs the guests that Macbeth is ill.**
- d) She reveals that Macbeth is overcome with grief over the death of Duncan.

259)Which of the following is not an apparition shown to Macbeth by the Witches:

- a) An armed head.
- b) A bloody dagger floating in mid-air.**
- c) A bloody child.
- d) A child crowned, with a tree in his hand

260)Who tells Macbeth, "The queen, my lord, is dead."?

- a) Seyton**
- b) Siward
- c) The Doctor
- d) Caithness

261) Shakespeare's father died in:

- a) 1600
- b) 1601**
- c) 1602
- d) 1603

262) Shakespeare joined the Chamberlain's Men Theatrical Company as a:

- a) Actor and playwright
- b) Playwright and poet
- c) Playwright and writer**
- d) None of above

263) How many from his plays were published in his lifetime:

- a) Only sixteen
- b) Only seventeen**
- c) Only eighteen
- d) Only nineteen

264) In which year Globe theater got fire and destroyed?

- a) 1610
- b) 1611
- c) 1612
- d) 1613**

265) Shakespeare dedicated his long narrative poem Venus and Adonis to-----.

- a) Henry Wriothesley, the third earl of Southampton**
- b) Thomas Wriothesley, fourth earl of Southampton
- c) William Fitzwilliam, first earl of Southampton
- d) Henry Wriothesley, the second earl of Southampton

266) During which period London theaterrrs remained closed on account of the plague?

- a) 1592
- b) 1593**
- c) 1594
- d) 1595

267) Which roles have played by Shakespeare in Hamlet and As you like it?

- a) Fortinbras, Corin
- b) Leartus, Silvius
- c) Osric, Touchstone
- d) Ghost, Old servant Adam**

268) In year Shakespeare bought the largest house in Stratford, called New place:

- a) 1595
- b) 1996
- c) 1597**
- d) 15598

269) In 1599 which famous actor and his brother Cuthbert set a new playhouse on the Bank side, called the Globe?

- a) Augustine Phillipps
- b) John Heimnge
- c) Henry Condell
- d) Richard Burbage**

270) In Shakespeare's literary output, the period 1604-1608 is the period of:

- a) Comedy plays
- b) Historical plays**
- c) Great Tragedies
- d) None of above

271) "Under the green wood tree" is a song in:

- a) Love's labour's lost
- b) As you like it**
- c) A mid Summer night's dream
- d) Much ado about nothing

272) :Triumph, my Britain, thou hast one to show

To whom all scenes of Europe homage owe.

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

Who wrote above lines for Shakespeare:

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

273) Seven Ages of Man appears in " As you like it". Which character's speech it is?

- a) Amiens
- b) Orlando

- c) Oliver
- d) **Jaques**

274) "To be or not to be that is the question", is famous line of which of Shakespeare's plays?

- a) Othello
- b) Macbeth
- c) **Hamlet**
- d) King Lear

275) Following are the lines of:

"I'm your wife if you marry me

If not, I'll die your maid to be your fellow

You may deny me, but I'll be your servant Whether you deny or not".

- a) Hamlet
- b) Romeo and Juliet
- c) **Tempest**
- d) Othello

276) Which of the following are characters of "Much ado about nothing":

- a) **Hero, Borachio, Antonio, Claudio, Leonato**
- b) Hero, Orlando, Antonio, Claudio, Leonato
- c) Mirrinda, Borachio, Antonio, Claudio, Leonato
- d) Hero, Boradio, Antonio, Claudio, Horatio

277) Which of the following is in correct sequel ?

- a) Comedy of errors, A mid summer night's dream, Much ado about nothing, Henry 6 part three.
- b) A mid summer night's dream, Romeo and Juliet, As you like it, King Lear, Pericles.
- c) **All's well that ends well, The tempest, As you like it, As you like it, A mid summer night's dream, Much ado about nothing.**
- d) King Lear, Macbeth, Othello, Measure for measure, Henry 8, Romeo and Juliet.

278) Who was killed by Hamlet unintentionally?

- a) Leartus
- b) **Polonius**
- c) Forinbras
- d) Horatio

279) Who is second Prince of Arragon in "Much ado about nothing"?

- a) Leonato
- b) Balthasar
- c) Don John
- d) **Don Pedro**

280) Which character spoke following lines?

"What's Montague? It is nor hand nor foot,

Nor arm nor face, nor any other part

Belonging to a man, O be some other name!

What's in a name?

That which we call a rose
By any other word would smell as sweet,"

- a) Desdemona
- b) Juliet**
- c) Rosalind
- d) Hero

281) Who is the second attending gentlewoman on Hero? Ursula and_____.

- a) Margaret**
- b) Emilia
- c) Helena
- d) Celia

282) "Some born great, some achieve greatness
And some have greatness thrust upon them".
Above lines are taken from which of the following plays?

- a) Macbeth
- b) Othello
- c) Twelfth night**
- d) As you like it

283) Which of the following play was written in 1601?

- a) Othello
- b) Hamlet**
- c) King Lear
- d) Macbeth

284) "Antony and Cleopatra" and "Macbeth" was in:

- a) 1606**
- b) 1607
- c) 1608
- d) 1609

285) Which of the following was written first:

- a) Henry six**
- b) Henry seven
- c) Henry five
- d) None of above

286) Which of the following are King Lear's daughters?

- a) Desdemona, Goneril and Cordelia
- b) Goneril, Ophelia and Regan
- c) Goneril, Regan and Cordelia**
- d) Regan, Cordelia and Beatrice

287) Shakespeare wrote _____ plays?

- a) 32
- b) 34
- c) 36**
- d) 38

288) With the accession of King James to the English throne, Lord Chamberlain's Man was renamed:

- a) King Lear
- b) Gentleman
- c) King's Man**
- d) None of above

290) Uneasy lies the head that _____ (King Henry four, part two):

- a) Wears a crown**
- b) Wears a hat
- c) Wears a wig
- d) none of these

291) The epigraph of The Waste Land is borrowed from?

- (A) Virgil
- (B) Petronius
- (C) Seneca
- (D) Homer**

292. Who called 'The Waste Land 'a music of ideas'?

- (A) Allen Tate**
- (B) J. C. Ransom
- (C) I. A. Richards
- (D) F. R Leavis

293. T. S. Eliot has borrowed the term 'Unreal City' in the first and third sections from?

- (A) Baudelaire
- (B) Irving Babbitt
- (C) Dante**
- (D) Laforgue

294. Which of the following myths does not figure in The Waste Land?

- (A) Oedipus
- (B) Grail Legend of Fisher King
- (C) Philomela
- (D) Sysyphus**

295. Joe Gargery is Pip's?

- (A) brother
- (B) brother-in-law
- (C) guardian**
- (D) cousin

296. Estella is the daughter of?

- (A) Joe Gargery**

- (B) Abel Magwitch .
- (C) Miss Havisham
- (D) Bentley Drumnile

297. Which book of John Ruskin influenced Mahatma Gandhi?

- (A) Sesame and Lilies
- (B) The Seven Lamps of Architecture
- (C) Unto This Last**
- (D) Fors Clavigera

298. Graham Greene's novels are marked by?

- (A) Catholicism**
- (B) Protestantism
- (C) Paganism
- (D) Buddhism

299. One important feature of Jane Austen's style is?

- (A) boisterous humour
- (B) humour and pathos**
- (C) subtlety of irony
- (D) stream of consciousness

300. The title of the poem 'The Second Coming' is taken from?

- (A) The Bible**
- (B) The Irish mythology
- (C) The German mythology
- (D) The Greek mythology

301. The main character in Paradise Lost Book I and Book II is?

- (A) God
- (B) Satan**
- (C) Adam
- (D) Eve

302. In Sons and Lovers, Paul Morel's mother's name is?

- (A) Susan
- (B) Jane
- (C) Gertrude
- (D) Emily**

303. The twins in Lord of the Flies are?

- (A) Ralph and Jack**
- (B) Simon and Eric
- (C) Ralph and Eric
- (D) Simon and Jack

304. Mr. Jaggers, in Great Expectations, is a

- (A) lawyer**
- (B) postman

- (C) Judge
- (D) School teacher

305. What does 'I' stand for in the following line?

'To Carthage then I came'

- (A) Buddha**
- (B) Tiresias
- (C) Smyrna Merchant
- (D) Augustine

306. The following lines are an example..... of image.

'The river sweats

Oil and tar'

- (A) visual
- (B) kinetic
- (C) erotic**
- (D) sensual

307. Which of the following novels has the sub-title 'A Novel Without a Hero'?

- (A) Vanity Fair**
- (B) Middlemarch
- (C) Wuthering Heights
- (D) Oliver Twist

308. In 'Leda and the Swan', who woos Leda in guise of a swan?

- (A) Mars
- (B) Hercules
- (C) Zeus**
- (D) Bacchus

309. Who invented the term 'Sprung rhythm'?

- (A) Hopkins**
- (B) Tennyson
- (C) Browning
- (D) Wordsworth

310. Who wrote the poem 'Defence of Lucknow'?

- (A) Browning
- (B) Tennyson
- (C) Swinburne**
- (D) Rossetti

311. Which of the following plays of Shakespeare has an epilogue?

- (A) The Tempest**
- (B) Henry IV, Pt I
- (C) Hamlet
- (D) Twelfth Night

312. Hamlet's famous speech 'To be, or not to be; that is the question' occurs in?

- (A) Act II, Scene I
- (B) Act III, Scene III
- (C) Act IV, Scene III
- (D) Act III, Scene I**

313. Identify the character in The Tempest who is referred to as an honest old counselor

- (A) Alonso
- (B) Ariel
- (C) Gonzalo**
- (D) Stephano

314. What is the sub-title of the play Twelfth Night?

- (A) Or, What is you Will
- (B) Or, What you Will**
- (C) Or, What you Like It
- (D) Or, What you Think

315. Which of the following plays of Shakespeare, according to T. S. Eliot, is 'artistic failure'?

- (A) The Tempest
- (B) Hamlet**
- (C) Henry IV, Pt I
- (D) Twelfth Night

316. Who is Thomas Percy in Henry IV, Pt I?

- (A) Earl of Northumberland**
- (B) Earl of March
- (C) Earl of Douglas
- (D) Earl of Worcester

317. Paradise Lost was originally written in?

- (A) ten books
- (B) eleven books
- (C) nine books
- (D) eight books**

318. In Pride and Prejudice, Lydia elopes with?

- (A) Darcy
- (B) Wickham**
- (C) William Collins
- (D) Charles Bingley

319. Who coined the phrase 'Egotistical Sublime'?

- (A) William Wordsworth
- (B) P.B.Shelley
- (C) S. T. Coleridge**
- (D) John Keats

320. Who is commonly known as 'Pip' in Great Expectations?

- (A) Philip Pirrip
- (B) Filip Pirip
- (C) Philip Pip**
- (D) Philips Pirip

321. The novel The Power and the Glory is set in?

- (A) Mexico**
- (B) Italy
- (C) France
- (D) Germany

323. Which of the following is Golding's first novel?

- (A) The Inheritors
- (B) Lord of the Flies**
- (C) Pincher Martin
- (D) Pyramid

324. Identify the character who is a supporter of Women's Rights in Sons and Lovers?

- (A) Mrs. Morel**
- (B) Annie
- (C) Miriam
- (D) Clara Dawes

325. Vanity Fair is a novel by?

- (A) Jane Austen
- (B) Charles Dickens
- (C) W. M. Thackeray**
- (D) Thomas Hardy

326. Shelley's Adonais is an elegy on the death of?

- (A) Milton
- (B) Coleridge
- (C) Keats**
- (D) Johnson

327. Which of the following is the first novel of D. H. Lawrence?

- (A) The White Peacock**
- (B) The Trespasser
- (C) Sons and Lovers
- (D) Women in Love

328. In the poem 'Tintern Abbey', 'dearest friend' refers to?

- (A) Nature
- (B) Dorothy**
- (C) Coleridge
- (D) Wye

329. Who, among the following, is not the second generation of British Romantics?

(A) Keats

(B) Wordsworth

(C) Shelley

(D) Byron

330. Which of the following poems of Coleridge is a ballad?

(A) Work Without Hope

(B) Frost at Midnight

(C) The Rime of the Ancient Mariner

(D) Youth and Age

331. Identify the writer who was expelled from Oxford for circulating a pamphlet—

(A) P. B. Shelley

(B) Charles Lamb

(C) Hazlitt

(D) Coleridge

332. Keats's Endymion is dedicated to?

(A) Leigh Hunt

(B) Milton

(C) Shakespeare

(D) Thomas Chatterton

333. The second series of Essays of Elia by Charles Lamb was published in?

(A) 1823

(B) 1826

(C) 1834

(D) 1833

334. Which of the following poets does not belong to the 'Lake School'?

(A) Keats

(B) Coleridge

(C) Southey

(D) Wordsworth

335. Who, among the following writers, was not educated at Christ's Hospital School, London?

(A) Charles Lamb

(B) William Wordsworth

(C) Leigh Hunt

(D) S. T. Coleridge

336. Who derided Hazlitt as one of the members of the 'Cockney School of Poetry'?

(A) Tennyson

(B) Charles Lamb

(C) Lockhart

(D) T. S. Eliot

337. Tennyson's poem 'In Memoriam' was written in memory of?

- (A) A. H. Hallam**
- (B) Edward King
- (C) Wellington
- (D) P. B. Shelley

338. Who, among the following, is not connected with the Oxford Movement?

- (A) Robert Browning
- (B) John Keble
- (C) E. B. Pusey**
- (D) J. H. Newman

339. Identify the work by Swinburne which begins “when the hounds of spring are on winter’s traces..”?

- (A) Chastelard
- (B) A Song of Italy
- (C) Atalanta in Calydon**
- (D) Songs before Sunrise

