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Updated

MCQ **2019**

on

**English
Literature**

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**New
Syllabus**

I will develop this draft from time to time
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PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION

The aim of this book is twofold: first for the students of competitive examination seeking admission to PhD program or for lecturer job through examinations like NET and SET. Second, It will also be helpful for those studying in English Literature. Final version will contain more than 8000+ questions from the core area of English Literature. The questions are grouped chapter wise.

The overwhelming response to the first edition of this book has inspired me to bring out this second edition which is a thoroughly revised and updated version of the first.

Every effort has been made to make this book error-free. I welcome all constructive criticism of the book. I will upload 10000 MCQ's on English Literature soon as online quiz. Keep visiting our website <https://www.gatecseit.in/>.

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Important

If not satisfied with the answers, search the internet for correct answers. If you want to include new questions in this booklet, please contact author. You can contact him on Facebook <https://www.facebook.com/narayanchangder/>

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Narayan Chaudhary

1. Famous playwright, poet and others

1.1 John Keats

1. When did John Keats die?
 - A. 11 May 1838
 - B. 12 March 1833
 - C. 23 February 1821
 - D. 19 August 1825
2. When was John Keats born?
 - A. 25 December 1767
 - B. 30 April 1789
 - C. 31 October 1795
 - D. 22 November 1756
3. What was the profession of Thomas Hammond under whom John Keats joined for apprenticeship?
 - A. teacher
 - B. surgeon
 - C. banker
 - D. lawyer
4. Which is the first extant poem of John Keats, which is written in the year 1814 when he was 19 years of age?
 - A. La Belle Dame Sans Mercy
 - B. Ode on a Grecian Urn
 - C. Ode to a Skylark
 - D. An Imitation of Spenser
5. In which school did John Keats study?
 - A. John Clarke's school
 - B. King's Grammar School
 - C. Harrow
 - D. Eton
6. Which period of John Keats was called "the most placid time in Keats's life" by Cowden Clarke, a close friend of Keats?
 - A. His visit to Lake District
 - B. Keats' lodging in the attic above the surgery at 7 Church Street
 - C. Keats' stay in Italy
 - D. Keats' travel to Alps
7. In which hospital did John Keats register as a medical student after finishing his apprenticeship with Hammond?
 - A. Queen's Chamber
 - B. Guy's Hospital
 - C. New Chapman Hospital
 - D. Trinity Hospital

1.2 Christopher Marlowe

1. The title page which play of Christopher Marlow attributes the play to Marlowe and Thomas Nashe?
 - A. Doctor Faustus
 - B. Dido, Queen of Carthage
 - C. Edward the Second
 - D. Tamburlaine the Great
2. From which institution did Christopher Marlow receive Bachelor of Arts degree in 1584?
 - A. Oxford University
 - B. Trinity College
 - C. Corpus Christi College
 - D. Queens college
3. In which year the play of Christopher Marlow The Jew of Malta first performed?
 - A. 1597
 - B. 1601
 - C. 1587
 - D. 1592
4. When was Christopher Marlowe baptized?
 - A. 26 February 1564
 - B. 12 January 1569
 - C. 30 April 1560
 - D. 10 October 1547
5. To which theater was Christopher Marlow associated with?
 - A. English Puritan theatre
 - B. English Renaissance theatre
 - C. Restoration theatre
 - D. English Neo-Classical theatre
6. When did Christopher Marlow die?
 - A. 30 May 1593
 - B. 12 September 1598
 - C. 26 April 1601
 - D. 15 February 1611
7. Which one of the following plays of Christopher Marlow tells the story of the disposition of a king by his barons and the Queen?
 - A. Doctor Faustus
 - B. Edward the Second
 - C. The Massacre at Paris
 - D. The Jew of Malta
8. At what age did Christopher Marlow die?
 - A. 33
 - B. 29
 - C. 47
 - D. 54
9. In which place of England Christopher Marlow born?
 - A. London
 - B. Norflock
 - C. Canterbury
 - D. Warwick
10. What was the first published title of Christopher Marlow's play The Jew of Malta?
 - A. The Tragedy of the Jew of Malta
 - B. The Tragedy of the Rich Jew of Malta
 - C. The Famous Tragedy of the Rich Jew of Malta
 - D. The Story of the Rich Jew of Malta
11. Which one of the following dramas attributed to Christopher Marlow is believed to have been his first?
 - A. The Jew of Malta
 - B. Dido, Queen of Carthage
 - C. Edward the Second
 - D. Tamburlaine the Great
12. From where Christopher Marlowe received his early Education?

- A. Corpus Christi College
- B. Cambridge
- C. oxford
- D. witternburg
- 13. How many children did Shakespeare have?
 - A. 3
 - B. 5
 - C. 8
 - D. 12
- 14. What is Christopher Marlowe's Nationality?
 - A. British
 - B. German
 - C. Dutch
 - D. American
- 15. What was the occupation of Christopher Marlowe's father?

- A. Carpenter
- B. Civil servant
- C. Cobbler
- D. Farmer
- 16. Marlow died of?
 - A. Illness
 - B. stabbing
 - C. poisoned
 - D. Hanged
- 17. Which was Marlowe's first play?
 - A. Dr.Faustus
 - B. Tamburlaine
 - C. The Tragedy of Dido
 - D. The Jew of Malta,

14. A 15. C 16. B 17. B

1.3 Dr.Faustus By Christopher Marlowe

- 1. Through his magic, Faustus is visited first by which of the devil's angels?
 - A. Mephastophilis
 - B. beelzebub
 - C. Aamon
 - D. none of the above
- 2. At the end of the play, Faustus is dragged down to hell, begging to repent.
 - A. True
 - B. False
- 3. What is the meaning of "Renaissance":
 - A. Rebirth, revival and re-awaking
 - B. Reveal, revel and reverie
 - C. Raillery, renunciation and recoup
 - D. none of the above
- 4. University Wits were those who:
 - A. Had training at two universities

