

Teacher's Content

☑ The Neo-Classical Periods

Content Discussion

The Neo-Classical Period: 1660-1798

01. Classical সাহিত্যের সাহিত্যদর্শ হলো Aristotle প্রবর্তিত সাহিত্যতত্ত্ব। গ্রিক সাহিত্যের রূপ ও রীতি বিশুদ্ধ মানবিকতার আলোকে সমুজ্জ্বল এবং যার আবেদন বিশ্বজনীন, সার্বজনীন। গ্রিক সাহিত্যের classical রীতি অনুসৃত হয় Latin সাহিত্যে। এভাবে Latin সাহিত্যের classical রীতি অনুসৃত হয় French সাহিত্যে। আবার French সাহিত্যের classical রীতি অনুসৃত হয় English সাহিত্যে।
02. কিন্তু classical সাহিত্যের যে Originality তা Neo-Classical সাহিত্যে বিদ্যমান ছিল না।
03. Neo-Classical সাহিত্যে 'মানুষ' কে বিশেষ গুরুত্ব আরোপ করা হতো। এ যুগের সাহিত্যের ব্যাপারটি ছিল "art for humanity's sake" কিন্তু "art for art's sake" ছিল না।

Three shorter ages of Neo-Classical Period

- a. The Restoration Period (1660-1700) (রেস্টোরেশন যুগ)
- b. The Augustan Age (1700-1745) (অগাস্টান যুগ)
- c. The Age of Sensibility (1745-1785/1798) (ইন্দ্রিয়পরায়ণতার যুগ) Or The Age of Reason/Transition

The Restoration Period (1660-1770)

ইংরেজি সাহিত্যের ইতিহাস ১৬৬০ সাল থেকে শুরু করে ১৭০২ সাল পর্যন্ত সময়কাল Restoration Period হিসেবে পরিচিত। কোনো কোনো ঐতিহাসিক মনে করেন যুগটা ১৭০০ সালে সমাপ্ত হয়েছে। আবার কেউ কেউ যুগটাকে ড্রাইডেনের যুগ (The Age of Dryden) বলেও অভিহিত করতে চান। কারণ-বাস্তবিকই এ যুগে কবি-প্রাবন্ধিক-নাট্যকার John Dryden প্রতিনিধিত্ব করেছেন।

01. এ যুগকে Restoration Period বলার কারণ হলো এ যুগে ঐতিহ্যগত ইংরেজি সাহিত্যের (Restoration) পুনরুদ্ধার হয়েছিল।
02. এ যুগের সাহিত্যের প্রধানতম বৈশিষ্ট্য ছিল satirical (ব্যঙ্গধর্মী)

John Dryden (1631-1700)

01. জন ড্রাইডেন সাহিত্য সমালোচক হিসেবে সবচেয়ে বিখ্যাত ছিলেন।
02. আমরা যে "Metaphysical Poetry" টার্মটির সাথে পরিচিত তা তিনিই প্রথম ব্যবহার করেছিলেন।
03. তার লিখা সবচেয়ে বিখ্যাত নাটক "All for love" লিখা হয়েছিল blank verse ব্যবহার করে। blank verse বলতে বোঝায় অমিত্রাক্ষর ছন্দ।

তার অন্যান্য রচনাগুলো হলো :

- i. All for Love (1678)
- ii. The Indian Emperor (1665)
- iii. Aurge-Zebe (1675)
- iv. Absalom and Achitophel (1681)
- v. Mac Flecknoe (1682)
- vi. The Essay on Dramatic Poesy (1668)

William Congreve (1670-1729)

- তিনি Jonathon Swift এর বন্ধু ছিলেন।
- He was famous for **Comedy of Manners**.

☐ Famous plays:

- (i) The Way of the World
- (ii) Love for Love
- (iii) The Double Dealer
- (iv) The Old Bachelor
- (v) The Mourning Bride (শোকাতুর কনে)

Samuel Butler (1613-1680)

- A famous poet and satirist
- Famous work: Hudibras (1663)
- তবে Samuel Butler নামে একজন বিখ্যাত Victorian novelist রয়েছেন।

The Augustan Period (1745-1785/98)

01. ১৭০২ সালে প্রথম ইংরেজি দৈনিক “The Daily Courant (কিউরেন্ট)” লন্ডন থেকে প্রকাশিত হয়।
02. এ যুগের বিখ্যাত সাহিত্যিকর্মের মধ্যে Alexander Pope -এর The Rape of the Lock, Jonathon Swift এর Gulliver’s Travel, Daniel Defoe এর Robinson Crusoe.