340. Carlyle’s work On Heroes, Hero Worship and the Heroic in History is a course of?

- (A) six lectures
- (B) five lectures**
- (C) four lectures
- (D) seven lectures

341. Who is praised as a hero by Carlyle in his lecture on the ‘Hero as King’?

- (A) Johnson
- (B) Cromwell**
- (C) Shakespeare
- (D) Luther

342. Identify the work by Ruskin which began as a defence of contemporary landscape artist especially Turner?

- (A) The Stones of Venice
- (B) The Two Paths
- (C) The Seven Lamps of Architecture
- (D) Modern Painters**

343. The term ‘the Palliser Novels’ is used to describe the political novels of?

- (A) Charles Dickens
- (B) Anthony Trollope
- (C) W. H. White
- (D) B. Disraeli**

344. Identify the poet, whom Queen Victoria, regarded as the perfect poet of ‘love and loss’—

- (A) Tennyson
- (B) Browning
- (C) Swinburne
- (D) D. G. Rossetti**

345. A verse form using stanza of eight lines, each with eleven syllables, is known as?

- (A) Spenserian Stanza

- (B) Ballad
- (C) Ottava Rima**
- (D) Rhyme Royal

346. Identify the writer who first used blank verse in English poetry?

- (A) Sir Thomas Wyatt
- (B) William Shakespeare
- (C) Earl of Surrey**
- (D) Milton

347. The Aesthetic Movement which blossomed during the 1880s was not influenced by?

- (A) The Pre-Raphaelites
- (B) Ruskin
- (C) Pater
- (D) Matthew Arnold**

348. Identify the rhetorical figure used in the following line of Tennyson "Faith un-faithful kept him falsely true."

- (A) Oxymoron**
- (B) Metaphor
- (C) Simile
- (D) Synecdoche

349. W. B. Yeats used the phrase 'the artifice of eternity' in his poem?

- (A) Sailing to Byzantium**
- (B) Byzantium
- (C) The Second Coming
- (D) Leda and the Swan

350. Who is Pip's friend in London?

- (A) Pumblechook
- (B) Herbert Pocket
- (C) Bentley Drummle
- (D) Jaggers**

351. Who is Mr. Tench in The Power and the Glory?

- (A) A teacher
- (B) A clerk
- (C) A thief**
- (D) A dentist

352. 'Brevity is the soul of wit' is a quotation from?

- (A) Milton
- (B) William Shakespeare**
- (C) T. S. Eliot
- (D) Ruskin

353. "Dost thou think, because thou art virtuous, there shall be no more cakes and ale." Who speaks the lines given above in Twelfth Night?

- (A) Duke Orsino

- (B) Malvolio
- (C) Sir Andrew Aguecheek
- (D) Sir Toby Belch**

354. In Paradise Lost, Book I, Satan is the embodiment of Milton's?

- (A) Sense of injured merit
- (B) Hatred of tyranny
- (C) Spirit of revolt**
- (D) All these

355. Who calls poetry "the breadth and finer spirit of all knowledge"?

- (A) Wordsworth**
- (B) Shelley
- (C) Keats
- (D) Coleridge

356. Twelfth Night opens with the speech of?

- (A) Viola
- (B) Duke**
- (C) Olivia
- (D) Malvolio

357. What was the cause of William's death in Sons and Lovers?

- (A) An accident
- (B) An overdose of morphia
- (C) Suicide
- (D) Pneumonia**

358. Which poem of Coleridge is an opium dream?

- (A) Kubla Khan**
- (B) Christabel
- (C) The Ancient Mariner
- (D) Ode on the Departing Year

359. Which stanza form did Shelley use in his famous poem 'Ode to the West Wind'?

- (A) Rime royal
- (B) Ottava rima
- (C) Terza rima**
- (D) Spenserian Stanza

360. The phrase 'Pathetic fallacy' is coined by?

- (A) Milton
- (B) Coleridge
- (C) Carlyle
- (D) John Ruskin**

361. Tracts for the Times relates to?

- (A) The Oxford Movement**
- (B) The Pre-Raphaelite Movement

- (C) The Romantic Movement
- (D) The Symbolist Movement

362. The Chartist Movement sought?

- (A) Protection of the political rights of the working class**
- (B) Recognition of chartered trading companies
- (C) Political rights for women
- (D) Protection of the political rights of the middle class

363. Who wrote "Biographia Literaria"?

- (A) Byron
- (B) Shelley
- (C) Coleridge**
- (D) Lamb

364. Who was "Fortinbras"?

- (A) Claudius's son
- (B) Son to the king of Norway**
- (C) Ophelia's lover
- (D) Hamlet's Mend

365. How many soliloquies are spoken by Hamlet in the play Hamlet?

- A) Nine
- (b) Five
- (c) Seven**
- (D) Three

366. "The best lack all conviction, while the worst are full of passionate intensity." The above lines have been taken from?

- (A) The Waste Land
- (B) Tintern Abbey
- (C) The Second Coming**
- (D) Prayer for My Daughter

367. William Morel in Sons and Lovers is drawn after?

- (A) Lawrence's father
- (B) Lawrence's brother
- (C) Lawrence himself
- (D) None of these**

368. The most notable characteristic of Keats' poetry is?

- (A) Satire
- (B) Sensuality
- (C) Sensuousness**
- (D) Social reform

369. The key-note of Browning's philosophy of life is?

- (A) agnosticism
- (B) optimism**

- (C) pessimism
- (D) skepticism

370. The title of Carlyle's 'Sartor Resartus' means?

- (A) Religious Scripture
- (B) Seaside Resort
- (C) Tailor Repatched**
- (D) None of these

371. "Epipsychidion" is composed by?

- (A) Coleridge
- (B) Wordsworth
- (C) Keats
- (D) Shelley**

372. "The better part of valour is discretion" occurs in Shakespeare's—?

- (A) Hamlet
- (B) Twelfth Night
- (C) The Tempest
- (D) Henry IV, Pt I**

373. Epic similes are found in which work of John Milton?

- (A) Paradise Lost**
- (B) Sonnets
- (C) Lycidas
- (D) Areopagitica

374. Identify the writer who used a pseudonym, Michael Angelo Titmarsh, for much of his early work?

- (A) Charles Dickens
- (B) W. M. Thackeray
- (C) Graham Greene**
- (D) D. H. Lawrence

375. Pride and Prejudice was originally a youthful work entitled?

- (A) 'Last Impressions'
- (B) 'False Impressions'
- (C) 'First Impressions'**
- (D) 'True Impressions'

376. Identify the novel in which the character of Charlotte Lucas figures

- (A) Great Expectations
- (B) The Power and the Glory
- (C) Lord of the Flies
- (D) Pride and Prejudice**

377 'There's a special providence in the fall of a sparrow.'

The line given above occurs in

- (A) Hamlet**
- (B) Henry IV, Pt I

- (C) The Tempest
- (D) Twelfth Night

378. Who said that Shakespeare in his comedies has only heroines and no heroes?

- (A) Ben Jonson
- (B) John Ruskin**
- (C) Thomas Carlyle
- (D) William Hazlitt

379. Sir John Falstaff is one of Shakespeare's greatest?

- (A) comic figures**
- (B) historical figures
- (C) romantic figures
- (D) tragic figures

380. That Milton was of the Devil's party without knowing it, was said by?

- (A) Blake**
- (B) Eliot
- (C) Johnson
- (D) Shelley

381. Who called Shelley 'a beautiful and ineffectual angel beating in the void his luminous wings in vain'?

- (A) Walter Pater
- (B) A. C. Swinburne
- (C) Matthew Arnold**
- (D) T. S. Eliot

382. Essays of Elia are?

- (A) full of didactic sermonising
- (B) practically autobiographical fragments**
- (C) remarkable for their aphoristic style
- (D) satirical and critical

383. The theme of Tennyson's Poem 'The Princess' is?

- (A) Queen Victoria's coronation
- (B) Industrial Revolution
- (C) Women's Education and Rights**
- (D) Rise of Democracy

384. Thackeray's "Esmond" is a novel of historical realism capturing the spirit of?

- (A) the Medieval age**
- (B) the Elizabethan age
- (C) the age of Queen Anne
- (D) the Victorian age

385. Oedipus Complex is?

- (A) a kind of physical ailment
- (B) a kind of vitamin
- (C) a brother's attraction towards his sister

(D) a son's attraction towards his mother

386. "My own great religion is a belief in the blood, the flesh as being wiser than the intellect." Who wrote this?

- (A) Graham Greene
- (B) D. H. Lawrence**
- (C) Charles Dickens
- (D) Jane Austen

387. Shakespeare makes fun of the Puritans in his play?

- (A) Twelfth Night**
- (B) Hamlet
- (C) The Tempest
- (D) Henry IV, Pt I

388. "The rarer action is in virtue that in vengeance." This line occurs in?

- (A) Hamlet
- (B) Henry IV, Pt I
- (C) The Tempest**
- (D) Twelfth Night

389. Jane Austen's Pride and Prejudice is a?

- (A) Picaresque novel
- (B) Gothic novel
- (C) Domestic novel**
- (D) Historical novel

390. 'Heaven lies about us in our infancy'. This line occurs in the poem?

- (A) Immortality Ode**
- (B) Tintern Abbey
- (C) The Second Coming
- (D) Leda and the Swan

391. Wordsworth calls himself 'a Worshipper of Nature' in his poem—

- (A) Immortality Ode
- (B) Tintern Abbey**
- (C) The Prelude
- (D) The Solitary Reaper

392. When Wordsworth's 'Immortality Ode' was first published in 1802, it had only?

- (A) Stanzas I to IV
- (B) Stanzas I to V**
- (C) Stanzas I to VI
- (D) Stanzas I to VII

393. Which method of narration has been employed by Dickens in his novel "Great Expectations"?

- (A) Direct or epic method**
- (B) Documentary method

- (C) Stream of Consciousness technique
- (D) Autobiographical method

394. Who said 'Keats was a Greek'?

- (A) Wordsworth
- (B) Coleridge**
- (C) Lamb
- (D) Shelley

395. D. G. Rossetti was a true literary descendant of?

- (A) Keats**
- (B) Byron
- (C) Shelley
- (D) Wordsworth

396. To which character in Hamlet does the following description apply?
"The tedious wiseacre who meddles his way to his doom."

- (A) Claudius
- (B) Hamlet**
- (C) Polonius
- (D) Rosencrantz

46. Browning's famous poem 'Rabbi Ben Ezra' is included in?

- (A) Dramatis Personae**
- (B) Dramatic Idyls
- (C) Asolando
- (D) Red Cotton Night-Cap Country

397. S. T. Coleridge was an Associate of?

- (A) The Royal Society of Edinburgh
- (B) The Royal Society of London
- (C) Royal Society of Arts
- (D) Royal Society of Literature**

398. Which of the following is an unfinished novel by Jane Austen?

- (A) Sense and Sensibility
- (B) Mansfield Park
- (C) Sandition**
- (D) Persuasion

399. Why did Miss Havisham remain a spinster throughout her life in "Great Expectations"?

- (A) She was poor
- (B) She was arrogant**
- (C) Because she was betrayed by the bridegroom
- (D) She was unwilling to marry

400. W. B. Yeats received the Nobel Prize for literature in the year?

- (A) 1938

- (B) 1925
- (C) 1932
- (D) 1923**

401. The Romantic Revival in English Poetry was influenced by the?

- (A) French Revolution**
- (B) Glorious Revolution of 1688
- (C) Reformation
- (D) Oxford Movement

402. The Pre-Raphaelite poets were mostly indebted to the poets of the?

- (A) Puritan movement
- (B) Romantic revival**
- (C) Neo-classical age
- (D) Metaphysical school

403. 'O, you are sick of self-love' Who is referred to in these words in Twelfth Night?

- (A) Orsino
- (B) Sir Andrew
- (C) Sir Toby
- (D) Malvolio**

404. Hamlet is?

- (A) an intellectual
- (B) a man of action
- (C) a passionate lover**
- (D) an over ambitious man

405. Which of Shakespeare's characters exclaims; 'Brave, new, world!'?

- (A) Ferdinand
- (B) Antonio
- (C) Miranda**
- (D) Prospero

406. Paradise Lost shows an influence of?

- (A) Paganism
- (B) Pre-Christian theology
- (C) Christianity and the Renaissance**
- (D) Greek nihilism

407. The style of Paradise Lost is?

- (A) more Latin than most poems**
- (B) more spontaneous than thought out
- (C) more satirical than spontaneous
- (D) more dramatic than lyrical

408. In Pride and Prejudice we initially dislike but later tend to like?

- (A) Mr. Bennet
- (B) Wickham
- (C) Bingley
- (D) Darcy**

409. Who in Hamlet suggests that one should neither be a lender nor a borrower?

- (A) Gertrude
- (B) Polonius**
- (C) Horatio
- (D) Hamlet

410. Shakespeare's Henry IV, Pt I contains his?

- (A) senecan attitude
- (B) patriotism**
- (C) love of nature
- (D) platonic ideals

Plays by Shakespeare..

COMEDIES

All's Well That Ends Well
As You Like It
Comedy of Errors
Love's Labour's Lost
Measure for Measure
Merchant of Venice
Merry Wives of Windsor
Midsummer Night's Dream
Much Ado about Nothing
Taming of the Shrew
Tempest
Twelfth Night
Two Gentlemen of Verona
Winter's Tale

HISTORIES

Cymbeline
Henry IV, Part I
Henry IV, Part II
Henry V
Henry VI, Part I
Henry VI, Part II

Henry VI, Part III
 Henry VIII
 King John
 Pericles
 Richard II
 Richard III

TRAGEDIES

Antony and Cleopatra
 Coriolanus
 Hamlet
 Julius Caesar
 King Lear
 Macbeth
 Othello
 Romeo and Juliet
 Timon of Athens
 Titus Andronicus
 Troilus and Cressida

411) Which of the following is the earliest comedy of Shakespeare?