- B. gave curriculum of two universities
- C. Erected two universities
- D. none of the above
- 5. 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
 - D. none of the above
- 6. 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.
7. 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. Lawrence
8. In what country is 'Dr Faustus' based?
- A. England
B. Italy
C. France
D. Germany
9. When, is it estimated, was 'Dr Faustus' first performed?
- A. 1594
B. 1604
C. 1590
D. 1593
10. At what famous university is Faustus a scholar?
- A. Wittenburg
B. Sorbonne
C. Heidelberg
D. Cambridge
11. Faustus' servant shares his name with a famous German composer. Who?
- A. Bach
B. Schumann
C. Beethoven
D. Wagner
12. 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
13. 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
14. 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
15. 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
16. "Renaissance" is a:
- A. French word
B. Italian word
C. Greek word
D. Spanish word
17. Renaissance first came to the:
- A. France
B. Italy
C. England
D. Rome
18. 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
19. Which century is known as Dawn of Renaissance:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>A. 14 th</p> <p>B. 15 th</p> <p>C. 16 th</p> <p>D. 14 th and 16 th</p> <p>20. Who born in 1422:</p> <p>A. William Caxton</p> <p>B. Robert Henry</p> <p>C. John Lyly</p> <p>D. Thomas more</p> <p>21. Utopia was first printed in:</p> <p>A. 1615</p> <p>B. 1516</p> <p>C. 1517</p> <p>D. 1518</p> <p>22. Who translated Utopia in English language:</p> <p>A. Thomas More</p> <p>B. Thomas lodge</p> <p>C. Ralph Robinson</p> <p>D. William Tyndale</p> <p>23. The first complete version of Bible in English language was made by:</p> <p>A. Wyclif</p> <p>B. Thomas more</p> <p>C. John Lyly</p> <p>D. Robert Greene</p> <p>24. Who took Degree at fifteen from Cambridge in 1518?</p> <p>A. Thomas Nash</p> <p>B. Thomas More</p> <p>C. Thomas lodge</p> <p>D. Thomas Wyatt</p> <p>25. Who wrote "Mirror for Magistrates"?</p> <p>A. Thomas Sacville</p> <p>B. Thomas Wyatt</p> <p>C. Thomas lodge</p> <p>D. Thomas Kyde</p> | <p>26. Philip Sidney was born on 30th November:</p> <p>A. 1553</p> <p>B. 1554</p> <p>C. 1555</p> <p>D. 1550</p> <p>27. "Astrophel and Stella" is a:</p> <p>A. Allegory</p> <p>B. Epic</p> <p>C. Sonnet</p> <p>D. Ballad</p> <p>28. Greville was biographer of:</p> <p>A. Edmund Spencer</p> <p>B. John Donne</p> <p>C. Sir Philip Sidney</p> <p>D. John Milton</p> <p>29. "The Prince Of Poets in his time", on whom grave the inscription is given?</p> <p>A. Sir Philip Sidney</p> <p>B. John Milton</p> <p>C. Edmund Spencer</p> <p>D. John Donne</p> <p>30. What is Faerie Queene:</p> <p>A. An allegory</p> <p>B. An epic</p> <p>C. A ballad</p> <p>D. A sonnet</p> <p>31. In whose reign Morality plays began?</p> <p>A. Henry five</p> <p>B. Elizabeth one</p> <p>C. Henry six</p> <p>D. Henry eight</p> <p>32. Which book Edmund Spenser dedicated to the Philip Sidney:</p> <p>A. The Faerie Queene</p> <p>B. The shepheades Calendar</p> <p>C. Complaints</p> <p>D. Colin Clouts come home again</p> |
|--|--|

33. Which poet was first who used metaphysical poetry among his contemporaries:
- Edmund Spenser
 - John Milton
 - John Donne
 - Sir Philip Sidney
34. Thomas kyd (1558-95) achieved great popularity with which of his first work?
- The Rare Triumphs of love and fortune
 - The Spanish Tragedy
 - Jeronimo
 - Cornelia
35. Marlowe born in_____
- 1562
 - 1563
 - 1564
 - 1565
36. In "the tragic history of Doctor Faustus". Faustus was a :
- German scholar
 - French scholar
 - Spanish scholar
 - Greek scholar
37. Who wrote "The Massacre at Paris"?
- Shakespeare
 - Christopher Marlowe
 - Edmund Spenser
 - John Milton
38. After the death of Christopher Marlowe who completed his unfinished poem "Hero and Leander"?
- Shakespeare
 - Thomas Nash
 - George Chapman
 - Thomas More
39. Who succeeded Lyly?
- Robert Greene
 - John Milton
 - Philip Sidney
 - Christopher Marlowe
40. Who was the son of a rich London merchant and born in 1557?
- Thomas Nah
 - Thomas lodge
 - Thomas Kyd
 - Thomas Hardy
41. The collection of the papers and correspondence of a well-to-do Norfolk family is known as:
- Letters to the Margret Paston
 - Margret Paston to John Paston
 - The Paston letters
 - To John Paston
42. Who wrote "Holy Sonnets"?
- Edmund Spenser
 - John Donne
 - Shakespeare
 - John Milton
43. "On his blindness", a collection of sonnets is written by:
- Edmund Spenser
 - John Milton
 - Shakespeare
 - Sir Philip Sidney
44. "Paradise lost" was lost by:
- Eve
 - Adam
 - Both a and b
 - Satan
45. In "Paradise regained" who regained the paradise?
- Satan
 - Jesus
 - Adam and Eve
 - Only Adam

46. Which of the following published in 1579 and although it placed Spencer immediately in the highest rank of living writers?
- Colin clouts come home again
 - Faerie queen, first three books
 - The Shepherd's calendar
 - Faerie queen, second three books
47. Spencer married in June 11, 1594 to ____?
- Elizabeth Wilton D/O Lord Grey De Wilton
 - Elizabeth Raleigh D/O Walter Raleigh
 - Elizabeth Boyle D/O James Boyle
 - Elizabeth Boyle D/O Richard Boyle
48. John Donne's "The Anniversaries" is a:
- An elegy in two parts
 - An epic in three parts
 - A ballad in four parts
 - None of these
49. Who of the following is known as Child Of Renaissance?
- Marlowe
 - Milton
 - Spencer
 - Johnson
50. During Spencer's visit to his Kinsfolk in Lancashire he felt in love a woman and who figures as ____ much of his work:
- Rosalind
 - Belinda
 - Both a and b
 - None of above
51. William Shakespeare born in:
- 26 April 1567
 - 26 April 1566
 - 26 April 1565
 - 26 April 1564
52. William Shakespeare was ____ child of John and Mary:
- second
 - fourth
 - third
 - fifth
53. He married to the Anne Hathaway at the age of ____ in ____
- 18, 1582
 - 17, 1581
 - 16, 1580
 - 15, 1579
54. Which of the following statement is correct:
- Shakespeare's first child Susanna was born in 1583.
 - In 1585 twins were born and named Hamnet and Judith.
 - both a and b
 - None of above.
55. Ann Hathaway was ____ years older than Shakespeare:
- 7
 - 8
 - 9
 - 10
56. After ____ years of his marriage he left his native town and try his fortune in the great city of London.
- two
 - three
 - four
 - five
57. Shakespeare's only son Hamnet died in ____?
- 1595
 - 1596
 - 1597
 - 1598
58. Shakespeare is buried inside the:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>A. Westminster Abbey</p> <p>B. Trinity Church</p> <p>C. Protestant Cemetery</p> <p>D. None of above</p> <p>59. By _____ Shakespeare had established himself in London as an actor and dramatist:</p> <p>A. 1590</p> <p>B. 1591</p> <p>C. 1592</p> <p>D. 1593</p> <p>60. Who declared him as Britain's greatest dramatist in 1598?</p> | <p>A. Queen Elizabeth</p> <p>B. Francis Meres, a lawyer</p> <p>C. Burbage, an actor</p> <p>D. King James</p> <p>61. Shakespeare made Stratford his regular home in:</p> <p>A. About 1611</p> <p>B. About 1610</p> <p>C. About 1609</p> <p>D. About 1608</p> |
|--|---|
59. C 60. B 61. B