Daniel Defoe (1660-1731)

Brief History : He (1660-1731) was an English trader, writer, journalist, pamphleteer and spy, now most famous for his novel Robinson Crusoe.

গুরুত্বপূর্ণ তথ্য :

- ✿ Daniel Defoe ছিলেন এ যুগের একজন বিখ্যাত উপন্যাসিক।
- ✿ Robinson Crusoe উপন্যাসের প্রধান চরিত্রগুলো হলো Robinson Crusoe, Friday.

His well-known novels :

1. Robinson Crusoe
2. The Farther Adventures of Robinson Crusoe
3. Captain Singleton
4. Colonel Jack
5. Roxana

Jonathan Swift (1667-1745)

গুরুত্বপূর্ণ তথ্য :

1. He is called the bitterest satirist of 18th century.
2. He (1667-1745) was an Anglo-Irish satirist, essayist, political pamphleteer and is less well known for his poetry.
3. Jonathan Swift হলেন এ যুগের অন্যতম একজন বিখ্যাত English author ও Satirist.
4. তাঁর রচিত বিখ্যাত দুটি উপন্যাস হলো A tale of a Tub ও Gulliver’s Travels (Satire).
5. Gulliver’s Travels উপন্যাসের চরিত্রগুলো হলো Lamuel Gulliver, Lilliputians, Laputans, Blefusendians,

Brobdingnagians, Glumdalclitch, Houyhnhnms, Yohoos.

His well-known works :

1. Gulliver’s Travels (novel)
2. A Modest Proposal
3. Drapier’s Letters
4. A Tale of a Tub (essay)
5. The Battle of the Book (satire)

William Congreve (1670-1729)

গুরুত্বপূর্ণ তথ্য :

1. William Congreve was born in 1670 in England and died in 1729 in England.
2. He wrote some of the most popular English plays of the Restoration period of the late 17th century.
3. William Congreve ছিলেন এ যুগের একজন বিখ্যাত নাট্যকার।
4. তাঁর রচিত The Way of the World কে শ্রেষ্ঠ নাটক (Masterpiece) হিসেবে বিবেচনা করা হয়।
5. He was a friend of Jonathan Swift.
6. Congreve never married in his own era and subsequent generation.
7. The Way of the World নাটকের চরিত্রগুলো হলো Mirabell Millament, Fainall, Lady Wishford. The Way of the World নাটকটি হলো comedy of manners টাইপের।

Dramas :

1. The Way of the World (দি ওয়ে অব দি ওয়ার্ল্ড) (১৭০০),
2. Love for Love. (লাভ ফর লাভ) (১৬৯৫),
3. The Old Bachelor. (দি ওল্ড ব্যাচেলর) (১৯৩৯)
4. The Double-Dealer. (দি ডাবল ডিলার) (১৬৩৯)
5. The Mourning Bride. (দি মর্নিং ব্রাইড) (১৬৯৭)

Alexander Pope (1688-1744)

গুরুত্বপূর্ণ তথ্য :

1. Alexander Pope is called ‘Mock Heroic Poet’.
2. He used heroic Couplet in his poem.

3. Pope এর রচিত বিখ্যাত দুটি গ্রন্থ হলো The Rape of the Lock, Duncan.
4. The Rape of the Lock হলো Mock epic.

নিম্নে তাঁর সাহিত্যকর্মগুলো দেয়া হলো-

1. "Essay on Criticism", a sparkling performance, which is summed up pope's poetical creed.
2. "The Rape of the Lock"
3. "The Illiad" of Homer
4. An Essay on Man (এ কবিতার Theme হলো: "To vindicate the ways of God to man")
5. The Duncan
6. Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot

Samuel Richardson (1689-1761)

Brief History: Samuel Richardson was born in 1689 in England and died in 1761. He was an English novelist and a publisher. He is best known for his three epistolary novels : "Pamela", "Clarissa" and "The History of Sir Charles Grandison". He wrote the first novel English literature in 1740. His first novel is "Pamela" or 'The Virtue Rewarded' published in 1740. It is now considered the first modern novel in English literature.