- a) A mid summer night's dream
- b) Much ado about nothing
- c) As you like it

d) Love's labour's lost

412) "Twelfth night" is a:

- a) Tragedy
- b) Comedy**
- c) Problem play
- d) Both a and b

413) Who was villain in Othello?

- a) Claudius
- b) Iago**
- c) Egeus
- d) None of above

414) Which of the following are tragedies of Shakespeare?

- a) Hamlet, Othello and Troilus and Cressida
- b) Coriolanus, Timon of Athens and Titus Andronicus**
- c) King Lear, Measure for measure and The merchant of Venice
- d) Macbeth, Much ado about nothing and Antony and Cleopatra

415) Which of the following tragedy is not written by Shakespeare?

- a) Hamlet
- b) Macbeth

- c) King Lear
- d) King Oedipus**

- 416) Othello was a :
- a) General of England**
 - b) General of Denmark
 - c) Prince of England
 - d) Prince of Denmark

- 417) ----- was father of Desdemona?
- a) Othello
 - b) Brabantio**
 - c) Iago
 - d) Gratiano

- 418) Othello was sent to fight with:
- a) French army
 - b) German army
 - c) Ottomans**
 - d) None of above

- 419) Desdemona was killed by :
- a) Iago
 - b) Cassio
 - c) Othello**
 - d) Brabantio

- 420) Othello gave Desdemona ----- as a token of love:
- a) Ring
 - b) Handkerchief**
 - c) Pendant
 - d) Bangles

- 421) Desdemona was :
- a) wife of Othello**
 - b) daughter of Othello
 - c) both a and b
 - d) none of above

- 422) " A man can die but once" is one of quote of following plays:
- a) Henry 6 part three
 - b) Henry 4 part two**
 - c) Henry 6 part one
 - d) Henry 4 part one

- 423) "I have no other but a woman's reason
I think him so, because I think him so"
Which of Shakespeare's play contain above lines?
- a) The two gentle men of Verona**

- b) Merry wives of Windsor
- c) The noble Kinsman
- d) Measure for measure

424)" What piece of work is a man
 How noble in reason, how infinite in faculty,
 In form and moving how express and admirable
 In action! how like an angle
 In apprehension! how like a God:
 The beauty of the World, the paragon of animals_____
 And yet, to me, what is this quintessence of dust?
 Above lines are taken from Hamlet's which act?

- a) act 1 scene two
- b) act 2 scene two**
- c) act 3 scene two
- d) act 4 scene two

425) Which of the following is Hamlet's mother?

- a) Beatrice
- b) Margaret
- c) Gertrude**
- d) Rosalind

426) Following are the characters of:

Apemantus, Alcibiades, Flavius, Lucullus, Sempronius

- a) Coriolanus
- b) Cymbeline
- c) Timon of Athens**
- d) Winter's tale

427) Who is the heroin of The Tempest?

- a) Ophelia
- b) Desdemona
- c) Miranda**
- d) Helena

428) Hamlet consist of ----- acts:

- a) 3
- b) 4
- c) 5**
- d) 6

429) Which of Shakespeare's play is his only play that has never been adopted for film or Television?

- a) Taming of the Shrew
- b) The two Noble Kinsmen**
- c) Troilus and Cressida
- d) Cymbeline

430) Which of Shakespeare's play features Sir John Falstaff?

a) The merry wives of Windsor

- b) Troilus and Cressida
- c) King John
- d) Titus Andronicus

Historical Events & Literary Events

1700 Begin Of London Club
1702 First daily newspaper
1727 Death of Newton
1775 War of American independence begins.
1776 America declared independent.
1789 Outbreak of French Revolution.
1726 Gulliver's Travells by Jonathan Swift.
1749 Tom Jones by Henry Fielding
1766 The Vicar of wakefield by Goldsmith
1719 Rabinson crusoe by Defoe.
1728 Beggar's opera by Gay.
1712 The Rape of The Lock by Pope.
1740 Pamela by Richardson.

English Rulers

1702-1714 Anne
1714-27 George
1727-1760 George II

Authors

1667-1745 Jonathan Swift
1668-1744 Alexander Pope
1689-1761 Samuel Richardson
1707-1754 Henry Fielding
1728-1774 Oliver Goldsmith
1672-1719 Joseph Addison
1716-1771 Thomas Gray
1721-59 Collins
1700-48 Thomson
1731-1800 Cowper
1709-84 Dr. Johnson

Major Historical and Literary Events

1668. Dryden Made poet Laureate
1668. Dryden's "Essay of Dramatic Poesy."
1671 Paradise Regained, Samson Agonistes by Milton.
1670. Dryden's "Conquest of Granada."

- 1671. The " Rehearsal."
- 1672. Wycherley's " Love in a Wood."
- 1675. Wycherley's "Country Wife."
- 1677. Dryden's "All for Love."
- 1677. Wycherley's "Plain Dealer."
- 1678. The Pilgrim's Progress by Bunyan.
- 1678. All for Love by Dryden.
- 1678. Third part of " Hudibras."
- 1680. Gilbert Burnet's " Account of the Life and Death of the Earl of Rochester."
- 1681. Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel."
- 1682. Dryden's "The Medal," "Mac Flecknoe," and " Religio Laici."
- 1686. Dryden joined the Church of Rome.
- 1686. Dryden's poem "To the Memory of Miss Anne Killegrew."
- 1687. Dryden's " Hind and Panther."
- 1687. Sir Isaac Newton's " Principia."
- 1688. James II flees
- 1688. Glorious Revolution
- 1689. Thomas Shadwell, made poet Laureate.
- 1689. Dryden's " Don Sebastian."

- 1689. Burnet appointed Bishop of Salisbury.
- 1691. Tillotson appointed Archbishop of Canterbury.
- 1692. Locke made Secretary of Prosecutions.
- 1693. Congreve's " Old Bachelor."
- 1694. Dryden's " Love Triumphant."
- 1694. Congreve's " Double Dealer."
- 1695. Congreve's " Love for Love."
- 1697. Dryden's translation of " Virgil."
- 1697. Congreve's " Mourning Bride."
- 1698. Jeremy Collier's " Short View."
- 1699. Dryden's " Fables."
- 1700. Congreve's " Way of the World."
- 1706. Farquhar's " Recruiting Officer."
- 1707. Farquhar's " Beaux Stratagem."
- 1759. Butler's " Genuine Prose Remains" published.
- 1775. Sheridan's " The Rivals," " St. Patrick's Day," and " The Duenna."
- 1777. Sheridan's " School for Scandal."
- 1779. Sheridan's " The Critic."
- 1780. Sheridan became a Member of Parliament.

English Rulers

- 1660-1685 Charles II
- 1685-1688 James II
- 1688-1702 William & Mary

Major Authors

1631-1700 John Dryden
1628-88 John Bunyan
1664-1721 Matthew Prior
1633-1703 Samuel Pepys
1664-1726 Sir John Vanbragh

Age of Milton

Major Historical and Literary events

1642 Civil war begins
1642 Closure of Public Theatre
1649 Charles I executed.
1653 Oliver Cromwell becomes Land Protector.
1658 Oliver Cromwell dies His son Richard succeeds.
1660 The Restoration begins (Charles II Accession)
1660 Anne Marshall, first woman on English stage.
1660 Theatre reopened.
1629 Milton's Nativity Ode.
1631 Herbert's Temple
1633 Milton's L'Allegro, Il Penseroso.
1637 Milton's Lycidas
1642 Thomas Browne's Religio Medici

1644 Milton's "Areopagitica." English poet and writer John Milton publishes "Areopagita," an essay espousing freedom of the press. Milton writes the piece in response to the censorship that is rampant in England at the time.

1659 Dryden's The Death of Cromwell
1660 Samuel Pepys begins his diary.

1667 Milton's "Paradise Lost." English poet John Milton completes his epic poem Paradise Lost in 1674 after becoming blind. The work, which tells the story of Lucifer's rebellion in heaven and Adam's fall, is an extended meditation on humanity's relationship with God, human nature, and the meaning of life. It is considered one of the masterpieces of world literature.

1678. Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." English Puritan John Bunyan writes the religious allegory Pilgrim's Progress in 1678. The work, generally considered a masterpiece in Christian and English literature, describes the journey of the central character, named Christian, through life to eventual salvation.

Rulers of English Throne

1625-49 Charles I
1649-60 Commonwealth the Protectorate

Authors of This Era

1579-1625 John Fletcher
1593-1633 Herbert

1605-1682 Sir Thomas Browne
1608-1674 John Milton
1621-1666 Henry Vaughan
1633-1703 Samuel Pepys

Elizabethan Period

431) What was the nickname of Mary I?

- a) Bloody Mary**
- b) Mary, Mary Quite Contrary
- c) Mary, Queen of Scots
- d) None of the Above

432) Who was the sister of Mary I?

- a) Isabella
- b) Victoria
- c) Anne
- d) Elizabeth I**

433) Who was the father of the previous two? (Questions 1 and 2?)

- a) Henry VI
- b) William
- c) George III
- d) Henry VIII**

434) Who was the first Tudor King?

- a) Henry VIII
- b) Henry VII**
- c) George III
- d) James I

435) What are the beginning and ending dates of the Elizabethan era?

- a) 1558-1603**
- b) 1500-1520
- c) 1560-1570
- d) 1575-1600

436) Who was the mother of Elizabeth I?

- a) Catherine of Aragon
- b) Jane Seymour
- c) Catherine Howard
- d) Anne Boleyn**

437) In what year did England and Spain fight a famous sea battle?

- a) 1500
- b) 1588**
- c) 1600

d)1575

438) Which relative did Elizabeth I have executed?

- a) Anne Boleyn
- b) Mary I
- c) Mary, Queen of Scots**
- d) Catherine of Aragon

439) What church did Elizabeth I establish or re-establish by law in England during her reign?

- a) The Anglican Church**
- b) The Roman Catholic Church
- c) Calvinism
- d) The Lutheran Church

440) Everyone in Elizabethan England was born into a social class. Peasants were the unluckiest of the lot: they were denied basic comforts, security, and even the chance to dress well. Yep, the Statutes of Apparel outlined the clothes one could legally wear based on rank. Which of the following could the poor wear?

- a) Purple silk dresses
- b) Woolen underwear**
- c) Sable-lined cloaks
- d) Velvet coats

441) Marriage was a social obligation, and for many families a topic of obsession. Betrothals were often arranged by parents, especially for the high-class. What criterion was considered the least important in deciding upon a suitable match?

- a) Property
- b) Wealth
- c) Lineage
- d) Love**

442) Elizabethans had many occupational choices. One could become an apothecary, clerk, physician, or even court jester. Though there seemed to be a myriad of careers to choose from, most people still ended up being very poor. In order to survive, what illegal activity did a large number of citizens pursue?

- a) Begging**
- b) Money lending
- c) Fortune-telling
- d) Wine bottling

443) Crime was ardently followed by punishment. Elizabethans had devised various ways to fine, humiliate, torture, and kill offenders. Which crime was punishable by death?

- a) Skipping church on Sunday
- b) A woman screaming at her husband in public
- c) Stealing a horse**
- d) Public drunkenness

444) Religion played a pivotal part in Elizabethan life. Protestants, Catholics, Puritans, and other religious groups jostled for power and survival in uncertain times. In 1559, an Act of Parliament was passed which determined the

"supreme governor" of all things spiritual. Who was it?

- a)The Pope in Rome
- b)Each man was his own supreme governor
- c)The Archbishop of Canterbury
- d)Queen Elizabeth I**

445)Elizabethan England was largely rural, with the majority of its population living in the verdant countryside. Towns and cities, however, were growing--and the most prominent of all was London. While Londoners were considered wealthy and arrogant, the city was begrimed, filthy, and infested with vermin. Where did people primarily dispose of their trash and wastes?

- a)Dump sites in the nearby country
- b)The streets**
- c)The underground drains
- d)Designated "trash" areas

446)Elizabethans were notoriously superstitious. They feared witches, believed in magical animals, and sought good luck charms. What "science" did they utilize in trying to predict and control the future?

- a)Alchemy
- b)Metallurgy
- c)Geocentricity
- d)Astrology**

447)The fine arts flourished in Elizabethan England. William Shakespeare, Christopher Marlowe, and Edmund Spenser were some of the more famous playwrights and poets of the time. Drama, music, songs, and art were popular with noblemen and commoners alike. Exploring certain topics, however, was considered taboo in any art form. What was a strictly forbidden subject?

- a)Sexuality
- b)Criticism of the queen**
- c)Murder
- d)Witchcraft

448)Staying alive was a difficult task for Elizabethans. Disease, infection, poverty, childbirth, and occupational accidents could all result in one's untimely demise. Most people never reached the age of fifty. When an Elizabethan died, intricate rituals were followed. What was NOT a funeral custom?

- a)Long processions
- b)Mourning clothes
- c)Strict simplicity**
- d)Tolling of church bells

449)Which of the following was the Tower of London used for in the Elizabethan age?

- (a) As an astronomical observation deck
- (b) As a storage place for grain
- (c) As a prison**
- (d) As a school for the royal children

450)Who issued an interdict against Elizabeth?

- (a) Pope Pius V**

- (b) Pope Innocent III
- (c) Pope Gregory XIII
- (d) Pope Boniface

451) What was Elizabeth's close circle of advisers called?

- (a) The Star Chamber
- (b) Parliament
- (c) The Privy Council**
- (d) The Cabinet

452) Which of the following is a ceremony in which a sovereign is officially crowned?

- (A) Investiture
- (B) Invocation
- (C) Gala
- (D) Coronation**

453) Which country believed it had an "Invincible Armada" before 1588?

- (a) France
- (b) England
- (c) Spain**
- (d) The Netherlands

454) What type of non-rhymed poetry did Christopher Marlowe pioneer?