1.4 John Milton

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. Which famous work of John Milton's was based on the fall of man?</p> <p>A. Paradise Regained</p> <p>B. Paradise Lost</p> <p>C. Samson Agonistes</p> <p>D. On the Late Massacre in Piedmont</p> <p>2. What is the meaning of Milton's work Samson Agonistes?</p> <p>A. Theist</p> <p>B. Atheist</p> <p>C. Antagonist</p> <p>D. Wrestler</p> <p>3. When did John Milton publish Tenure of Kings and Magistrates?</p> <p>A. 1628</p> <p>B. 1649</p> <p>C. 1645</p> <p>D. 1637</p> <p>4. In whose memory did John Milton write Methought I saw my late espoused saint?</p> <p>A. Katherine Woodcock</p> <p>B. Oliver Cromwell</p> <p>C. Edward II</p> <p>D. Mary Powell</p> | <p>5. Which book was about the temptation of Christ?</p> <p>A. L'Allegro</p> <p>B. Paradise Regained</p> <p>C. Samson Agonistes</p> <p>D. Paradise Lost</p> <p>6. Which Poem caused Milton's stature as a poet to be recognized?</p> <p>A. Paradise Lost</p> <p>B. Il Penseroso</p> <p>C. Areopagitica</p> <p>D. Lycidas</p> <p>7. Where was John Milton born? Where was John Milton born?</p> <p>A. London</p> <p>B. Bristol</p> <p>C. Wales</p> <p>D. Yorkshire</p> <p>8. Which college did John Milton attend?</p> <p>A. Queens college</p> <p>B. Trinity college</p> <p>C. Christ's college</p> <p>D. Warwick college</p> |
|---|---|

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>9. When did John Milton die?</p> <p>A. 22 June 1675</p> <p>B. 9 December 1670</p> <p>C. 14 February 1669</p> <p>D. 8 November 1674</p> <p>10. When was Paradise Lost published?</p> <p>A. 1667</p> <p>B. 1639</p> <p>C. 1669</p> <p>D. 1651</p> <p>11. When was John Milton born?</p> <p>A. 12 June 1628</p> <p>B. 2 May 1614</p> <p>C. 17 August 1612</p> <p>D. 9 December 1608</p> <p>12. Which one of Milton's senses were lost during writing his works?</p> | <p>A. Taste</p> <p>B. Voice</p> <p>C. Hearing</p> <p>D. Vision</p> <p>13. Who did Milton have to write his works down when he became Blind?</p> <p>A. his friends</p> <p>B. his friends</p> <p>C. his daughters</p> <p>D. his sons</p> <p>14. Whom did John Milton marry at the age of 34?</p> <p>A. Agnes</p> <p>B. Ann Powell</p> <p>C. Lynda</p> <p>D. Mary Powell</p> |
|---|---|
9. D 10. A 11. D 12. D 13. C 14. D

1.5 The Poetry of John Milton

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. Which of the following elements DOES NOT characterize epic poetry?</p> <p>A. An Epic Council</p> <p>B. An "Arming of the Hero" Scene</p> <p>C. A "Tragic Recognition" Speech</p> <p>D. An Invocation to the Muse</p> <p>2. Which of the following British monarchs was executed during the English Civil War?</p> <p>A. Charles I</p> <p>B. Charles II</p> <p>C. Queen Anne</p> <p>D. Henry VIII</p> <p>3. What event occurs in the final lines of John Milton's "Paradise Lost"?</p> <p>A. Adam and Eve hold hands and walk across an arid plain.</p> | <p>B. Adam and Eve promise to be fruitful and multiply.</p> <p>C. Adam and Eve curse their God.</p> <p>D. Adam and Eve curse Satan.</p> <p>4. "Samson Agonistes" is described as a "Closet Drama," which means</p> <p>A. it can be acted out on a very small stage.</p> <p>B. it was written to be read but not acted upon a stage.</p> <p>C. people will read it in secret and not publicly admit they read it.</p> <p>D. it was written to be acted in a church.</p> <p>5. Near the end of "Samson Agonistes," Samson has decided not to perform for attendants at a certain event when (starting with line 1381) he suddenly reverses positions and agrees to go. Why does he do this?</p> |
|--|---|

- A. He experiences some “rousing motions” which might be from God.
- B. Manoa convinces him to do it or the Philistines will execute Samson.
- C. The Chorus demands he stay in his prison cell and Samson reacts against them.
- D. He wishes to see Dalila one last time in the crowd.
6. After graduating from university, John Milton toured the continent of Europe and likely met with which of the following individuals?
- A. Michelangelo
- B. Charles II
- C. Galileo
- D. A and B
7. The English Civil War was waged between what two political groups?
- A. Royalists and Monarchists
- B. Royalists and Parliamentarians
- C. Parliamentarians and Roundheads
- D. Anarchists and Royalists
8. John Milton’s “Comus” is best described by which of the following genres?
- A. Pastoral elegy
- B. Prose polemic
- C. Blank verse tragedy
- D. Masque
9. In the early books of John Milton’s “Paradise Lost,” Satan conspires with which of the following characters?
- A. Baal
- B. Beelzebub
- C. Michel
- D. A and B
10. What British Romantic author was particularly inspired by the work of John Milton?
- A. William Blake
- B. Alfred Lord Tennyson
- C. Elizabeth Barrett Browning
- D. T.S. Eliot
11. In John Milton’s “Paradise Lost,” Satan assumes the character and form of what creature in order to tempt Eve to eat at the Tree of Knowledge?
- A. A toad
- B. A serpent
- C. A lion
- D. A tiger
12. In Book One of “Paradise Lost,” the narrator identifies the fallen angels or devils by what names?
- A. Their surnames
- B. The names of pagan gods
- C. The names of foreign countries
- D. The names of the angels they will become
13. In “Samson Agonistes,” the Chorus describes the approaching Dalila as beautifully and lavishly dressed to better seduce Samson. This is interesting because
- A. the Chorus has just stated it hates this kind of lavish, external beauty.
- B. Samson hates this kind of lavish, external beauty.
- C. Dalila usually dresses in a more understated Puritan manner.
- D. Samson is blind.
14. In “Paradise Lost,” what is the relationship between Satan and Death?
- A. Death is Satan’s father.
- B. Death is Satan’s son.
- C. Death is Satan’s brother.
- D. Death is Satan’s daughter.
15. John Milton’s “Paradise Regained” is most similar in linguistic style to what books from “Paradise Lost”?