Famous Novels : Pamela, Clarissa, The History of Sir Charles Grandison

Age of Sensibility (1745-1785/1798)

- এ যুগকে Age of Johnson ও বলা হয়।
- অন্য নাম The Age of Reason/ Transition
- এটিকে Dr. Samuel Johnson এর যুগও বলা হয়

Henry Fielding (1707-1754)

Brief History: He (1707-1754) was an English novelist and dramatist known for his rich earthy humour and satirical prowess. He is considered to be the father of English novel. His Pen name was "Captain Hercules Vinegar".

His well-known works :

1. An Apology for the Life of Mrs. Shamela Andrews
2. Joseph Andrews
3. Tom Jones (novel)
4. Top Secret (novel)

Samuel Johnson (1709-1784)

Brief History: Samuel Johnson (1709-1784) was an English writer who made lasting contributions to English literature as a poet, essayist, moralist, literary critic, biographer, editor and lexicographer. Samuel Johnson compiled English Dictionary in 1755.

His well-known works:

1. A Voyage to Abyssinia
2. London : A Poem
3. The Vanity of Human Wishes
4. The Tragedy of Irene
5. The Patriot (Pamphlet)
6. Preface to Shakespeare
7. The False Alarms.

Thomas Gray (1716-1771)

Brief History: He (1716-1771) was an English poet, letter-writer, historian, classical scholar and professor at Cambridge University.

গুরুত্বপূর্ণ তথ্য :

1. তাঁর বিখ্যাত দুটি কবিতা হলো "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard" ও "Ode on the Death of a Favorite Cat."
2. অনেকে মনে করেন "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard" এই কবিতাটিই Thomas Gray কে সাহিত্য জগতে অমর করেছে।

His well-known works :

1. The Paths of Glory
2. Celestial fire
3. Far from the Madding Crowd (novel)
4. Kindred Spirit
5. Elegy written in a country churchyard

Oliver Goldsmith (1728-74)

- i. Oliver Goldsmith একজন Irish novelist, playwright and poet.
- ii. অলিভার গোলস্মিথের সাহিত্য প্রতিভা চিত্রগামী হলে ও যে গ্রন্থটির জন্য তিনি অমরত্ব লাভ করেছিলেন সেটি হলো একটি উপন্যাস "দি ভাইকার অব ওয়েকফিল্ড (The Vicar of the Wakefield) (১৭৭৬)"
- iii. He is thought to have written the classic children's tale The History of Little Goody Two-Shoes (1765)

Notable works :

- i. The Vicar of the Wakefield (1766) (novel)
- ii. The Citizen of the World (1759) (Essay)

iii. The Traveller (1764) (poem)

iv. The Deserted Village (1770) (pastoral poem)

Teacher-Student Work

01. Who is known as “the poet of nature” in English literature?

- a. Lord Tennyson b. John Milton
c. William Wordsworth d. John Keats

02. “Ten thousands saw I at a glance”. – Who said this?

- a. Shakespeare b. Coleridge
c. Keats d. Wordsworth

03. William Wordsworth is called the “Poet of Nature”? Because –

- a. He deals with nature in his poems
b. He deals with nature in his everyday life
c. He deals with nature in his all kinds of works
d. He deals with nature as a lover

04. Who is called the “Poet of childhood”?

- a. William Blake b. William Shakespeare
c. William Caxton d. William Wordsworth

05. When did Wordsworth become “Poet of Laureate”?

- a. in 1829 b. in 1843
c. in 1849 d. in 1848

06. Who wrote “The Excursion”?

- a. Thomas Gray b. Dr. Samuel Johnson
c. Samuel Richardson d. William Wordsworth

07. Why were the daffodils in Wordsworth’s ‘I wandered lonely as a cloud’ dancing?

- a. The poet was day dreaming
b. The flowers had cheerful company
c. The sea waves beside them had gone wild
d. There was a strong wind

08. Lucy is written by ----.

- a. S. T. Coleridge b. P. B. Shelley
c. Lord Byron d. William Wordsworth

09. Wordsworth was inspired by –

- a. The French Revolution
b. The American Revolution
c. The Russian Revolution
d. The Industrial Revolution

10. Who wrote the play, ‘The Borderers’?

- a. S. T. Coleridge b. Jone Keats

- c. William Wordsworth d. Matthew Arnold

11. Who wrote “Lyrical Ballads”?

- a. William Blake and William Wordsworth
b. William Shakespeare and William Blake
c. William Wordsworth and S. T. Coleridge
d. George Herbert and Robert Herrick

12. “The music in my heart I bore Long after it was heard no more”. These lines are from the poem –

- a. The Solitary Reaper by Wordsworth
b. Ode to a Nightingale by John Keats
c. To a lady with a guitar by P. B. Shelley –
d. Elegy written in a country churchyard by Thomas Gray.