- (a) Blank verse**
- (b) The sonnet
- (c) Trochaic Heptameter
- (d) Free-flow verse

455) Elizabeth and Mary I belonged to what royal family?

- (a) Windsor
- (b) Stuart
- (c) Tudor**
- (d) Plantagenet

456) Which English king had several of his wives killed in his obsessive quest for a male heir?

- (a) Edward VI
- (b) Richard III
- (c) George III
- (d) Henry VIII**

457) What religion was Mary I?

- (a) Catholic**
- (b) Anglican
- (c) Episcopalian
- (d) Presbyterian

458) What religion was Mary Queen of Scots?

- (a) Episcopalian
- (b) Catholic**

- (c) Presbyterian
- (d) Lutheran

459) Which work did Edmund Spenser author?

- (a) The Castle of Perseverance
- (b) The Double
- (c) The Metamorphoses
- (d) The Faerie Queene**

460) Who succeeded Elizabeth I?

- (a) Mary Queen of Scots
- (b) Charles I
- (c) James I**
- (d) Edward VI

461) Which of the following was Elizabeth known as?

- (a) Unintelligent
- (b) Rude
- (c) Stingy**
- (d) Fanatic

462) Which language did young Elizabeth learn in secret?

- (a) French
- (b) Gaelic
- (c) Esperanto
- (d) Welsh**

463) Who was Edmund Spenser's patron?

- (a) The Earl of Leicester**
- (b) Elizabeth
- (c) Lord Burleigh
- (d) Francis Bacon

464) What was a favorite entertainment in Elizabeth's court?

- (a) Swimming
- (b) Gambling
- (c) Jousting**
- (d) Backgammon

465) Which of the following disciplines most fascinated Elizabeth?

- (a) Philology
- (b) Alchemy
- (c) Zoology
- (d) Astrology**

466) Elizabeth's reign was longer than that of any other Tudor. When she died at the age of 69 in 1603, how many years had she reigned?

- a) 35

- b)40
- c)45**
- d)50

467)What was Elizabeth's nickname for Sir Walter Raleigh?

- a)Waldimor
- b)Water**
- c)William
- d)Winter

468)The complex ranking system that Elizabethans believed ordered every single thing in the universe was known as:

- a)The Great Order of Life
- b)The Great Chain of Being**
- c)The Great System of Shakespeare
- d)The Great Sonnet Symbolism Maker

469)A poem that deals in an idealized way with Shepherds and rustic life is known as:

- a)A Protestant Poem
- b)A Petrarchan Sonnet
- c)An extended metaphor
- d)A pastoral poem**

470)The term for the reaction against corruption in the Catholic Church was known as:

- a)The Protestant Revolution
- b)The Protestant Reformation**
- c)The Protestant Restoration
- d)The Protestant Resolution

471)What is the name for a shift in tone or meaning of a sonnet

- a)Octave
- b)Volta**
- c)Iambic Pentameter
- d)Petrarchan

Jacobean Era

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

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

473)What proceeded Jacobean era?

- a)Elizabethan Era
- b)Caroline era**
- c)Victorian era
- d)Jacobean Era

474) The Jacobean era ended with a severe economic depression in 1620–1626, complicated by a serious outbreak of _____ in London in 1625.

- a) Cholera
- b) Tuberculosis
- c) Bubonic plague**
- d) Plague (disease)

475) The word "Jacobean" is derived from the _____ name Jacob, which is the original form of the English name James.

- a) Samaritan Hebrew language
- b) Biblical Hebrew
- c) Mishnaic Hebrew
- d) Hebrew language**

476) The Jacobean era succeeds the _____ and precedes the Caroline era, and specifically denotes a style of architecture, visual arts, decorative arts, and literature that is predominant of that period.

- a) Elizabethan era**
- b) English Reformation
- c) England
- d) Tudor period

477) Jonson was also an important innovator in the specialized literary sub-genre of the _____, which went through an intense development in the Jacobean era.

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

478) The first fire-breathing dragon in English literature occurs in which Old English epic poem.

- a) Iliad
- b) Odyssey
- c) Beowulf**
- d) Canterbury Tales

479) What are the beginning and ending dates of the reign of James I ?

- a) 1592-1608
- b) 1603-1625**
- c) 1607-1627
- d) 1608-1639

480) Famous satiric drama, Volpone, is written by?

- a) Sir Walter Scott
- b) Christopher Marlow
- c) Ben Johnson**
- d) George Herbert

481) The foremost poet of Jacobean era was?

- a) John Milton
- b) Charles Bacon

- c) **John Donne**
- d) Herbert Spencer

482) "The Jacobean Era" refers to a period of time in the early 17th century in which of the following countries?

- a) Jordan
- b) **England**
- c) Malaysia
- d) Tunisia

>>>The foremost poets of the Jacobean era, Ben Jonson and John Donne, are regarded as the originators of two diverse poetic traditions—the **Cavalier and the metaphysical**.

English Literature(In General)

483) Literary divisions are not always exact, but we draw them because they are often convenient. The majority of English literary periods are named after:

- a) The leading characteristic of the age
- b) **Monarchs or political events**
- c) The primary author of the age
- d) The language of the age

484) Which period of literature came first?

- a) Regency
- b) Victorian
- c) Romantic
- d) **Restoration**

485) In what language did Shakespeare write?

- a) Middle English
- b) German
- c) Old English
- d) **Modern English**

486) Jane Austen wrote during this period.

- a) Restoration
- b) Victorian
- c) Middle English
- d) **Regency**

487) Which work was published first?

- a) **Blake's "Songs of Innocence"**
- b) Mary Shelley's "Frankenstein"
- c) Lord Byron's "Don Juan"
- d) Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe"

488) Which of the following works was written before the all-important Battle of Hastings?

- a) **Beowulf**

- b) Canterbury Tales
- c) The Domesday Book
- d) Sons and Lovers

489) Who wrote first?

- a) George Eliot
- b) Christopher Marlowe
- c) Howard, Earl of Surrey**
- d) William Shakespeare

490) Which work was completed last?

- a) John Milton's "Paradise Lost"**
- b) George Herbert's "The Temple"
- c) William Shakespeare's "Tempest"
- d) Ben Jonson's "Volpone"

491) One of these men did NOT write during the Restoration period. Who?

- a) John Milton
- b) Thomas Otway
- c) Sir Walter Scott**
- d) John Dryden

492) The Bronte sisters wrote during this period.

- a) Regency
- b) Restoration
- c) Romantic
- d) Victorian**

493) Which of the following poets wrote during the Victorian period but was not published until the 20th century?

- a) Christina Rossetti
- b) Gerard Manley Hopkins**
- c) Elizabeth Barrett Browning
- d) Ted Hughes

494) This work was NOT originally published in the 20th Century.

- a) Henry James's "The Ambassadors"
- b) Thomas Hardy's "Tess of the D'Urbervilles"**
- c) E.M. Forster's "A Room With A View"
- d) Virginia Woolf's "Mrs. Dalloway"

495) Which poet did NOT write during the 16th century?

- a) John Skelton
- b) William Shakespeare
- c) Sir Thomas Wyatt
- d) Thomas Carew**

496) Historical events often influence literature. Which of the following did NOT occur during the Restoration period?

a) Charles II was restored to the throne

b) The French Revolution

c) The Great Fire of London

d) The Exclusion Bill Crisis

497) He was not a Renaissance writer.

a) William Shakespeare

b) Sir Philip Sidney

c) Christopher Marlowe

d) Sir Thomas Malory

498) Which of the following literary sub-periods does NOT fall under the Neoclassical Period?

a) The Restoration

b) Jacobean Age

c) The Augustan Age

d) The Age of Sensibility

499) Which of the following periods of English literature came last?

a) The Elizabethan Age

b) The Commonwealth Period

c) The Jacobean Age

d) The Middle English Period

500) This work was written before the other three choices.

a) Bede's "An Ecclesiastical History of the English People"

b) Julian of Norwich's "Book of Showings"

c) Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales"

d) Sir Thomas More's "Utopia"

501) Which of the following writers would be an appropriate subject for a class on "The Literature of the British Empire"?

a) Rudyard Kipling

b) Edward Fitzgerald

c) Charlotte Brontë

d) Any of these

502) World War I affected the writing of many authors. Which of the following poets would not have been touched by that event?

a) T.S. Eliot

b) Siegfried Sassoon

c) Wilfred Owen

d) Oscar Wilde

503) The period of maturation, intellectual growth and social graces during the Renaissance is called the:

A) aristocracy

B) New Age

- C) Reformation
- D) Enlightenment**

504) The most popular French playwright, Jean Baptiste Poquelin, is known as:

- A) Caleron
- B) Corneille
- C) Couperin
- D) Moliere**

505) The first Englishwoman to earn her living as a playwright was:

- A) Nell Gwynn
- B) Aphra Behn**
- C) Lady Teazle
- D) Ann Hathaway

The Life Of John Milton(Caroline Period-The Renaissance) **(1608-1674)**

506. In which city was Milton?

- a) Norwich
- b) York
- c) London**
- d) Canterbury

507. When was John Milton born?

- a) 22 April 1600
- b) 19 August 1604
- c) 6 June 1606
- d) 9 December 1608**

508. Which school did Milton attend?

- a) St Paul's**
- b) Christ's Hospital
- c) Merchant Taylors'
- d) Westminster

509. Milton continued his studies at Cambridge. Which college of the university did he attend?

- a) Pembroke College
- b) Trinity College
- c) Christ's College**
- d) St. Xavier's College

510. Edward King, a minor poet and a contemporary of Milton's at Cambridge, was drowned at sea in 1637. Milton wrote an elegy for him. What was the title of this poem?

- a) Lycidas**
- b) Paradise Lost
- c) Il penseroso

511. In 1638 and 1639 Milton traveled abroad. In which country did he spend most of the time?

- a)Germany
- b)France
- c)Italy**
- d)Spain

512. How many times did Milton marry?

- a)2
- b)0
- c)1**d)3**

513. John Milton was 34 when he married Mary Powell. How old was she?

- a) 48
- b) 34
- c) 22
- d) 17**

514. Milton was a royalist?

True or **False**

515. Which of the following works was NOT written by John Milton?

- a)'L'Allegro'
- b)'Lycidas'
- c)'Il Penseroso'
- d)'Absolom and Achitophel'**

516. In 1634 Milton wrote a masque. What's the name of that masque?

- a)'Il Penseroso'
- b)'Lycidas'
- c)'Comus'**
- d)'The Masque of Blackness'

517. Which of these words or usages did Milton NOT coin?

- a)Space – used to mean “outer space”
- b)Unaccountable
- c)Pandemonium
- d)Blatant**

518. Following parliament’s victory in the civil war, Milton was appointed to a position in Cromwell’s government in 1649. What was his title?

- a)Heresy tsar
- b)Poet laureate
- c)Secretary to the Admiralty
- d)Secretary for Foreign Tongues**

519. As well as poetry, Milton published extensively on politics, philosophy and religion. Which of the following was NOT one of his works?

- a)Of Prelatical Episcopacy
- b)The Likeliest Means to Remove Hirelings from the Church
- c)Of Practical Exorcisme**

d) Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce

520. When did John Milton die?

- a) 4 February 1702
- b) 2 June 1700
- c) 17 April 1688
- d) 8 November 1674**

521. "Milton, thou should'st be living at this hour. England hath need of thee." Indeed. But who was it, summoning his ghost?

- a) Horatio Herbert Kitchener
- b) William Blake
- c) William Wordsworth**
- d) John Keats

522. The 20th century has been less kind to his memory. TS Eliot found his imagery distracting, and considered his work "not serious poetry", but it was another critic who accused him of "callousness to the intrinsic nature of English". Who?

- a) FR Leavis**
- b) Harold Bloom
- c) William Empson
- d) Mariella Frostrup

Paradise Lost By John Milton

523. When was Paradise Lost published?

- a) 1660
- b) 1667**
- c) 1658
- d) 1654

524. "Paradise Lost" is considered a:

- a) First Person Narrative
- b) Short Story
- c) Epic Poem**
- d) Novel

525. Satan's name before he fell from heaven was:

- a) Beezlebub
- b) Michael
- c) Lucifer**
- d) Belial

526. 'Book 1' of 'Paradise Lost' presents Satan with his angels fallen into Hell. When recovered, Satan awakens all his legions and speaks to them. The first he addresses is described as 'one next to himself in power, and next in crime, long after known in Palestine'. What's the name of this fallen angel?

- a) Mammon

- b) Moloch
- c) Beelzebub**
- d) Ashtaroth

527. In 'Paradise Lost', which angel is ordered by God to drive Adam and Eve out of Paradise? Before he does so, he shows Adam a number of visions about the future of the human race, beginning with Cain murdering Abel and ending with the redemption of mankind through Christ. Who is this angel that has a large role in the finishing chapters of 'Paradise Lost'?