- A. Three and Four
B. Five and Six
C. Eight and Nine
D. Eleven and Twelve
16. As originally envisioned by John Milton, "Paradise Lost" would consist of how many books?
A. Nine
B. Ten
C. Eleven
D. Twelve
17. "Samson Agonistes" differs from its source material, the Biblical book of "Judges," in what way(s)?
A. In "Samson," Harapha is Samson's enemy, but he is not in "Judges."
B. In "Samson," Samson is a Jew, but he is not in "Judges."
C. In "Samson," Samson marries the Woman of Timnah, but not in "Judges."
D. In "Samson," Samson never worships Dagon, but he does in "Judges."
18. John Milton's "L'Allegro" and "Il Penseroso" are companion poems and are both written in _____.
A. iambic pentameter
B. tetrameter couplets
C. heroic couplets
D. Shakespearean sonnets
19. According to John Milton's view of the structure of the universe, the "Created Universe" is surrounded by what?
A. Heaven
B. Hell
C. Chaos
D. Sunshine
20. In "Samson Agonistes," Samson's father, Manoa, is trying to get Samson freed from imprisonment mainly so he can help Samson to _____.
A. get revenge on his enemies
B. re-instated as a Judge
C. retire
D. convert
21. John Milton's "Paradise Lost" is best described by which of the following genres?
A. Pastoral elegy
B. Prose polemic
C. Blank verse tragedy
D. Epic
22. Despite Samson's defeat and shame, Samson predicts that God will "arise and his great name assert" by making Dagon receive "Such a discomfit, as shall quite despoil him / Of all these boasted Trophies won on me / And with confusion blank his Worshippers" (467-71). This prediction is interesting because
A. the prediction is never fulfilled.
B. the prophet Enoch had made the same prediction centuries earlier.
C. Samson doesn't know he himself will fulfill the prediction.
D. the prediction is finally fulfilled much later when Jesus defeats Dagon.
23. In Book Six of "Paradise Lost," Adam is told of what major event?
A. The fall of the Son
B. The fall of the Rebel Angels
C. The fall of God
D. The death of Michael
24. In Book Three of "Paradise Lost," God the Father alludes to what theological principle in the following quotation: "I made him [Adam] just and right, / Sufficient to have stood though free to fall."
A. Transubstantiation
B. Free will
C. Predestination
D. Sufficiency
25. John Milton's "Paradise Regained" is written in a(n) _____ style.

- A. plain
B. luminescent
C. Latinate
D. Sophistic
26. John Milton's "Lycidas" is best described by which of the following genres?
A. Pastoral elegy
B. Prose polemic
C. Blank verse tragedy
D. Masque
27. In "Samson Agonistes," Harapha exits because of what reason:
A. Samson will not fight him.
B. He does not want to fight Samson.
C. He must hurry to catch up with Dalila.
D. He has been called back to his hometown of Gath.
28. The foundation story of John Milton's "Paradise Lost" derives from what text?
A. The Book of "Genesis"
B. The Book of "Revelations"
C. "The Odyssey"
D. "Canterbury Tales"
29. Which of the following themes IS NOT important to John Milton's "Paradise Regained"?
A. Sexual desire
B. Seeking God's Will and Guidance
C. What it means to be the "Son of God"
D. Temptation
30. What important event(s) occur(s) in John Milton's "Paradise Lost" immediately after Eve first eats of the Tree of Knowledge?
A. Nature is immediately wounded by Eve's transgression.
B. Satan is immediately wounded by Eve's transgression.
C. Raphael is immediately wounded by Eve's transgression.
D. Abdiel immediately flees the Council of Rebel Angels.
31. Which of the following works was not written by John Milton?
A. "How Soon Hath Time"
B. "Captain or Colonel"
C. "Avenge O Lord"
D. "Drink to Me only with thine eyes"
32. The character named Comus is often seen by critics as a prototype of what character Milton later portrayed?
A. Jesus
B. Samson
C. Satan
D. Adam
33. John Milton claimed from an early age that he would become _____.
A. England's first poet
B. England's first dramatist
C. England's poet laureate
D. England's greatest civil engineer
34. In his poem "Lycidas," John Milton does which of the following?
A. Mourns the death of a college classmate
B. Mourns the death of his mother
C. Mourns the death of his son
D. Mourns the death of his wife
35. In the "Book of Job," Satan speaks to what figure(s)?
A. God/Yahweh
B. Judea
C. Lot
D. A and B
36. Unlike the gods and goddesses of classical epics, John Milton's God in "Paradise Lost" is _____ and _____.
A. visible, inaccessible
B. inaccessible, omnipresent
C. nonexistent, invisible
D. invisible, omnipresent

37. Which of the following monarchs was “re-stored” to the British throne during the Restoration?
- Charles I
 - Charles II
 - Henry VIII
 - Charles III
38. In the Oliver Cromwell “Commonwealth” and “Protectorate” administrations, Milton served as the British government’s chief _____
- Civil Engineer
 - Poet Laureate
 - Military Strategist
 - Intellectual Defender
39. Early in Book Two of “Paradise Regained,” who yearns to see the missing Jesus (who has wandered into the desert)?
- First Mary, then Joseph
 - First Andrew and Simon (Peter), then Mary
 - First Mary, then James and John
 - First Peter, then Paul and Mary
40. According to John Milton, political offices were to be filled by _____
- the king
 - the House of Lords
 - popular election
 - God
41. What poets before Milton were famous for writing epics?
- Virgil, Shakespeare, and Spenser
 - Homer, Virgil, and Spenser
 - Chaucer, Shakespeare, and Spenser
 - Gilgamesh, Petrarch, and Dryden
42. The first stanza of John Milton’s “Paradise Regained” begins with what topic(s)?
- A brief summary of “Paradise Lost”
 - A detailed description of Satan
 - A detailed description of Milton himself
 - A and B
43. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE concerning Book Two of John Milton’s “Paradise Lost”?
- A debate is held in Hell by Satan and his compatriots concerning whether to attempt to recover Heaven.
 - Satan embarks on his passage across the great gulf of Chaos.
 - The Narrator invokes his muse by the name of “Holy Light.”
 - The demons begin exploring Hell, engaging in philosophical debates, and entering singing competitions.
44. The Renaissance was known for originating which of the following philosophical movements?
- Existentialism
 - Humanism
 - Stoicism
 - Postmodernism
45. The English masque has its origins in the traditions of what European country?
- France
 - Germany
 - Spain
 - Italy
46. Which of the following statements is/are TRUE concerning Puritanism?
- There is an emphasis on the importance of preaching.
 - There is an emphasis on spiritual experience.
 - There is an emphasis on the freedom of sexual expression.
 - A and B

47. In the demonic council of Book Two of "Paradise Regained," who proposes that Satan should tempt Jesus with lust for a beautiful woman the way Solomon was tempted?
- Belial
 - Beelzebub
 - Venus
 - Satan
48. John Milton's "Areopagitica" is best described by which of the following genres?
- Pastoral elegy
 - Prose polemic
 - Blank verse tragedy
 - Masque
49. Harapha claims he wishes he could have fought Samson when he had his eyesight because
- he wants to get respect from the Philistine general standing beside him.
 - he wants Samson to break out of prison and kill some more Philistines.
 - he wants to encourage Samson.
 - he wants to seem more heroic than he really is.
50. What British Romantic artist famously depicted John Milton's "Paradise Lost" in a series of etchings and prints?
- William Wordsworth
 - Percy Bysshe Shelley
 - William Blake
 - John Keats
51. What character in "Paradise Lost" is first tempted to eat of the Tree of Knowledge?
- Raphael
 - Eve
 - Adam
 - The Son
52. Roughly speaking, how long was the English Civil War?
- One decade
 - Two decades
 - Three decades
 - Four decades
53. When John Milton studied at Christ's College, Cambridge, his college was a stronghold of what religious faith?
- Anglicism
 - Puritanism
 - Buddhism
 - A and C
54. John Milton was fluent in which of the following languages?
- Latin, Greek, and Hebrew
 - Latin, Sanskrit, and Aramaic
 - Latin, Arabic, and Spanish
 - Mandarin, Dutch, and French
55. Which of the following statements is/are TRUE concerning John Milton's ideal republic?
- There was to be no king, bishops, or House of Lords.
 - There were to be no churches except Anglican churches.
 - There was to be no Oxford University.
 - A and C
56. John Milton was born in 1608 in what city?
- Bath
 - Paris
 - London
 - Nottingham
57. In "Paradise Lost," Milton calls his Muse by which of the following names?
- Uriel
 - Urania
 - Calypso
 - Calliope
58. Milton in "Samson Agonistes" uses a Chorus, which he borrows from what previous genre?