13. Which poetry is written by Sir Walter Scott?

- a. Patriotism b. The Patriot
c. A Froster Night d. All of the above

14. “Ivanhoe” is a novel written by –

- a. Robert Browning b. W. Wordsworth
c. P. B. Shelley d. none

15. Who wrote the poem “The Lady of Lake” –

- a. Robert Browning b. Walter Scott
c. W. Wordsworth d. P. B. Shelley

16. “Talisman” is written by –

- a. Edmund Walter b. Edmund Spenser
c. Daniel Defoe d. Sir Walter Scott

17. “The Rime of the Ancient Mariner” is –

- a. play b. short story c. novel d. poem

18. Who wrote ‘Kubla Khan’?

- a. Milton b. Coleridge
c. Wordsworth d. Ben Jonson

19. Who is called the ‘Poet of supernaturalism’ and ‘Opium eater’?

- a. Lord Byron b. William Blake
c. John Keats d. S. T. Coleridge

20. Who wrote Prometheus Unbound?

- a. Coleridge b. Keats c. Byron d. Shelley

21. The central idea of “Ozymandias” is that:

- a. all thins, both great and small, will perish
b. man is mortal, art immortal

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c. Thomas Hobbes

d. Daniel Defoe

BCS Previous Year Questions

01. 'For God's sake hold your tongue, and let me love.' This line is written by— (38th BCS)

- a. Emily Dickinson b. T.S. Eliot
c. Mathew Arnold d. John Donne

02. 'Paradise Lost' attempted to---- (14th BCS)

- a. Justify the ways of man to God
b. Justify the ways of God to man
c. Show that the Satan and god have equal power
d. Explain why good and evil are necessary.

03. The first English Dictionary was compiled by— (15th BCS)

- a. Izaak Walton b. Samuel Johnson
c. Samuel Butler d. Sir Thomas Browne

04. Tom Jones by Henry Fielding was first published in- (13th BCS)

- a. the 1st half of 19th century
b. the 2nd half of 18th century
c. the 1st half of 18th century
d. the 19th century

05. Who wrote first English dictionary? Who is the author of the first English dictionary? (28th BCS)

- a. Boswell b. Ben Jonson
c. Samuel Johnson d. Milton

06. Who is the most famous satirist in English Literature? (12th BCS)

- a. Alexander Pope b. Jonathan Swift
c. William Wordsworth d. Butler

07. 'Restoration period' in English literature refers to - (37th BCS)

- a. 1560 b. 1660
c. 1760 d. 1866

08. Who is the central character of 'Wuthering Heights' by Emily Bronte? (40th BCS)

- a. Mr. Earnshaw b. Catherine
c. Heathcliff d. Hindley Earnshaw

09. 'The old order changeth, yielding place to new.'- This line is extracted from Tennyson's poem- (40th BCS)

- (a) The lotos-Eaters (b) idylls of the king
(c) Locksley Hall (d) Morte d' Arthur