- a) Michael**
- b) Abdiel
- c) Rafael
- d) Gabriel

528. Milton's "unholy trinity" of characters includes:

- a) Error, Temptation, and Satan
- b) Sin, Death and Temptation
- c) Sin, Temptation, and Satan
- d) Satan, Sin, and Death**

529. The battle between God's army and Satan's rebels in heaven lasted:

- a) One day
- b) Three days**
- c) Seven days
- d) One hour

530. In the phrase, "thy seed shall bruise our foe," the "seed" refers to:

- a) The Tree of Knowledge
- b) Adam
- c) Cane and Abel
- d) Jesus Christ**

531. In the phrase, "thy seed shall bruise our foe," "thy" refers to:

- a) Sin
- b) Eden
- c) Satan
- d) Eve**

532. The two archangels who serve as generals in God's army are:

- a) Michael and Gabriel**
- b) Michael and Raphael
- c) Raphael and Gabriel
- d) Michael and Lucifer

533. For inspiration in writing the poem, Milton says he depends on:

- a) Wine
- b) The Holy Spirit**
- c) His favorite pen
- d) The Son

534. Earth is described as being connected to heaven by a:

- a)"stepping stones of clouds
- b)Golden rope
- c)Golden chain**
- d)Ladder

535. Sin was born out of Satan's:

- a)Head**
- b)Lust
- c)Anger
- d)Rib

535. Eve before the Fall might best be described as:

- a)a feminist
- b)uncomfortable with Adam
- c)detailed oriented
- d)a docile, vain creature**

536. Throughout the poem, Satan transforms himself into many creatures. Which creature does Satan not turn into?

- a)a mouse**
- b)a cherub
- c)a toad
- d)a serpent

537. Who might be considered the friendliest and most sociable of all God's angels?

- a)Adam
- b)Michael
- c)Raphael**
- d)Lucifer

538. Everyday before the Fall Adam and Eve went out to work. What did their work consist of?

- a)Hunting and gathering food
- b)Tending to the Garden of Eden**
- c)Building shelter to live in
- d)Naming all God's creatures and plants

539. The reason for Satan's fall might best be described as:

- a)incest
- b)lust
- c)greed
- d)pride**

540. The reason for Eve's fall might best be described as:

- a)vanity**
- b)lust
- c)greed
- d)pride

541. On the second day of battle in heaven, what does Satan use that surprises God's forces?

- a) Catapults
- b) Artillery**
- c) Illusions
- d) The Holy Sepulcher

542. Adam, Satan, and Eve herself are all dazzled by Eve's:

- a) Wit
- b) Beauty**
- c) Intelligence
- d) Hard work and spirituality

543. The main reason for Adam's fall might best be described as:

- a) lust
- b) love for Eve**
- c) pride
- d) money

544. When God sees that Adam and Eve have disobeyed him, who does he send to "judge" them and the snake?

- a) The Son**
- b) The Holy Ghost
- c) Michael
- d) Raphael

545. Inspired by Satan's victory over man, Sin and Death construct:

- a) a bridge from hell to heaven
- b) a temple to welcome Satan back
- c) a bridge from hell to earth**
- d) a funnel from Eden to the gates of hell

546. After they have both eaten from the Tree of Knowledge, the first thing Adam and Eve do is:

- a) Ask forgiveness from God
- b) Put some clothes on
- c) Satisfy their sexual desire for each other**
- d) Blame each other for their Fall

547. The Archangel Michael might best be described as:

- a) Jealous and envious
- b) Bombastic
- c) Firm and militant**
- d) Kind and caring

548. When Michael tells Adam what will become of mankind after the Fall, he is actually narrating stories taken directly from:

- a) The New Testament
- b) Homer's epic poems
- c) The Hebrew Bible**

d)The Koran

549. What are the best words to describe the Garden of Eden, the weather, and nature in general, before the Fall of Adam and Eve?

- a)Ordered and rational**
- b)Chaotic
- c)Wild and unmanageable
- d)Comfortable

550. Which angel does Satan trick by disguising himself as a cherub?

- (A) Michael
- (B) Uriel**
- (C) Raphael
- (D) Abdiel

551. In what book does the fall take place?

- (A) Book VIII
- (B) Book X
- (C) Book IX**
- (D) Book VII

552. In which book of the Bible does the story of Adam and Eve occur?

- (A) Leviticus
- (B) Exodus
- (C) Genesis**
- (D) Deuteronomy

553. Which devil advocates a renewal of all-out war against God?

- (A) Belial
- (B) Moloch**
- (C) Mammon
- (D) Beelzebub

554. What is Milton's stated purpose in Paradise Lost?

- (A) To assert his superiority to other poets
- (B) To argue against the doctrine of predestination
- (C) To justify the ways of God to men**
- (D) To make his story hard to understand

555. Which of the following is not a character in Paradise Lost?

- (A) Night
- (B) Agony**
- (C) Discord
- (D) Death

556. Which angel wields a large sword in the battle and wounds Satan?

- (A) Michael**
- (B) Abdiel

- (C) Uriel
- (D) Satan is not injured

557. When Satan leaps over the fence into Paradise, what does Milton liken him to?

- (A) A snake slithering up a tree
- (B) A germ infecting a body
- (C) A wolf leaping into a sheep's pen**
- (D) A fish leaping out of water

558. Which angel tells Adam about the future in Books XI and XII?

- (A) Raphael
- (B) Uriel
- (C) Michael**
- (D) None of the above

559. Which of the following is not found in Hell?

- (A) Gems
- (B) Gold
- (C) Oil**
- (D) Minerals

560. Which statement about the Earth is asserted as true in Paradise Lost?

- (A) It was created before God the Son
- (B) Earth hangs from Heaven by a chain**
- (C) The Earth is a lotus flower
- (D) The Earth revolves around the sun

561. Which devil is the main architect of Pandemonium?

- (A) Mulciber**
- (B) Mammon
- (C) Moloch
- (D) Belial

562. How many times does Milton invoke a muse?

- (A) One
- (B) Two
- (C) Three**
- (D) Four

563. Which of the following poets does Milton emulate?

- (A) Virgil
- (B) Homer
- (C) Both Virgil and Homer**
- (D) Neither Virgil or Homer

564. What is the stated subject of Paradise Lost?

- (A) The fight between good and evil

- (B) Heaven's battle and Satan's tragic fall
- (C) The creation of the universe
- (D) Adam and Eve's disobedience**

565. Which devil is Satan's second-in-command?

- (A) Mammon
- (B) Sin
- (C) Moloch
- (D) Beezelbub**

566. Who discusses cosmology and the battle of Heaven with Adam?

- (A) God
- (B) Eve
- (C) Raphael**
- (D) Michael

567. Which scene happens first chronologically?

- (A) Satan and the devils rise up from the lake in Hell
- (B) The Son is chosen as God's second-in-command**
- (C) God and the Son create the universe
- (D) The angels battle in Heaven

568. Which of the angels is considered a hero for arguing against Satan?

- (A) Abdiel**
- (B) Uriel
- (C) Michael
- (D) Raphael

569. In an attempt to defeat God and his angels, what do the rebel angels make?

- (A) A fortress
- (B) A catapult
- (C) A large sword
- (D) A cannon**

570. According to Paradise Lost, which of the following does God not create?

- (A) The Son
- (B) Adam and Eve
- (C) Computers
- (D) He creates everything**

571. Who does Milton name as his heavenly muse?

- (A) Titania
- (B) Urania**
- (C) Virgil
- (D) Michael

572. What does Eve do when she first becomes conscious?

- (A) Go in search of her mate
- (B) Talk to the animals
- (C) Look at her reflection in a stream**
- (D) Eat of the Tree of Knowledge

573.Who is the main protagonist of Paradise Lost?

- a)Satan**
- b)Adam
- c)Eve
- d)God

574.In how many books is Paradise Lost divided?

- a)Nine
- b)Twelve**
- c)Eighteen
- d)Fourteen

575.Which is the longest book?

- a)Book X
- b)Book VIII
- c)Book IX**
- d)Book I

576.In Books I-II, the rebels of Satan build the Pandemonium. What is it?

- a)The forbidden fruit
- b)The capital of Heaven
- c)A beautiful garden
- d)The capital of Hell**

577.The fruit of which tree were Adam and Eve forbidden to eat?

- a)Tree of Life
- b)Tree of God
- c)Tree of Sin
- d)Tree of Knowledge**

578.Which is the shortest book?

- a)Book VII**
- b)Book III
- c)Book VIII
- d)Book V

579.Who was sent to Earth to warn Man of the dangers he was facing?

- a)Raphael**
- b)Uriel
- c)Abdiel
- d)Beelzebub

580.Who was the first to eat the forbidden fruit?

- a)Adam
- b)Eve**
- c)Satan
- d)Snake

581. Which of the following is not a character in Paradise Lost?

- a)Eve
- b)God
- c)Satan
- d)Jonah**

582. What is the name of the sequel to Paradise Lost?

- a)Paradise Found
- b)Paradise Lost Twice
- c)Paradise Regained**
- d)Paradise Lost Again

583. who was the companion of Adam in paradise?

- a)satan
- b)eve**
- c)rapheal
- d)god

584. Who is "till wand'ring o'er the earth"?

- a)Satan's associates**
- b)Satan
- c)Adam
- d)Eve

585. Who will fall through his own "fault"?

- a)Satan
- b)God
- c)Adam**
- d)Noah

586. Who "headlong themselves they threw Down from the verge of Heav'n"?

- a)Adam and Eve
- b)Noah and the elephant
- c)Rebel angels**
- d)Benjamin and Joseph

587. Who pondered, "How such united force of gods, how such As stood like these, could ever know repulse?"?

- a)Adam
- b)Moses
- c)Joseph
- d)Satan**

588. Who is described? "For dignity composed and high exploit: But all was false and hollow"

- a)Lot

- b)Belial**
- c)Satan
- d)Moses

589. When was Paradise Lost published?

- a) 1660
- b) 1667**
- c) 1658
- d) 1654

590.When was Paradise Regained published?

- a) 1671**
- b) 1656
- c) 1669
- d) 1652

The Renaissance

591.In what country did the Renaissance begin?

- a.Italy**
- b.France
- c.England
- d.Germany

592.who is considered as the model of the people during the renaissance?

- a.greek and austrian
- b.roman and french
- c.roman and greek**
- d.french and greek

593.the word renaissance means

- a.the rebirth of learning or knowledge**
- b.reading of books
- c.the time of astronauts
- d.the study of art

594.Which of the following techniques was NOT used in the Renaissance art?

- a.realism
- b.perspective
- c.individualism
- d.abstractionin**

595.what sparked the Renaissance?

- a.The Feudal system was collapsing**
- b.the "95 theses"
- c.the Crusades

d.the Black Plague

596.who lost the most power during the renaissance?

- a.Italian merchants
- b.catholic church**
- c.black people
- d.king and queen of Spain

597.Utopia was written by:

- a) Cervantes
- b) Machiavelli
- c) Poliziano
- d) Thomas More**

598.The Prince was written to gain favor of the:

- a) Pazzi
- b) Republic
- c) Medici
- d) Inquisition**

599.Who translated the New Testament into German for the first time?

- a) Poliziano
- b) Cervantes
- c) Martin Luther**
- d) Alexander VI

600.The "father of humanism" was

- a)Petrarch**
- b)Dante
- c)Boccaccio
- d)Pico della Mirandola

601.Renaissance thinkers argued that women should be educated

- a)just the same as men
- b)with emphasis on science and mathematics
- c)not at all
- d)confined solely to music, dancing, and knitting**

602.An important feature of the Renaissance was an emphasis on

- a)alchemy and magic
- b)the literature of Greece and Rome**
- c)chivalry of the Middle Ages
- d)the teaching of St. Thomas Aquinas

603.Which was NOT a characteristic of the Renaissance?

- a)emphasis on individuality
- b)confidence in human rationality
- c)the emergence of merchant oligarchies

d)the development of social insurance programs

604.The northern Renaissance differed from the Italian Renaissance

- a)growth of religious activity among common people**
- b)earlier occurrence
- c)greater appreciation of pagan writers
- d)decline in the use of Latin

605.For ordinary women, the Renaissance

- a)had very little impact**
- b)greatly improved the material conditions of their lives
- c)worsened their social status
- d)allowed them access to education for the first time

606.Thomas More's Utopia placed the blame for society's problems on

- a)human nature
- b)God's will
- c)society itself**
- d)the Church

Random MCQs

607. In which century was Piers Plowman written?

- a)14th**
- b)12th
- c)10th
- d)11th

608. Geoffrey Chaucer served which king?

- a)Richard III
- b)James 1
- c)Edward III**
- d)Henry II

609. The 18th century work 'Tom Jones' was written by whom?

- a)Samuel Johnson
- b)Henry Fielding**
- c)John Donne
- d)Tobias Smollett

610. In 1905, Virginia Woolf began to write for which publication?

- a)The Time's Literary Supplement**
- b)The Lady's Home Journal
- c)Strand Magazine
- d)Reader Magazine

611. Joyce's novel 'Ulysses' takes place over what period of time?

- a)A week
- b)24 hours**
- c)A lifetime

d)6 months

612. What was the nationality of Oscar Wilde?

- a)**Irish**
- b)Scottish
- c)French
- d)English

613. Who wrote the poem "Requiem"?

- a)**Robert Louis Stevenson**
- b)William Shakespeare
- c)Samuel Johnson
- d)John Milton

614. the prevailing feature of Chaucer's humour is its

- a)**urbanity**
- b)crudity
- c)triviality
- d)sanctity

615. who is the first great English critic-poet?

- a)Shakespeare
- b)Arnold
- c)**Sir Philip Sidney**
- d)Chaucer

616. HYMN TO ADVERSITY is a poem by

- a)**Thomas gray**
- b)Alexander Pope
- c)Edward gibbon
- d)William Blake

617. Who wrote the poem 'The Seven Ages'?

- a)John Milton
- b)Geoffrey Chaucer
- c)**William Shakespeare**
- d)Edward Gibbon

618. who write the story "Story Teller" ?

- a)William Wordsworth
- b)William Shakespeare
- c)Thomas Grey
- d)**Saki**

Restoration and The 18TH Century

619. What happened in 1707 that would forever alter the relationship between England, Wales, and Scotland?

- a) **the trial and execution of Mary, Queen of Scots**
- b) the Toleration Act
- c) the failed invasion of the Spanish Armada
- d) the Bishops' War
- e) the Act of Union

620. Which of the following was a major factor in the unprecedented economic wealth of Great Britain during the eighteenth century?

- a) formal diplomatic relations with China
- b) the exploitation of colonial resources, labor, and the slave trade
- c) the American and French revolutions
- d) the creation of the bourgeois novel as a commodity
- e) **the union of England and Wales with Scotland**

621. What was "restored" in 1660?

- a) the monarchy, in the person of Charles II
- b) **the dominance of the Tory Party**
- c) the "Book of Common Prayer"
- d) toleration of religious dissidents
- e) Irish independence.