- A. Medieval Mystery Plays
 B. Greek Epic
 C. Greek Drama
 D. French Chanson de Gestes
59. In 1660, after the Restoration, Milton suffered which of the following punishments?
 A. He was imprisoned.
 B. His left index finger was chopped off.
 C. He was placed in the stocks for a week.
 D. A and B
60. The Primary Narrator for Books Eleven and Twelve of "Paradise Lost," who relates future events is which of the following?
 A. The Son
 B. Raphael
 C. Michael
 D. Adam
61. In "Samson Agonistes," the character who tells others of Samson's death is
 A. Manoa.
 B. Dalila.
 C. the Chorus.
 D. a Messenger.
62. John Milton's "Paradise Regained" is a story largely about what topic?
 A. A quest for knowledge of the self
 B. A quest for knowledge of other countries
 C. A quest for knowledge of the future
 D. A quest for Forbidden Knowledge
63. John Milton deliberately distanced himself from the _____ poets, a group of poets known for their light, elegant style and frivolous content.
 A. Romantic
 B. Victorian
 C. Cavalier
 D. Enlightenment
64. The pastoral elegy often begins with which of the following poetic conventions?
 A. Invocation of a muse
 B. A cry of lament
 C. Prayer to the Sun
 D. A and B
65. Which of the following questions would a student of Book Nine of John Milton's "Paradise Lost" likely ask?
 A. "What is the precise relationship between Satan, Sin, and Death?"
 B. "How, exactly, was Eve tempted to eat of the Tree of Knowledge?"
 C. "How, exactly, was Adam convinced to eat of the Tree of Knowledge?"
 D. B and C
66. "Samson Agonistes" differs from its source material, the Biblical book of "Judges," in what way(s)?
 A. In "Samson," Samson is blind, but he is not in "Judges."
 B. In "Samson," Manoa is Samson's father, but he is not in "Judges."
 C. In "Samson," Samson is married to Dalila, but he is not in "Judges."
 D. In "Samson," Dalila cuts Samson's hair, but she does not in "Judges."
67. In his introduction, Milton described the genre of "Samson Agonistes" as _____
 A. history play
 B. tragedy
 C. comedy
 D. Morality Play
68. A number of the British Romantic poets argue what character to be the protagonist (or "hero") of John Milton's "Paradise Lost"?
 A. Eve
 B. Adam
 C. God
 D. Satan
69. The first sonnet form invented was the _____

- A. Spenserian
B. Shakespearean
C. Wordsworthian
D. Petrarchan
70. Which of the following events occur(s) at some point in John Milton's "Paradise Lost"?
- A. Satan contemplates his reflection in a pool of water.
B. Adam contemplates his reflection in a pool of water.
C. Eve contemplates her reflection in a pool of water.
D. All of these
71. In "Samson Agonistes," Samson predicts "This day will be remarkable in my life / By some great act, or of my days the last". This is interesting because
- A. both statements end up happening that day.
B. both statements end up not happening that day.
C. Samson is echoing the older prediction of the prophet Enoch.
D. both statements will later be fulfilled by Christ.
72. Choose the BEST answer to fill in the blank. John Milton is best described as a strong _____ who emphasized the freedom of the individual.
- A. Anglican
B. Methodist
C. Protestant
D. Buddhist
73. In the Biblical book of "Judges,"
- A. Dalila pays Samson's ransom from prison.
B. Dalila refuses to pay Samson's ransom in prison.
C. Never records Dalila's visit to Samson in prison.
D. Never records Dalila's cutting of Samson's hair.
74. What angel often speaks to Adam in Paradise?
- A. Michelangelo
B. Raphael
C. Pandosto
D. Baal
75. The elegy began as an ancient _____ metrical form.
- A. French
B. Greek
C. Roman
D. German
76. Which of the following statements is TRUE concerning John Milton's poetry?
- A. He followed the Shakespearean rather than the Petrarchan sonnet form.
B. He followed the Petrarchan rather than the Shakespearean sonnet form.
C. He followed the Spenserian rather than the Shakespearean sonnet form.
D. He followed the Spenserian rather than the Petrarchan sonnet form.
77. How many times does Satan work to tempt Jesus in the Gospels?
- A. One
B. Two
C. Three
D. Four
78. In _____, a good example of Milton's sharp rhetorical prose, Milton denounces restrictive censorship, arguing for freedom of the press.
- A. "Paradise Lost"
B. "Samson Agonistes"
C. "Areopagitica"
D. "Paradise Regained"
79. In Book Six of "Paradise Lost," Satan invents something that he thinks will help win his war against God. What is it?

- A. Gunpowder
 B. Adamantine armor
 C. The Chariot of Paternal Deity
 D. The Thunderbolt
80. In Book Four of "Paradise Regained," for his final temptation Satan takes Jesus to what location?
 A. The top of the Pantheon in Rome
 B. The Pinnacle of the Temple in Jerusalem
 C. The top of a "Mountain high"
 D. "Up to the middle Region of thick Air"
81. Which of the following events occur(s) in the first book of John Milton's "Paradise Lost"?
 A. Satan lays dazed on the burning lake.
 B. Satan assembles his fallen legions.
 C. Adam and Eve fall from the state of Paradise.
 D. A and B
82. According to the "Book of Luke," Herod was the king of _____.
 A. Judea
 B. Egypt
 C. Syria
 D. Jerusalem
83. After Milton went blind, he was able to compose poetry by using _____.
 A. braille
 B. dictation
 C. a code of his own devising
 D. an Abacus
84. What character leads Adam and Eve from the Gates of Paradise in the final book of John Milton's "Paradise Lost"?
 A. Michelangelo
 B. Raphael
 C. Uriel
 D. Michael
85. The term "Agonistes" is Greek and it means
 A. one who is in agony.
 B. one who inflicts agony.
 C. one who struggles for or champions a cause.
 D. one who predicts the future.
86. Complete the following statement. John Milton explains in the first 26 lines of "Paradise Lost" that that goal of his epic poem will be
 A. to justify the ways of God to humankind.
 B. to justify the ways of humankind to God.
 C. to justify the ways of Heaven to Hell.
 D. to justify the ways of Hell to Heaven.
87. The ode form derives from a long tradition of what type of poetry?
 A. Lyric
 B. Epic
 C. Satiric
 D. Virgilian
88. _____ was the companion in publication to John Milton's "Paradise Regained."
 A. "Paradise Lost"
 B. "Areopagitica"
 C. "On Christian Doctrine"
 D. "Samson Agonistes"
89. What author wrote "Life of Milton"?
 A. Samuel Johnson
 B. Edmund Spencer
 C. Samuel Taylor Coleridge
 D. T. S. Eliot
90. What Biblical story acts as a springboard for John Milton's "Paradise Regained"?
 A. The Baptism of Jesus
 B. The story of Luke
 C. The Ascension of Jesus
 D. The Second Coming of Jesus