Answer sheet

01	D	02	B	03	B	04	C	05	C
06	B	07	B	08	C	09	B		

Practice Questions

01. Who wrote 'Where ignorance is bliss, it is folly to be wise'?

- (a) Robert Frost (b) George Orwell
(c) Thomas Gray (d) John Milton

02. Who is famous for his elegies?

- (a) Robert Browning (b) Lord Byron
(c) Thomas Gray (d) Thomas Paine

03. Who wrote 'Gulliver's Travels'?

- (a) R. L. Stevenson (b) Daniel Defoe
(c) Jonathan Swift (d) D. H. Lawrence

04. 'A Voyage of Lilliput' is written by—

- (a) R. L. Stevenson (b) Thomas Hardy
(c) Jonathan Swift (d) William Wordsworth

05. Jonathan Swift is the author of-
 (a) The Old man and the Sea
 (b) A Doll's House
 (c) Robinson Crusoe
 (d) Gulliver's Travels
06. Edmund Burke belonged to-
 (a) 16th century (b) 17th century
 (c) 18th century (d) 19th century
07. The Romantic Age began with the publication of-
 (a) Lyrical Ballads (b) My Last Duchess
 (c) A Tale of Two Cities (d) Canonization
08. 'To err is human, to forgive is divine' is written by-
 (a) Tennyson (b) W. Blake
 (c) Milton (d) Pope
09. Who was the famous mock-heroic poet in English literature?
 (a) Lord Byron (b) John Milton
 (c) Alexander Pope (d) Lord Tennyson
10. The First English novel, Pamela has been written by-
 (a) Daniel Defoe (b) Henry Fielding
 (c) Samuel Richardson (d) Sir Walter Scott
11. 'A little learning is a dangerous thing' is a quotation from-
 (a) Oscar wilds (b) Alfred Tennyson
 (c) Alexander Pope (d) Voltaire
12. Who is considered to be the father of English novel?
 (a) Francis Bacon (b) Geoffrey Chaucer
 (c) King Alfred the Great (d) Henry Fielding
13. Alexander Pope's "An Essay on Man" is a-
 (a) Novel (b) Treatise
 (c) Short Story (d) Poem
14. Poet Alexander Pope's famous work—
 (a) The Rape of the Lock
 (b) Spectator
 (c) The Deserted Village
 (d) Man was made to mourn
15. "Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
 And waste its sweetness in the desert air."-
 (a) Shelly (b) Wordsworth
 (c) Thomas Gray (d) Keats
16. A lexicographer is a person who writes--
 (a) Novels (b) Dictionaries
 (c) Graphs (d) Medical books
17. Paradise Regained is an epic written by—
 (a) Homer (b) Tagore
 (c) Dante (d) Milton
18. Who was the famous mock-heroic poet in English Literature?
 (a) Lord Byron (b) John Milton
 (c) Alexander Pope (d) Lord Tennyson
19. The 'merit' in the sentence 'The boy showed his merit by making twenty mistakes in ten minutes' is an example of -
 (a) personification (b) metaphor
 (c) pun (d) irony
20. A mornful poem written on the death of someone's love is called—
 (a) homage (b) ode
 (c) elegy (d) saga
21. Addison and Steele are known for—
 (a) Lyrical Ballad
 (b) The Mirror
 (c) The Spectator
 (d) Biographia Literaria
22. 'A critic and lexicographer' applies to __
 (a) Bradly (b) Coleridge
 (c) Johnson (d) Hazlitt
23. An epic is based on__ performed by a hero.
 (a) heroic deeds (b) a narrative
 (c) intervention (d) trifle subjects
24. A 'canto' is -
 (a) an act of a play (b) a part of play
 (c) a chapter of a novel (d) a division of an epic
25. A novel in the form of letters is called ____.
 (a) picaresque novel (b) novelette
 (c) non-fiction novel (d) epistolary novel

26. The narrator of a novel written in the third person is called-narrator.
 (a) a dedicated (b) an evanescent
 (c) a ubiquitous (d) an omniscient
27. A work which has a meaning behind the surface meaning is—
 (a) an epic (b) an allegory
 (c) a metaphor (d) personification
28. What is the meaning of the word 'Dirge'?
 (a) a kind of sonnet sequence
 (b) a son expressing patriotic sentiment
 (c) a long verse telling about an adventure
 (d) a song expressing grief, lamentation and mourning
29. Goethe is the greatest poet of____.
 (a) Germany (b) Russia
 (c) England (d) France
30. What lies half sunk in the sand in Shelley's Ozymandias?
 (a) broken statue (b) two trunkless legs
 (c) an ancient place (d) broken head of a statue
31. In "Ozymandias" the poet says, "I met a traveller— an—land."
 (a) by, old (b) going, ancient
 (c) from, antique (d) passing, antique
32. ভরতপক্ষী ও সমীরণের কবি (Poet of "Skylark and Wind") নামে পরিচিত কে?
 (a) Lord Byron (b) John Keats
 (c) W. Wordsworth (d) P B Shelley
33. Who is called the 'poet of beauty'?
 (a) William Wordsworth (b) P.B. Shelley
 (c) John Keats (d) Shakespeare
34. 'Ode to autumn' was written by---
 (a) Shelley (b) Keats
 (c) Byron (d) Blake
35. In the poem "Ozymandias" who calls Ozymandias "King of Kings"?
 (a) The Traveller (b) The speaker
 (c) Other kings (d) Ozymandias himself
36. Keats belong to -
 (a) Eighteenth century
 (b) Nineteenth century
 (c) Twentieth century
 (d) Seventeenth century
37. Poet of sensuousness-
 (a) P. B. Shelley (b) William Wordsworth
 (c) John Keats (d) Byron
38. 'Ode on a Grecian Urn'-- Who is the poet of the poem?
 (a) Wordsworth (b) Shelley
 (c) Shakespeare (d) Keats
39. The poet of 'Romantic Age' is---
 (a) George Orwell (b) D. H. Lawrence
 (c) John Milton (d) John Keats
40. John Keats is primarily a poet of-
 (a) Beauty (b) Nature
 (c) Love (d) Revolution
41. কোন ইংরেজ কবি যক্ষ্মা রোগে মৃত্যুবরণ করেন?
 (a) P. B Shelley (b) Robert Burns
 (c) S. T. Coleridge (d) John Keats
42. Who wrote 'Ode to a Nightingale'?
 (a) Pope (b) Shelley
 (c) Wordsworth (d) Keats
43. মৃত্যু হচ্ছে নিছক 'A Short Sleep' এর উক্তিটি কার?
 (a) বায়রন (b) কিটস্
 (c) মাইকেল মধুসূদন দত্ত (d) সুইটম্যান
44. John Keats কোন শ্রেণির কবি?
 (a) Romantic (b) Classical
 (c) Modern (d) Ancient
45. John Keats is known as a romantic poet. So is (choose one name)
 (a) T. S. Eliot (b) Lord Tennyson
 (c) Lord Byron (d) G. M. Hopkins
46. Who is the author of 'Heaven and Earth'?
 (a) Lord Tennyson (b) William Wordsworth
 (c) Lord Byron (d) John Keats
47. Who is sometimes called 'Rebel Poet'?
 (a) S. T. Coleridge (b) William Wordsworth
 (c) John Keats (d) Lord Byron