622. What literary work best captures a sense of the political turmoil, particularly regarding the issue of religion, just after the Restoration?

- a) Gay's *Beggar's Opera*
- b) Butler's *Hudibras*
- c) Fielding's *Jonathan Wild*
- d) **Pope's *Dunciad***
- e) Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel*

623. Who was deposed from the English throne in the Glorious, or Bloodless, Revolution in 1688?

- a) Elizabeth I
- b) James II
- c) George II
- d) **William and Mary**
- e) Anne

624. Who became the first "prime minister" of Great Britain in the reign of George II?

- a) Henry St. John
- b) Robert Harley
- c) John Churchill
- d) **Robert Walpole**
- e) Matthew Prior

625. In the late seventeenth century, a "battle of the books" erupted between which two groups?

- a)abolitionists and enthusiasts for slavery
- b)round-earthers and flat-earthers
- c)the Welsh and the Scots
- d)champions of ancient and modern learning**
- e)Oxfordians and Baconians

626. Which of the following best describes the doctrine of empiricism?

- a)All knowledge is derived from experience.**
- b)Human perceptions are constructed and reflect structures of political power.
- c)The search for essential or ultimate principles of reality.
- d)The sensory world is an illusion.
- e)God is the center of an ordered and just universe.

627. Against which of the following principles did Jonathan Swift inveigh?

- a)theoretical science
- b)metaphysics
- c)abstract logical deductions
- d)a and b only
- e)a, b, and c**

628. Whose great *Dictionary*, published in 1755, included more than 114,000 quotations?

- a)William Hogarth
- b)Jonathan Swift
- c)Samuel Johnson**
- d)Ben Jonson
- e)James Boswell

629. According to Samuel Johnson, "No man but a blockhead ever wrote except for....:

- a)love."
- b)honor."
- c)money."**
- d)his party."
- e)fun."

630. What name is given to the English literary period that emulated the Rome of Virgil, Horace, and Ovid?

- a)Augustan**
- b)Metaphysical
- c)Romantic
- d)Neo-Romantic
- e)Caesarian

631. Horace's doctrine "ut pictura poesis" was interpreted to mean:

- a)A picture is worth a thousand words.**
- b)Poetry is the supreme artistic form.
- c)Art should hold a mirror up to nature.

d) Poetry ought to be a visual as well as a verbal art.

e) Paintings of poets should be prized over those of kings.

632. What was most frequently considered a source of pleasure and an object of inquiry by Augustan poets?

a) civilization

b) woman

c) God

d) alcohol

e) nature

633. What word did writers in this period use to express quickness of mind, inventiveness, a knack for conceiving images and metaphors and for perceiving resemblances between things apparently unlike?

a) wit

b) sprezzatura

c) naturalism

d) gusto

e) metaphysics

634. Which of the following was probably not a stock phrase in eighteenth-century poetry?

a) verdant mead

b) checkered shade

c) simian rivalry

d) shining sword

e) bounding main

635. Which metrical form was Pope said to have brought to perfection?

a) the heroic couplet

b) blank verse

c) free verse

d) the ode

e) the spondee

636. Which poet, critic and translator brought England a modern literature between 1660 and 1700?

a) Addison

b) Bunyan

c) Crabbe

d) Dryden

e) Equiano

637. Which of the following is not an example of Restoration comedy?

a) Etherege's *The Man of Mode*

b) Wycherley's *The Country Wife*

c) Behn's *The Rover*

d) Marlowe's *Doctor Faustus*

e) Congreve's *Love for Love*

638. Which group of intellectual women established literary clubs of their own around 1750 under the leadership of Elizabeth Vesey and Elizabeth Montagu?

- a)the Behnites
- b)the bluestockings**
- c)the coteries of plenty
- d)the Pre-Raphaelites
- e)the tattlers and spectators

639. Which work exposes the frivolity of fashionable London?

- a)Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe*
- b)Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*
- c)Behn's *Oroonoko*
- d)Richardson's *Clarissa*
- e)Pope's *The Rape of the Lock***

640. What London locale, where many poor writers lived, became synonymous with hacks and scandal mongers?

- a)Elephant and Castle
- b)Grub Street**
- c)Covent Garden
- d)Cheapside
- e)Piccadilly Circus

641. With its forbidden themes of incest, murder, necrophilia, atheism, and torments of sexual desire, Horace Walpole's *Castle of Otranto*, created which literary genre?

- a)the revenge tragedy
- b)the Gothic romance**
- c)the epistolary novel
- d)the comedy of manners
- e)the mystery play

642. Which of the following is not indebted to the Gothic genre?

- a)William Beckford's *Vathek*
- b)Matthew Lewis's *The Monk*
- c)Tobias Smollett's *Roderick Randsom***
- d)Ann Radcliffe's *The Italian*
- e)William Godwin's *Caleb Williams*

643. While compiling what sort of book did Samuel Richardson conceive of the idea for his *Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded*?

- a)a history of everyday life
- b)an instructional manual for manners
- c)a book of devotion
- d)a book of model letters**
- e)a chapbook

644. Who was the ancient Gaelic warrior-bard considered by Napoleon and Thomas Jefferson to have been greater than Homer?

- a)Macpherson
- b)Merlin**
- c)Decameron
- d)Taliesin

e)Ossian

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

- a)William Wordsworth
- b)Alexander Pope

c)Ben Jonson

- d)George Herbert

646. Which of the following is not generally considered to be a neoclassical poet?

- a)John Dryden

b)Henry Vaughan

- c)Alexander Pope
- d)Ben Jonson

647. Which of the following is not a common feature of neoclassical poetry?

- a)Imitation of classical forms and allusion to mythology
- b)An effort to represent human nature
- c)Use of the rhymed couplet

d)Fantastic comparisons

648. Neoclassicists tended to view poetry as the result of genius overflowing from the mind out onto the page. They also considered poetry to be an expression of the individual, inner self.

- a)True

b)False

649. Most neoclassical poets viewed the world in terms of a strictly ordered hierarchy. What was this hierarchy called?

- a)The Way of the World
- b)The Foundational Ladder
- c)The Order of Angels

d)The Great Chain of Being

650. He wrote both religious and secular poetry. One of his poems urged virgins to make the most of their time.

- a)Ben Jonson
- b)Alexander Pope

c)Robert Herrick

- d)John Dryden

651. Why didn't Alexander Pope attend an English university?

- a)He lived in Italy until the age of 27
- b)Asthma, headaches, and spinal deformity made him an invalid

c)He was a Catholic, and therefore forbidden from attending

- d)He just wasn't bright enough

652. Alexander Pope coined many a modern day cliché. Which of the following did not originate with him?

- a)To err is human, to forgive divine

b)Let not the sun go down upon your wrath

- c)A little learning is a dangerous thing
- d)Fools rush in where angels fear to tread

653. John Dryden wrote "Absalom and Achitophel." Who was Achitophel, historically speaking?

- a) King David's son
- b) A Judge of Israel
- c) Bathsheba's first husband
- d) Absalom's advisor**

654. Who did Dryden use Absalom to represent, allegorically, in his satire "Absalom and Achitophel"?

- a) The Duke of Monmouth**
- b) Charles II
- c) The Earl of Shaftesbury
- d) Cromwell

655. Complete this famous quote by John Dryden: "Who think too little, and who talk too ____"

- a) often
- b) long
- c) much**
- d) fast

656. What Pope poem begins, "In these deep solitudes and awful cells, / Where heav'nly-pensive contemplation dwells, / And ever-musing melancholy reigns; / What means this tumult in a vestal's veins?"

- a) The Rape of the Lock
- b) Solitude: An Ode
- c) The Dunciad
- d) Eloisa to Abelard**

657. Pope made money by selling subscriptions to his translation of this classical epic.

- a) The Bahagavad Gita
- b) The Odyssey
- c) The Illiad**
- d) The Aeneid

658. This famous neoclassical poet wrote on profound themes such as death, but he also had a lighter side. He once wrote an ode to a cat drowned in a tub of gold fishes.

- a) Alexander Pope
- b) William Collins
- c) Thomas Gray**
- d) Ben Jonson

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

- a) Sir John Denham
- b) Ben Jonson**
- c) Thomas Carew
- d) John Dryden

660. Sir John Denham commemorated this poet, referring to him as "Old Chaucer" who, "like the morning star", descends "to the shades," so that "Darkness again the Age invades."

- a) William Shakespeare
- b) John Donne**

c)Abraham Cowley

d)John Dryden

661. What mock epic begins: "What dire offence from am'rous causes springs, / What mighty contests rise from trivial things"?

a)Dryden's "Mac Flecknoe"

b)Pope's "The Rape of the Lock"

c)Pope's "The Dunciad"

d)Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel"

662. When the Parliament, controlled by the puritans, took power in England, one of the acts that greatly influenced Literature of that time was

a)The closing of theatres

b)The return of the King.

c)King Arthurs' dead

d)King to exile

663:Who wrote: "Reader, I married him."?

a)Jane Austen

b)Charlotte Bronte

c)Edith Wharton

d)Emily Bronte

664.Who wrote: "Things fall apart; the center cannot hold."?

a)William Butler Yeats

b)James Joyce

c)Thomas Moore

d)Edgar Allan Poe

665.In which work do you read: "Things fall apart; the center cannot hold."?

a)The Canturbury Tales

b)The Dark Angel

c)The Wild Swans of Coole

d)The Second Coming

666.Who wrote: "Beauty is truth, truth beauty."?

a)John Keats

b)William Shakespeare

c)Samuel Butler

d)Samuel Taylor Coleridge

667.In which work do you read: "Beauty is truth, truth beauty."?

a)Adonais

b)Bright Star

c)Ode on a Grecian Urn

d)La Bell Dame Sans Merci

668.Who wrote: "In Xanadu did Kubla Khan / A stately pleasure dome decree..."?

a)Samuel Taylor Coleridge

- b)Robert Browning
- c)John Keats
- d)Walt Whitman

669.In which work do you read: "In Xanadu did Kubla Khan / A stately pleasure dome decree..."?

- a)Kubla Khan**
- b)Hellas
- c)The Phoenix and the Turtle
- d)The Castaway

670.A side note: Which drug/substance was Samuel Taylor Coleridge addicted to?

- a)Heroin
- b)Cocaine
- c)Alcohol
- d)Opium**

671.Who wrote: "I would prefer not to."?

- a)Edgar Allan Poe
- b)Herman Melville**
- c)Thomas Gray
- d)Henry David Thoreau

672.Who wrote: "There can be no freedom or beauty about a home life that depends on borrowing and debt."?

- a)Henry David Thoreau
- b)Benjamin Franklin
- c)Robert Browning
- d)Henrik Ibsen**

673.In which work do you read: "There can be no freedom or beauty about a home life that depends on borrowing and debt."?

- a)A Doll's House**
- b)Riders to the Sea
- c)A Handful of Dust
- d)The Fatal Curiosity

674.Who wrote: "My name is Ozymandias, King of Kings / Look on my works ye mighty, and despair!"?

- a)Lord Byron
- b)Percy Bysshe Shelley**
- c)William Woodsworth
- d)Emily Dickinson

675.In which work do you read: "My name is Ozymandias, King of Kings / Look on my works ye mighty, and despair!"?

- a)The Man of Feeling
- b)In Memoriam
- c)Song to Aella
- d)Ozymandias**

676.Who wrote: "That's my last Duchess painted on the wall / looking as if she were alive."?

- a) Lord Byron
- b) Oscar Wilde
- c) Robert Browning**
- d) William Wordsworth

677. In which work do you read: "That's my last Duchess painted on the wall /looking as if she were alive."?

- a) Porphyria's Lover
- b) My Last Duchess**
- c) The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock
- d) Fra Lippo Lippi

678. Who wrote: "I have measured out my life with coffee spoons."?

- a) William Carlos Williams
- b) T.S. Eliot**
- c) Ernest Hemingway
- d) Hart Crane

679. In which work do you read: "I have measured out my life with coffee spoons."?

- a) Lovesong of J. Alfred Prufrock**
- b) Sonnets from the Portuguese
- c) Prelude
- d) The Last Decalogue

680. A "classic" book is usually one that possesses what quality?

- a) It has universal appeal.
- b) It can stand the test of time.
- c) It makes connections.
- d) All of the above.**

681. A Tale of Two Cities by Charles Dickens involves which two cities?

- a) London and Rome
- b) Paris and Rome
- c) London and Paris**
- d) Berlin and London

682. The Catcher in the Rye takes place in what city?

- a) New York City**
- b) Stanford, Connecticut
- c) Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- d) Boston, Massachusetts

683. Which book was not written by Jane Austen?

- a) Sense and Sensibility**
- b) Emma
- c) Pride and Prejudice
- d) Mansfield Park

684. What is Shakespeare's longest play?

- a) Taming of the Shrew

- b) Romeo and Juliet
- c) A Midsummer Night's Dream
- d) Hamlet**

685) The poem 'The Battle of Maldon' celebrates events which took place in the 10th century, but who was it between

- a) Danes and English**
- b) Dutch and English
- c) Normans and English
- d) French and English

686) The Faerie Queene was written during the reign of which monarch?

- a) James I
- b) Mary Tudor
- c) Elizabeth Tudor**
- d) Henry VII

687) Becky Sharp was the heroine in which novel?

- a) Vanity Fair**
- b) Sense and Sensibility
- c) Pride and Prejudice
- d) Mansfield Park

688) How many children were there in the Brontë family?

- a) 3
- b) 4**
- c) 5
- d) 6

689) Who composed The Preludes?

- a) S. T. Coleridge
- b) William Wordsworth**
- c) William Shakespeare
- d) William Blake

690) Who is termed as "The Morning Star of Renaissance"?