91. Denied the right to apply for divorce and facing intense humiliation, John Milton wrote what work?
- "Christian Doctrines"
 - "On Regicide"
 - "The Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce"
 - "Paradise Lost"
92. Even in John Milton's lifetime, "Paradise Regained" was considered in literary quality as largely _____ to "Paradise Lost."
- superior
 - inferior
 - equal
 - irrelevant in comparison
93. In the first 75 lines of Book One of "Paradise Regained," Satan refers to which person he has recently seen, who is identified by the following quote? "Before him [Jesus] a great Prophet, to proclaim / His coming, is sent Harbinger, who all / Invites, and in the Consecrated stream / Pretends to wash off sin"
- John the Apostle
 - John the Baptist
 - Michael the Archangel
 - Joseph, Jesus's stepfather
94. What poet was famous for his "Eclogues"?
- Virgil
 - Shakespeare
 - Chaucer
 - A and B
95. John Milton's "Paradise Regained" deals mainly with what Biblical event?
- The Great Flood
 - The Parting of the Red Sea
 - The Temptation of Christ
 - None of these
96. John Milton was inspired by the previous works of what authors?
- Homer, Virgil, and Dante
 - Dante, Spenser, and Pope
 - Homer, Dryden, and Longfellow
 - Virgil, Shakespeare, and Jane Austen
97. _____ dominated English literature from the Restoration until the end of the 18th century with the emergence of Romanticism.
- Medievalism
 - Modernism
 - Victorianism
 - Neoclassicism
98. John Milton's "Samson Agonistes" is best described by which of the following genres?
- Pastoral elegy
 - Prose polemic
 - Blank verse tragedy
 - Masque
99. Near the end of "Samson Agonistes," Samson resists performing before attendants of what type of event?
- Greek Olympic Games
 - A Roman Circus
 - A Gladiator competition
 - A and B
100. D Her honor as a Jew
- Religious conviction
 - Political patriotism
 - Her love for Samson

92. B 93. B 94. A 95. C 96. A 97. D 98. C 99. D 100. C

1.6 Paradise Lost- John Milton

1. To justify which purpose that Milton wrote Paradise Lost?
 - A. To justify the fall of Lucifer
 - B. To justify the loss of paradise
 - C. To justify the fall of man
 - D. To justify the ways of God to men
2. How many books were included in the second edition of the poem Paradise Lost?
 - A. 10
 - B. 14
 - C. 12
 - D. 11
3. When was the first edition of the poem Paradise Lost published?
 - A. 1673
 - B. 1676
 - C. 1656
 - D. 1667
4. How many narrative arcs does Paradise Lost have?
 - A. 2
 - B. 1
 - C. 4
 - D. 12
5. In which style did John Milton write the poem Paradise Lost?
 - A. Free verse
 - B. Vers libre
 - C. Regular meter
 - D. blank verse
6. Which one is the longest book in Milton's Paradise Lost?
 - A. Book IX
 - B. Book XI
 - C. Book IIV
 - D. Book X
7. On which Biblical theme that Paradise lost is based?
 - A. The fall of Lucifer
 - B. The fall of man
 - C. Adam and Eve
 - D. The genesis
8. At what point does the narration unfolds in the poem Paradise Lost?
 - A. In Eden
 - B. After the fall of man
 - C. After the defeat of rebel angels
 - D. In paradise, when Lucifer sits with God
9. When was Paradise Lost published?
 - A. 1660
 - B. 1667
 - C. 1658
 - D. 1654
10. "Paradise Lost" is considered a:
 - A. First Person Narrative
 - B. Short Story
 - C. Epic Poem
 - D. Novel
11. Satan's name before he fell from heaven was:
 - A. Beezlebub
 - B. Michael
 - C. Lucifer
 - D. Belial
12. '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

13. 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'?
- Michael
 - Abdiel
 - Rafael
 - Gabriel
14. Milton's "unholy trinity" of characters includes:
- Error, Temptation, and Satan
 - Sin, Death and Temptation
 - Sin, Temptation, and Satan
 - Satan, Sin, and Death
15. The battle between God's army and Satan's rebels in heaven lasted:
- One day
 - Three days
 - Seven days
 - One hour
16. In the phrase, "thy seed shall bruise our foe," the "seed" refers to:
- The Tree of Knowledge
 - Adam
 - Cane and Abel
 - Jesus Christ
17. In the phrase, "thy seed shall bruise our foe," "thy" refers to:
- Sin
 - Eden
 - Satan
 - Eve
18. The two archangels who serve as generals in God's army are:
- Michael and Gabriel
 - Michael and Raphael
 - Raphael and Gabriel
 - Michael and Lucifer
19. For inspiration in writing the poem, Milton says he depends on:
- Wine
 - The Holy Spirit
 - His favorite pen
 - The Son
20. Earth is described as being connected to heaven by a:
- "stepping stones of clouds"
 - Golden rope
 - Golden chain
 - Ladder
21. Sin was born out of Satan's:
- Head
 - Lust
 - Anger
 - Rib
22. Eve before the Fall might best be described as:
- a feminist
 - uncomfortable with Adam
 - detailed oriented
 - a docile, vain creature
23. Throughout the poem, Satan transforms himself into many creatures. Which creature does Satan not turn into?
- a mouse
 - a cherub
 - a toad
 - a serpent
24. Who might be considered the friendliest and most sociable of all God's angels?
- Adam
 - Michael
 - Raphael
 - Lucifer

25. Everyday before the Fall Adam and Eve went out to work. What did their work consist of?
- Hunting and gathering food
 - Tending to the Garden of Eden
 - Building shelter to live in
 - Naming all God's creatures and plants
26. The reason for Satan's fall might best be described as:
- incest
 - lust
 - greed
 - pride
27. The reason for Eve's fall might best be described as:
- vanity
 - lust
 - greed
 - pride
28. On the second day of battle in heaven, what does Satan use that surprises God's forces?
- Catapults
 - Artillery
 - Illusions
 - The Holy Sepulcher
29. Adam, Satan, and Eve herself are all dazzled by Eve's:
- Wit
 - Beauty
 - Intelligence
 - Hard work and spirituality
30. The main reason for Adam's fall might best be described as:
- lust
 - love for Eve
 - pride
 - money
31. When God sees that Adam and Eve have disobeyed him, who does he send to "judge" them and the snake?
- The Son
 - The Holy Ghost
 - Michael
 - Raphael
32. Inspired by Satan's victory over man, Sin and Death construct:
- a bridge from hell to heaven
 - a temple to welcome Satan back
 - a bridge from hell to earth
 - a funnel from Eden to the gates of hell
33. After they have both eaten from the Tree of Knowledge, the first thing Adam and Eve do is:
- Ask forgiveness from God
 - Put some clothes on
 - Satisfy their sexual desire for each other
 - Blame each other for their Fall
34. The Archangel Michael might best be described as:
- Jealous and envious
 - Bombastic
 - Firm and militant
 - Kind and caring
35. When Michael tells Adam what will become of mankind after the Fall, he is actually narrating stories taken directly from:
- The New Testament
 - Homer's epic poems
 - The Hebrew Bible
 - The Koran
36. What are the best words to describe the Garden of Eden, the weather, and nature in general, before the Fall of Adam and Eve?
- Ordered and rational
 - Chaotic
 - Wild and unmanageable
 - Comfortable