48. Who wrote the poem 'Don Juan'?
 (a) William Wordsworth (b) William Blake
 (c) Lord Byron (d) John Keats
49. Who is the author of 'Pride and Prejudice'? / 'Pride and Prejudice' is written by—
 (a) Emily Bronte (b) Charlotte Bronte
 (c) Jane Austen (d) Charles Dickens
50. Which is not a play?
 (a) The tempest (b) Othello
 (c) King Lear (d) Pride and Prejudice
51. Jane Austen is the writer of--
 (a) Jane Eyre (b) Ramona
 (c) Emma (d) Rebecca
52. 'Essays of Elia' was written by---
 (a) William Hazlitt (b) Emily Dickinson
 (c) Charles Lamb (d) Emily Brontee
53. Charles Lamb was---
 (a) an essayist (b) a novelist
 (c) an epic poet (d) a dramatist
54. 'Our Sweetest songs are those that tell of a sadest thoughts is a quotation from Shelley's.
 (a) Ode to a skylark (b) The cloud
 (c) Ode to the west Wind (d) Adonais
55. They__ in never-ending--
 (a) Started, show (b) shone, laughter
 (c) grow, row (d) stretched, line
56. William Hazlitt কে ছিলেন?
 (a) Novelist (b) Essayist
 (c) Dramatist (d) Poet
57. What figure of speech do you find in "budding beauty"?
 (a) Assonance (b) Alliteration
 (c) Simile (d) Metaphor
58. Which of the following chronologically in order
 (a) Chaucer, Spenser, Shelley, Swinburne
 (b) Shakespeare, Chaucer, Eliot, Donne
 (c) Hughes, Eliot, Yeats, Auden
 (d) Hopkins, Brownings, Wordsworth, Marvell
59. Romantic poets are so called because ____
 (a) they are connected more with heart than with head
 (b) they have written romances
 (c) they are specially romantic about women
 (d) they are not Victorians
60. In the poem "Ozymandias", The phrase "king of kings" is an example of-
 (a) exaggeration (b) irony
 (c) sarcasm (d) humour
61. Whose dying words were, 'Crito, I owe a cock to Asclepius; will you remember to the debt'.
 (a) Aristotle (b) Tules
 (c) Socrates (d) Aristotle Onassis

✂ Answer sheet ✂ Practice Questions

01	C	02	C	03	C	04	C	05	D	06	D	07	A	08	D	09	C	10	C
11	C	12	D	13	D	14	A	15	C	16	B	17	D	18	C	19	A	20	C
21	C	22	C	23	C	24	D	25	D	26	C	27	B	28	D	29	A	30	D
31	D	32	C	33	D	34	C	35	B	36	B	37	C	38	D	39	D	40	A
41	D	42	D	43	B	44	A	45	C	46	C	47	B	48	C	49	C	50	D
51	C	52	C	53	A	54	A	55	D	56	B	57	B	58	A	59	A	60	A
61	C																		