- a) Spenser
- b) John Gower
- c) Chaucer**
- d) Langland

691) Who began the tradition of revenge play?

- a) George Peele
- b) Samuel Daniel
- c) Phineas Fletcher
- d) Thomas Kyd**

692) How many lines are there in a Sonnet?

- a) 10

- b)16
- c)14**
- d)22

693)What are the names of the two feuding families in Romeo and Juliet?

a)Capulet And Montague

- b)Breslow and Felsher
- c)Fuech and Goodside
- d)Dawson and Hurley

694)Which bird did the Ancient Mariner kill?

a)Seagull

b)Albatross

- c)Humming Bird
- d)Crow

695)What was the name of the Bronte sister's only brother?

a)Anderson

b)Branwell

- c)Richard
- d)Pearson

696)In which county was Jane Austin born?

a)Sussex

b)Hampshire

- c)Yorkshire
- d)Norfolk

697)In which Dickens novel does Pip appear?

a)Bleak House

b)Great Expectations

- c)A Tale of Two Cities
- d)The Pickwick Papers

698. Which of the following English groups were supportive of the French Revolution during its early years?

- a) Tories
- b) Republicans
- c) Liberals
- d) Radicals
- e) both c and d**

699. Which statement(s) about inventions during the Industrial Revolution are true?

- a) Hand labor became less common with the invention of power-driven machinery.
- b) Velcro replaced buttons and snaps.
- c) Steam, as opposed to wind and water, became a primary source of power.
- d) The invention of textile processing machines marked the end of the Industrial Revolution.
- e) both a and c**

700. What is the name for the process of dividing land into privately owned agricultural holdings?

- a) partition

- b) segregation
- c) enclosure**
- d) division
- e) subtraction

701. Which social philosophy, dominant during the Industrial Revolution, dictated that only the free operation of economic laws would ensure the general welfare and that the government should not interfere in any person's pursuit of their personal interests?

- a) economic independence
- b) the Rights of Man
- c) laissez-faire**
- d) enclosure
- e) lazy government

702. What served as the inspiration for P. B. Shelley's poems to the working classes A Song: "Men of England" and England in 1819?

- a) the organization of a working class men's choral group in Southern England
- b) the Battle of Waterloo
- c) the Peterloo Massacre**
- d) the storming of the Bastille
- e) the first Reform Bill, passed in 1832, which aimed to bring greater Parliamentary representation to the working classes

703. Who applied the term "Romantic" to the literary period dating from 1785 to 1830?

- a) Wordsworth because he wanted to distinguish his poetry and the poetry of his friends from that of the ancien régime, especially satire
- b) English historians half a century after the period ended**
- c) "The Satanic School" of Byron, Percy Shelley, and their followers
- d) Oliver Goldsmith in The Deserted Village (1770)
- e) Harold Bloom

704. Which poets collaborated on the Lyrical Ballads of 1798, thus demonstrating the "spirit of the age," which, in an era of revolutionary thinking, depended on a belief in the limitless possibilities of the poetic imagination?

- a) Mary Wollstonecraft and William Blake
- b) Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley and Percy B. Shelley
- c) William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge**
- d) Charles Lamb and William Hazlitt
- e) Dorothy Wordsworth and Sally Ashburner

705. Which of the following became the most popular Romantic poetic form, following on Wordsworth's claim that poetic inspiration is contained within the inner feelings of the individual poet as "the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings"?

- a) the lyric poem written in the first person**
- b) the sonnet
- c) doggerel rhyme
- d) the political tract
- e) the ode

706. Romantic poetry about the natural world uses descriptions of nature _____.

- a) for their own sake; to merely describe natural phenomenon
- b) to depict a metaphysical concept of nature by endowing it with traits normally associated with humans
- c) as a means to demonstrate and discuss the processes of human thinking
- d) symbolically to suggest that natural objects correspond to an inner, spiritual world
- e) b, c, and d**

707. How would "Natural Supernaturalism" be best characterized as a Romantic notion introduced by Carlyle?

- a) a form of animism in which objects in the natural world are believed to be inhabited by spirits
- b) a spontaneous belief in the supernatural based upon a surprise encounter with a supernatural being
- c) a process by which things that are familiar and thought to be ordinary are made to appear miraculous and new to our eyes**
- d) the experience of hallucinating contact with the supernatural world when taking opium
- e) an oxymoron that nobody understood and that cannot be explained in the context of a discussion of Romantic literature

708. Which setting could you not imagine a work of Romantic literature employing?

- a) a field of daffodils
- b) the "Orient"
- c) a graveyard
- d) a medieval castle
- e) All of the above would be appropriate settings for Romantic literature.**

709. Which poet asserted in practice and theory the value of representing rustic life and language as well as social outcasts and delinquents not only in pastoral poetry, common before this poet's time, but also as the major subject and medium for poetry in general?

- a) William Blake
- b) Alfred Lord Tennyson
- c) Samuel Johnson
- d) William Wordsworth**
- e) Mary Wollstonecraft

710. What is the term we now use for what the Romantics called "mesmerism," one of the "occult" practices that allowed people to explore altered states of consciousness?

- a) smoking opium
- b) hypnotism**
- c) psychoanalysis
- d) dream interpretation
- e) Satanism

711. Romantic poets would have enjoyed, agreed with, and perhaps written about which of the following figures as depicted?

- a) Goethe's Faust in Faust, who is sinful because he attempts to exceed the bounds of human knowledge by making a pact with the devil but is nonetheless redeemed in his striving to break free of the bounds of mortality
- b) Icarus, who is killed in attempting to fly because only Gods have the power to fly and mortals must be taught the limitations of human existence
- c) Prometheus, who succeeds in stealing fire from the Gods and thereby surpasses the limitations placed on humans by the Gods
- d) all of the above
- e) a and c only: Romantics were more interested in representations of humans as they were able to exceed**

their human limitations.

712. Which of the following best describes the sort of language and tone most often used when Romantic writers discuss the French Revolution?

- a) snide indifference
- b) biblical reverence**
- c) condemning censure
- d) satirical derision
- e) none of the above: Romantic writers had no interest in the French Revolution.

713. Which of the following descriptions would not have applied to any Romantic text?

- a) a spiritual autobiography written in an epic style
- b) a lyric poem written in the first person
- c) a comedy of manners**
- d) a political tract demanding labor reform
- e) a novel written about the intellectual and emotional development of a monster created by a scientist

714. Which of the following poems describe or celebrate an apocalyptic regeneration of humanity and the world effected by the creative capacity of the human mind?

- a) Coleridge's Dejection: An Ode
- b) Blake's "Prophetic Books"
- c) Carlyle's Sartor Resartus
- d) Wollstonecraft's Vindication of the Rights of Woman
- e) all but d**

715. Which sorts of political reform took place during the Romantic period?

- a) Parliamentary reform, increasing representation of the working classes
- b) Labor reform, improving working conditions for industrial laborers
- c) Voting reform, extending suffrage to men and women
- d) Educational reform, producing a dramatic increase in literacy
- e) a and d only: Significant labor and voting reform would have to wait for the Victorian era and later.**

716. Which of the following factors contributed to literature becoming a profitable business?

- a) Commercial and public lending libraries were established in order to provide for an enlarged reading public.
- b) Education reform increased literacy, thus creating a demand for commercial and public lending libraries.
- c) A new aesthetics of valuing literature for its own sake emphasized reading for pleasure.
- d) People had more leisure time to read and more disposable income to spend on reading materials.
- e) all of the above**

717. Which of the following periodical publications (reviews and magazines) appeared in the Romantic era?

- a) London Magazine
- b) The Spectator
- c) The Edinburgh Review
- d) The Tatler
- e) a and c only**

718. According to a theater licensing act, repealed in 1843, what was meant by "legitimate" drama?

- a) The dramaturge and playwright had to be related.
- b) All of the actors were male.
- c) All of the actors were British.

d) The play was spoken.

e) The play had to be a full musical or produced in full pantomime.

719. The Gothic novel, a popular genre for the Romantics, exemplified in the writing of Horace Walpole and Ann Radcliffe, could contain which of the following elements?

- a) supernatural phenomenon
- b) perversion and sadism, often involving a maiden's persecution
- c) plots of mystery and terror set in inhospitable, sullen landscapes
- d) secret passages, decaying mansions, gloomy castles, and dark dungeons
- e) all of the above**

720. Given the popularity of the Gothic novel and the novel of purpose, which of the following novelists wrote fiction that is closer in subject matter to the novel of manners than it is to the writing of her own era?

- a) Fanny Burney
- b) Mary Wollstonecraft
- c) Anna Letitia Barbauld
- d) Jane Austen**
- e) Mary Shelley

721. Which two writers can be described as writing historical novels?

- a) Mary Shelley and Percy Bysshe Shelley
- b) William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge
- c) Sir Walter Scott and Maria Edgeworth**
- d) Jane Austen and Charlotte Brontë
- e) none of the above: Romantic novelists never wrote historical novels.

722. Which of the following texts addresses class as a social and economic reality?

- a) William Godwin's Inquiry Concerning Political Justice
- b) Percy Bysshe Shelley's England in 1819
- c) William Godwin's Caleb Williams
- d) Sir Walter Scott's The Heart of Midlothian
- e) all of the above**

723. Which Romantic writer(s) wrote in more than one of these popular literary forms: essay, novel, drama, poetry?

- a) Percy Bysshe Shelley
- b) William Wordsworth
- c) George Gordon, Lord Byron
- d) Samuel Taylor Coleridge
- e) all of the above**

724. Which of the following would not have been an appropriate protagonist for a Romantic literary text?

- a) a French revolutionary
- b) a Greek or Roman mythological figure
- c) a monster fabricated in a laboratory
- d) a vagrant, gypsy, or any other itinerant social outcast
- e) All would have been appropriate protagonists for a Romantic literary text.**

725. In which of the following works is the social outcast represented and addressed?

- a) Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley's *Frankenstein*
- b) William Wordsworth's *Lyrical Ballads*
- c) Samuel Taylor Coleridge's *The Rime of the Ancient Mariner*
- d) John Keats's "To Autumn"
- e) all but d**

726. Looking to the ancient past, many Romantic poets identified with the figure of the

- a) troubadour
- b) skald
- c) chorister
- d) minstrel
- e) bard**

727. What did Byron deride with his scathing reference to "'Peddlers,' and 'Boats,' and 'Wagons!'?"

- a) the neo-classical influence of Pope and Dryden
- b) the clumsiness of Shakespeare's plots
- c) the Orientalist fantasies of Coleridge
- d) Wordsworth's devotion to the ordinary and everyday**
- e) Blake's apocalyptic visions

728. Wordsworth described all good poetry as

- a) the rhythmic expression of moral intuition
- b) the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings**
- c) the polite patter of a corrupted age
- d) the divine gift of grace
- e) the foul rag and bone shop of the heart.

729. Which poet asserted in practice and theory the value of representing rustic life and language as well as social outcasts and delinquents not only in pastoral poetry, common before this poet's time, but also as the major subject and medium for poetry in general?

- a) William Blake
- b) Alfred Lord Tennyson
- c) Samuel Johnson
- d) William Wordsworth**
- e) Mary Wollstonecraft

730. Which of the following was a typically Romantic means of achieving visionary states?

- a) opium
- b) dreams
- c) childhood
- d) a and b
- e) a, b and c**

731. Which philosopher had a particular influence on Coleridge?

- a) Aristotle
- b) Duns Scotus

- c) David Hume
- d) Immanuel Kant**
- e) Bertrand Russell

732. Which of the following was not considered a type of the alienated, romantic visionary?

- a) Prometheus
- b) Satan
- c) Cain
- d) Napoleon
- e) George III**

733. Who remained without the vote following the Reform Bill of 1832?

- a) about half of middle class men
- b) almost all working class men
- c) all women
- d) b and c
- e) a, b and c**

734. Which of the following charges were commonly leveled at the novel by its detractors at the dawn of the Romantic era?

- a) Too many of its readers were women.
- b) It required less skill than other genres.
- c) It lacked the classical pedigree of poetry and drama.
- d) Too many of its authors were women.
- e) all of the above**

735. Which chilling novel of surveillance and entrapment had the alternative title Things as They Are?

- a) Jane Austen's Emma
- b) Mary Shelley's Frankenstein
- c) William Godwin's Caleb Williams**
- d) Sir Walter Scott's Waverley
- e) Horace Walpole's Castle of Otranto

736. Which of the following is a typically Romantic poetic form?

- a) the fractal
- b) the figment
- c) the fragment**
- d) the aubade
- e) the comedy of manners

737. Who exemplified the role of the "peasant poet"?

- a) John Clare
- b) John Keats
- c) Robert Burns
- d) a and c only**
- e) b and c only

738. Who in the Romantic period developed a new novelistic language for the workings of the mind in flux?

- a) Maria Edgeworth
- b) Sir Walter Scott
- c) Thomas De Quincey
- d) Joanna Baillie
- e) Jane Austen**

Victorian Age

739. Which ruler's reign marks the approximate beginning and end of the Victorian era?

- a) King Henry VIII
- b) Queen Elizabeth I
- c) Queen Victoria**
- d) King John
- e) all of the above, in that order, with Victoria's reign marking the most pivotal period for England's colonial efforts in India, Africa, and the West Indies

740. Which city became the perceived center of Western civilization by the middle of the nineteenth century?

- a) Paris
- b) Tokyo
- c) London**
- d) Amsterdam
- e) New York

741. By 1890, what percentage of the earth's population was subject to Queen Victoria?

- a) 1%
- b) 10%
- c) 15%
- d) 25%**
- e) 95%

742. What did Thomas Carlyle mean by "Close thy Byron; open thy Goethe"?

- a) Britain's preeminence as a global power will depend on mastery of foreign languages.
- b) Even a foreign author is better than a homegrown scoundrel.
- c) Abandon the introspection of the Romantics and turn to the higher moral purpose found in Goethe.**
- d) In a carefully veiled critique of the monarchy, Byron and Goethe stand in symbolically for Queen Victoria and Charles Darwin respectively.
- e) Leave England and emigrate to Germany.