37. Which angel does Satan trick by disguising himself as a cherub?
- Michael
 - Uriel
 - Raphael
 - Abdiel
38. In what book does the fall take place?
- Book VIII
 - Book X
 - Book IX
 - Book VII
39. In which book of the Bible does the story of Adam and Eve occur?
- Leviticus
 - Exodus
 - Genesis
 - Deuteronomy
40. Which devil advocates a renewal of all-out war against God?
- Belial
 - Moloch
 - Mammon
 - Beelzebub
41. What is Milton's stated purpose in *Paradise Lost*?
- To assert his superiority to other poets
 - To argue against the doctrine of predestination
 - To justify the ways of God to men
 - To make his story hard to understand
42. Which of the following is not a character in *Paradise Lost*?
- Night
 - Agony
 - Discord
 - Death
43. Which angel wields a large sword in the battle and wounds Satan?
- Michael
 - Abdiel
 - Uriel
 - Satan is not injured
44. When Satan leaps over the fence into Paradise, what does Milton liken him to?
- A snake slithering up a tree
 - A germ infecting a body
 - A wolf leaping into a sheep's pen
 - A fish leaping out of water
45. Which angel tells Adam about the future in Books XI and XII?
- Raphael
 - Uriel
 - Michael
 - None of the above
46. Which of the following is not found in Hell?
- Gems
 - Gold
 - Oil
 - Minerals
47. Which statement about the Earth is asserted as true in *Paradise Lost*?
- It was created before God the Son
 - Earth hangs from Heaven by a chain
 - The Earth is a lotus flower
 - The Earth revolves around the sun
48. Which devil is the main architect of Pandemonium?
- Mulciber
 - Mammon
 - Moloch
 - Belial
49. How many times does Milton invoke a muse?
- One
 - Two
 - Three
 - Four

50. Which of the following poets does Milton emulate?
- Virgil
 - Homer
 - Both Virgil and Homer
 - Neither Virgil or Homer
51. What is the stated subject of Paradise Lost?
- The fight between good and evil
 - Heaven's battle and Satan's tragic fall
 - The creation of the universe
 - Adam and Eve's disobedience
52. Which devil is Satan's second-in-command?
- Mammon
 - Sin
 - Moloch
 - Beezelbub
53. Who discusses cosmology and the battle of Heaven with Adam?
- God
 - Eve
 - Raphael
 - Michael
54. Which scene happens first chronologically?
- Satan and the devils rise up from the lake in Hell
 - The Son is chosen as God's second-in-command
 - God and the Son create the universe
 - The angels battle in Heaven
55. Which of the angels is considered a hero for arguing against Satan?
- Abdiel
 - Uriel
 - Michael
 - Raphael
56. In an attempt to defeat God and his angels, what do the rebel angels make?
- A fortress
 - A catapult
 - A large sword
 - A cannon
57. According to Paradise Lost, which of the following does God not create?
- The Son
 - Adam and Eve
 - Computers
 - He creates everything
58. Who does Milton name as his heavenly muse?
- Titania
 - Urania
 - Virgil
 - Michael
59. What does Eve do when she first becomes conscious?
- Go in search of her mate
 - Talk to the animals
 - Look at her reflection in a stream
 - Eat of the Tree of Knowledge
60. Who is the main protagonist of Paradise Lost?
- Satan
 - Adam
 - Eve
 - God
61. In how many books is Paradise Lost divided?
- Nine
 - Twelve
 - Eighteen
 - Fourteen
62. Which is the longest book?
- Book X
 - Book VIII
 - Book IX
 - Book I

63. In Books I-II, the rebels of Satan build the Pandemonium. What is it?
- The forbidden fruit
 - The capital of Heaven
 - A beautiful garden
 - The capital of Hell
64. The fruit of which tree were Adam and Eve forbidden to eat?
- Tree of Life
 - Tree of God
 - Tree of Sin
 - Tree of Knowledge
65. Which is the shortest book?
- Book VII
 - Book III
 - Book VIII
 - Book V
66. Who was sent to Earth to warn Man of the dangers he was facing?
- Raphael
 - Uriel
 - Abdiel
 - Beelzebub
67. Who was the first to eat the forbidden fruit?
- Adam
 - Eve
 - Satan
 - Snake
68. Which of the following is not a character in Paradise Lost?
- Eve
 - God
 - Satan
 - Jonah
69. What is the name of the sequel to Paradise Lost?
- Paradise Found
 - Paradise Lost Twice
 - Paradise Regained
 - Paradise Lost Again
70. Who was the companion of Adam in Paradise?
- Satan
 - Eve
 - Raphael
 - God
71. Who is "till wand'ring o'er the earth"?
- Satan's associates
 - Satan
 - Adam
 - Eve
72. Who will fall through his own "fault"?
- Satan
 - God
 - Adam
 - Noah
73. Who "headlong themselves they threw Down from the verge of Heav'n"?
- Adam and Eve
 - Noah and the elephant
 - Rebel angels
 - Benjamin and Joseph
74. Who pondered, "How such united force of gods, how such As stood like these, could ever know repulse?"
- Adam
 - Moses
 - Joseph
 - Satan
75. Who is described? "For dignity composed and high exploit: But all was false and hollow"
- Lot
 - Belial
 - Satan
 - Moses

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| 76. When was Paradise Regained published? | C. 1669 |
| A. 1671 | D. 1652 |
| B. 1656 | |

1.7 William Wordsworth

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| <p>1. What is the name of the sister of William Wordsworth, who is also a poet and diarist?</p> <p>A. Anna Wordsworth</p> <p>B. Agnes Wordsworth</p> <p>C. Shirley Wordsworth</p> <p>D. Dorothy Wordsworth</p> <p>2. When was William Wordsworth born?</p> <p>A. 7 April 1770</p> <p>B. 7 July 1767</p> <p>C. 20 March 1773</p> <p>D. 10 September 1772</p> <p>3. When did William Wordsworth die?</p> <p>A. 12 January 1842</p> <p>B. 7 June 1849</p> <p>C. 3 November 1852</p> <p>D. 23 April 1850</p> <p>4. Which work of William Wordsworth, with the joint publication with Samuel Taylor Coleridge, helped to launch the Romantic Age in English literature?</p> <p>A. The Excursion</p> <p>B. The Prelude</p> <p>C. Lyrical Ballads</p> <p>D. Poems, in Two Volumes</p> <p>5. Which work of William Wordsworth is generally considered to be his magnum opus?</p> <p>A. Laodamia</p> <p>B. The Prelude</p> <p>C. Guide to the Lakes</p> <p>D. Preface to the Lyrical Ballads</p> | <p>6. When was William Wordsworth appointed poet laureate?</p> <p>A. 1847</p> <p>B. 1861</p> <p>C. 1839</p> <p>D. 1843</p> <p>7. In which the the famous work Lyrical Ballads published?</p> <p>A. 1778</p> <p>B. 1769</p> <p>C. 1798</p> <p>D. 1792</p> <p>8. From which year to which year that William Wordsworth served as the Poet Laureate of Britain?</p> <p>A. 1843-1850</p> <p>B. 1840-1855</p> <p>C. 1842-1851</p> <p>D. 1833-1848</p> <p>9. Which college did William Wordsworth attend?</p> <p>A. St. John's College</p> <p>B. Trinity College</p> <p>C. Christ College</p> <p>D. King's College</p> <p>10. When did William Wordsworth marry Mary Hutchinson?</p> <p>A. 1802</p> <p>B. 1812</p> <p>C. 1798</p> <p>D. 1805</p> <p>11. In which magazine, in the year 1787, that William Wordsworth made his debut as a writer by publishing a sonnet?</p> |
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- A. The European Magazine
- B. New Poetry