743. To whom did the Reform Bill of 1832 extend the vote on parliamentary representation?

- a) the working classes
- b) women

c) the lower middle classes

d) slaves

e) conservative landowners

744. Elizabeth Barrett's poem *The Cry of the Children* is concerned with which major issue attendant on the Time of Troubles during the 1830s and 1840s?

a) women's rights and suffrage

b) child labor

c) Chartism

d) the prudishness and old-fashioned ideals of her fellow Victorians

e) insurrection in the colonies

745. Who were the "Two Nations" referred to in the subtitle of Disraeli's *Sybil* (1845)?

a) the rich and the poor

b) Anglicans and Methodists

c) England and Ireland

d) Britain and Germany

e) the industrial north and the agrarian south

746. Which of the following novelists best represents the mid-Victorian period's contentment with the burgeoning economic prosperity and decreased restiveness over social and political change?

a) Anthony Trollope

b) Charles Dickens

c) John Ruskin

d) Friedrich Engels

e) Oscar Wilde

747. Which event did not occur as part of the rise of the British Empire under Queen Victoria?

a) Between 1853 and 1880, 2,466,000 emigrants left Britain, many bound for the colonies.

b) In 1876, Queen Victoria was named empress of India.

c) To save costs and maximize profits, the day-to-day government of India was transferred from Parliament to the private East India Company.

d) From 1830 to 1870, the sum total of investments abroad by British capitalists had risen from £300 billion to £800 billion.

e) In 1867 the Canadian provinces were unified into the Dominion of Canada.

748. What does the phrase "White Man's Burden," coined by Kipling, refer to?

a) Britain's manifest destiny to colonize the world

b) the moral responsibility to bring civilization and Christianity to the peoples of the world

c) the British need to improve technology and transportation in other parts of the world

d) the importance of solving economic and social problems in England before tackling the world's problems

e) a Chartist sentiment

749. Which of the following best defines Utilitarianism?

- a) a farming technique aimed at maximizing productivity with the fewest tools
- b) a moral arithmetic, which states that all humans aim to maximize the greatest pleasure to the greatest number**
- c) a critical methodology stating that all words have a single meaningful function within a given piece of literature
- d) a philosophy dictating that we should only keep what we use on a daily basis.
- e) a form of nonconformism

750. Which of the following discoveries, theories, and events contributed to Victorians feeling less like they were a uniquely special, central species in the universe and more isolated?

- a) geology
- b) evolution
- c) discoveries in astronomy about stellar distances
- d) all of the above**
- e) tractarianism

751. Which of the following contributed to the growing awareness in the Late Victorian Period of the immense human, economic, and political costs of running an empire?

- a) the India Mutiny in 1857
- b) the Boer War in the south of Africa
- c) the Jamaica Rebellion in 1865
- d) the Irish Question
- e) all of the above**

752. Which of the following authors promoted versions of socialism?

- a) William Morris
- b) John Ruskin
- c) Edward FitzGerald
- d) Karl Marx
- e) all but c**

753. Which best describes the general feeling expressed in literature during the last decade of the Victorian era?

- a) studied melancholy and aestheticism**
- b) sincere earnestness and Protestant zeal
- c) raucous celebration mixed with self-congratulatory sophistication
- d) paranoid introspection and cryptic dissent
- e) all of the above

754. Which of the following acts were not passed during the Victorian era?

- a) a series of Factory Acts
- b) the Custody Act
- c) the Women's Suffrage Act**
- d) the Married Women's Property Rights Acts
- e) the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act

755. Which contemporary discussions on women's rights did Tennyson's *The Princess* address?

- a) the grueling working conditions for women in textile factories
- b) the debate on women's suffrage
- c) the need to enlarge and improve educational opportunities for women, resulting in the establishment of the first women's college in London**
- d) the question of monarchical succession and if a woman should hold royal power
- e) the establishment of a civil divorce court

756. Fill in the blanks from Tennyson's *The Princess*.

Man for the field and woman for the _____:

Man for the sword and for the _____ she:

Man with the head and woman with the _____:

Man to command and woman to _____.

- a) crop; scabbard; foot; agree
- b) throne; scepter; soul; decree
- c) school; scalpel; pen; set free
- d) hearth; needle; heart; obey**
- e) field; sword; head; command

757. Which of the following Victorian writers regularly published their work in periodicals?

- a) Thomas Carlyle
- b) Matthew Arnold
- c) Charles Dickens
- d) Elizabeth Barrett Browning
- e) all of the above: (In addition to short fiction, most Victorian novels appeared serialized in periodicals.)**

758. What best describes the subject of most Victorian novels?

- a) the representation of a large and comprehensive social world in realistic detail
- b) a surrealist exploration of alternate states of consciousness
- c) a mythic dream world
- d) the attempt of a protagonist to define his or her place in society
- e) a and d**

759. Why did the novel seem a genre particularly well-suited to women?

- a) It did not carry the burden of an august tradition like poetry.
- b) It was a popular form whose market women could enter easily.
- c) It was seen as a frivolous form where one shouldn't make serious statements about society.
- d) It often concerned the domestic world with which women were familiar.
- e) all but c**

760. What was the relationship between Victorian poets and the Romantics?

- a) The Romantics remained largely forgotten until their rediscovery by T. S. Eliot in the 1920s.
- b) The Victorians were disgusted by the immorality and narcissism of the Romantics.
- c) The Romantics were seen as gifted but crude artists belonging to a distant, semi-barbarous age.
- d) The Victorians were strongly influenced by the Romantics and experienced a sense of belatedness.**
- e) The Victorians were aware of no distinction between themselves and the Romantics; the distinction was only

created by critics in the twentieth century.

761. Experimentation in which of the following areas of poetic expression characterize Victorian poetry and allow Victorian poets to represent psychology in a different way?

- a) the use of pictorial description to construct visual images to represent the emotion or situation of the poem
- b) sound as a means to express meaning
- c) perspective, as in the dramatic monologue
- d) all of the above**
- e) none of the above: Victorians were not experimental in their poetry.

762. What type of writing did Walter Pater define as "the special and opportune art of the modern world"?

- a) the novel
- b) nonfiction prose**
- c) the lyric
- d) comic drama
- e) transcripts of Parliamentary debates

763. What factors contributed to the increased popularity of nonfiction prose?

- a) a new market position for nonfiction writing and an exalted sense of the didactic function of the writer**
- b) a Puritanical distrust of fictions and a thirst for trivia
- c) the forbiddingly high cost of three-volume novels and the difficulty of finding poetry in bookshops outside of London
- d) the deconstruction of the truth-fiction dichotomy and an accompanying relativistic sense that every opinion was of equal value
- e) c and d

764. For what do Matthew Arnold's moral investment in nonfiction and Walter Pater's aesthetic investment together pave the way?

- a) a renewed secularism in the twentieth century
- b) modern literary criticism**
- c) late–nineteenth-century and early–twentieth-century satirical drama
- d) the surrealist movement
- e) none of the above: Victorian prose was mostly forgotten until recently and had little impact on literature of or after its time.

765. Which of the following comic playwrights made fun of Victorian values and pretensions?

- a) W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan
- b) Oscar Wilde
- c) George Bernard Shaw
- d) Robert Corrigan
- e) all but d**

20th Century

766. Which of the following phrases best characterizes the late-nineteenth century aesthetic movement which widened the breach between artists and the reading public, sowing the seeds of modernism?

- a) art for intellect's sake
- b) art for God's sake
- c) art for the masses
- d) art for art's sake**
- e) art for sale

767. What was the impact on literature of the Education Act of 1870, which made elementary schooling compulsory?

- a) the emergence of a mass literate population at whom a new mass-produced literature could be directed**
- b) a new market for basic textbooks which paid better than sophisticated novels or plays
- c) a popular thirst for the "classics," driving contemporary writers to the margins
- d) a, b and c
- e) none of the above

768. Which text exemplifies the anti-Victorianism prevalent in the early twentieth century?

- a) Eminent Victorians
- b) Jungle Books
- c) Philistine Victorians
- d) The Way of All Flesh
- e) both a and d**

769. With which enormously influential perspective or practice is the early-twentieth-century thinker Sigmund Freud associated?

- a) eugenics
- b) psychoanalysis**
- c) phrenology
- d) anarchism
- e) all of the above

770. Which thinker had a major impact on early-twentieth-century writers, leading them to re-imagine human identity in radically new ways?

- a) Sigmund Freud
- b) Sir James Frazer
- c) Immanuel Kant
- d) Friedrich Nietzsche
- e) all but c**

771. Which scientific or technological advance did not take place in the first fifteen years of the twentieth century?

- a) Albert Einstein's theory of relativity
- b) wireless communication across the Atlantic
- c) the creation of the internet**
- d) the invention of the airplane

e) the mass production of cars

772. Which best describes the imagist movement, exemplified in the work of T. E. Hulme and Ezra Pound?

- a) a poetic aesthetic vainly concerned with the way words appear on the page
- b) an effort to rid poetry of romantic fuzziness and facile emotionalism, replacing it with a precision and clarity of imagery**
- c) an attention to alternate states of consciousness and uncanny imagery
- d) the resurrection of Romantic poetic sensibility
- e) a neo-platonic poetics that stresses the importance of poetry aiming to achieve its ideal "form"

773. What characteristics of seventeenth-century Metaphysical poetry sparked the enthusiasm of modernist poets and critics?

- a) its intellectual complexity
- b) its union of thought and passion
- c) its uncompromising engagement with politics
- d) a and b**
- e) a,b, and c

774. In the 1930s, younger writers such as W. H. Auden were more _____ but less _____ than older modernists such as Eliot and Pound.

- a) popular; revered
- b) brash; confident
- c) radical; inventive**
- d) anxious; haunting
- e) spiritual; orthodox

775. Which poet could be described as part of "The Movement" of the 1950s?

- a) Thom Gunn
- b) Dylan Thomas
- c) Pablo Picasso
- d) Philip Larkin
- e) both a and d**

776. Which British dominion achieved independence in 1921-22, following the Easter Rising of 1916?

- a) the southern counties of Ireland**
- b) Canada
- c) Ulster
- d) India
- e) Ghana

777. Which of the following writers did not come from Ireland?

- a) W. B. Yeats
- b) James Joyce
- c) Seamus Heaney
- d) Oscar Wilde
- e) none of the above; all came from Ireland**

778. Which phrase indicates the interior flow of thought employed in high-modern literature?

- a) automatic writing
- b) confused daze
- c) total recall
- d) stream of consciousness**
- e) free association

779. Which of the following is not associated with high modernism in the novel?

- a) stream of consciousness
- b) free indirect style
- c) irresolute open endings
- d) the "mythical method"
- e) narrative realism**

780. Which novel did T. S. Eliot praise for utilizing a new "mythical method" in place of the old "narrative method" and demonstrates the use of ancient mythology in modernist fiction to think about "making the modern world possible for art"?

- a) Virginia Woolf's *The Waves*
- b) Joseph Conrad's *Heart of Darkness*
- c) James Joyce's *Finnegan's Wake*
- d) E. M. Forster's *A Passage to India*
- e) James Joyce's *Ulysses***

781. Who wrote the dystopian novel *Nineteen-Eighty-Four* in which Newspeak demonstrates the heightened linguistic self-consciousness of modernist writers?

- a) George Orwell**
- b) Virginia Woolf
- c) Evelyn Waugh
- d) Orson Wells
- e) Aldous Huxley

782. Which of the following novels display postwar nostalgia for past imperial glory?

- a) E. M. Forster's *A Passage to India*
- b) Jean Rhys's *Wide Sargasso Sea*
- c) Joseph Conrad's *Heart of Darkness*
- d) Paul Scott's *Staying On***
- e) c and d

783. When was the ban finally lifted on D. H. Lawrence's novel *Lady Chatterley's Lover*, written in 1928.

- a) 1930
- b) 1945
- c) 1960**
- d) 2000
- e) The ban has not yet been formally lifted.

784. Which of the following was originally the Irish Literary Theatre?

- a) the Irish National Theatre
- b) the Globe Theatre

- c) the Independent Theatre
- d) the Abbey Theatre
- e) both a and d**

785. What did T. S. Eliot attempt to combine, though not very successfully, in his plays *Murder in the Cathedral* and *The Cocktail Party*?

- a) regional dialect and political critique
- b) religious symbolism and society comedy**
- c) iambic pentameter and sexual innuendo
- d) witty paradoxes and feminist diatribe
- e) all of the above

786. How did one critic sum up Samuel Beckett's *Waiting for Godot*?

- a) "nothing happens-twice"**
- b) "political correctness gone mad"
- c) "kitchen sink drama"
- d) "angry young men"
- e) "better than *Cats*"

787. What event allowed mainstream theater companies to commission and perform work that was politically, socially, and sexually controversial without fear of censorship?

- a) the abolition of the Lord Chamberlain's office in 1968**
- b) the illegal performance of work by Howard Brenton and Edward Bond
- c) the collapse of liberal humanist consensus in the late 1960s
- d) the foundation of the Field Day Theater Company in 1980
- e) the establishment of the Abbey Theater

788. Which of the following has been a significant development in British theater since the abolition of censorship in 1968?

- a) the rise of workshops and the collaborative ethos
- b) the emergence of a major cohort of women dramatists
- c) the diversifying impact of playwrights from the former colonies
- d) the death of the musical
- e) all but d**

789. What did Henry James describe as "loose baggy monsters"?

- a) novels**
- b) plays
- c) the English
- d) publishers
- e) his trousers