- C. The Tatler
- D. The Rambler

1.8 Frankenstein-Mary Shelley

1. What is the full name of the novel Frankenstein?
 - A. Frankenstein; or, The Evil Scientist
 - B. Frankenstein; or, The Monster
 - C. Frankenstein; or, The Devil Within
 - D. Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus
2. In which University Victor Frankenstein develops the technique to reanimate the dead tissues which ultimately leads to the creation of the monster?
 - A. University of Tübingen
 - B. University of Greifswald
 - C. University of Freiburg
 - D. University of Ingolstadt
3. Whom did monster demand to Victor Frankenstein to create for him?
 - A. Someone who can transform him
 - B. Another monster
 - C. Another creature without the fearful features
 - D. A female companion
4. What is the name of the popular fiction genre in which the novel Frankenstein belongs to?
 - A. Bildungsroman novel
 - B. Romantic novel
 - C. Künstlerroman novel
 - D. epistolary novel
5. When was the first edition of the novel Frankenstein published?
 - A. 1815
 - B. 1820
 - C. 1818
 - D. 1822
6. In which year Mary Shelley visited the famous Frankenstein Castle, where two centuries before her visit an alchemist was engaged in experiments?
 - A. 1816
 - B. 1814
 - C. 1808
 - D. 1812
7. At what age did Mary Shelley start writing the novel Frankenstein?
 - A. 26
 - B. 18
 - C. 31
 - D. 24
8. Mary Shelley wrote the novel Frankenstein in the form of a frame story that starts one character writing letters to his sister. Who is that character?
 - A. Captain Cooper
 - B. Victor Frankenstein
 - C. Captain Robert Walton
 - D. Sergeant Thomas Vincent
9. What is the name of the eccentric scientist in the novel Frankenstein?
 - A. Kristofer Frankenstein
 - B. Paris Frankenstein
 - C. Victor Frankenstein
 - D. Mario Frankenstein
10. Who was the last person the monster kills in the novel Frankenstein?
 - A. Elizabeth
 - B. William
 - C. Clerval
 - D. Justine

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| <p>11. To where Walton's expedition was headed when he meets the gigantic figure and the emaciated Victor?</p> <p>A. North Pole</p> <p>B. Bermuda</p> <p>C. Galapagos</p> <p>D. Africa</p> | <p>12. In which edition of the novel Frankenstein the name of the author Mary Shelley first appeared?</p> <p>A. 2nd Edition</p> <p>B. 1st Edition</p> <p>C. 4th Edition</p> <p>D. 3rd Edition</p> |
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1.9 Samuel Taylor Coleridge

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| <p>1. When was Samuel Taylor Coleridge born?</p> <p>A. November 12, 1762</p> <p>B. September 8, 1764</p> <p>C. January 10, 1789</p> <p>D. October 21, 1772</p> <p>2. With which other poet did Samuel Taylor Coleridge founded the Romantic movement in English Literature?</p> <p>A. Lord Byron</p> <p>B. Shelley</p> <p>C. William Wordsworth</p> <p>D. John Keats</p> <p>3. In which year Coleridge met poet William Wordsworth and his sister Dorothy which later contributed Romantic movement to the English Literature?</p> <p>A. 1798</p> <p>B. 1779</p> <p>C. 1795</p> <p>D. 1789</p> <p>4. When did Samuel Taylor Coleridge die?</p> <p>A. 25 July 1834</p> <p>B. 24 February 1841</p> <p>C. 22 November 1836</p> <p>D. 30 April 1822</p> <p>5. What is the name of the short-lived journal that Coleridge established?</p> | <p>A. The Romantic Philosophy</p> <p>B. The Spectator</p> <p>C. The Explicator</p> <p>D. The Watchman</p> <p>6. The ode on which topic that Coleridge wrote while attending Jesus College, Cambridge won him the Browne Gold Medal?</p> <p>A. On the slave trade</p> <p>B. On romantic philosophy</p> <p>C. On the creativity of human mind</p> <p>D. On supernatural elements in poetry</p> <p>7. In which establishment Coleridge enlisted himself in December 1793 by using the false name "Silas Tomkyn Comberbach"?</p> <p>A. The Poets society</p> <p>B. British Royal Navy</p> <p>C. Solicitors office</p> <p>D. Royal Dragoons</p> <p>8. Which one is the famous prose work of Samuel Taylor Coleridge?</p> <p>A. Kubla Khan</p> <p>B. Christabel</p> <p>C. The Rime of the Ancient Mariner</p> <p>D. Biographia Literaria</p> <p>9. With which famous writer Coleridge became friends with in Christ's Hospital, also called The Bluecoat School?</p> |
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| <p>A. Charles Lamb</p> <p>B. John Keats</p> <p>C. Shelley</p> <p>D. William Wordsworth</p> <p>10. Who is the American transcendental philosopher who was much influenced by Samuel Taylor Coleridge?</p> <p>A. Ralph Waldo Emerson</p> <p>B. Ernest Holmes</p> | <p>C. John Locke</p> <p>D. John Locke</p> <p>11. In which work Samuel Taylor Coleridge introduced the term 'willing suspension of disbelief' in 1817?</p> <p>A. Kubla Khan</p> <p>B. Biographia Literaria</p> <p>C. The Rime of the Ancient Mariner</p> <p>D. Christabel</p> |
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1.10 William Shakespeare

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| <p>1. Between what time period did William Shakespeare begin a successful career in London as an actor?</p> <p>A. between 1579 and 1583</p> <p>B. between 1585 and 1592</p> <p>C. between 1579 and 1587</p> <p>D. between 1580 and 1591</p> <p>2. Where was William Shakespeare born and brought up?</p> <p>A. Yorkshire</p> <p>B. Stratford-upon-Avon</p> <p>C. Chester</p> <p>D. London</p> <p>3. To which category that two works of William Shakespeare Venus and Adonis and The Rape of Lucrece belong to?</p> <p>A. Tragedies</p> <p>B. Historical Plays</p> <p>C. Narrative Poems</p> <p>D. Comedies</p> <p>4. What was the first name of the playing company King's Men that William Shakespeare partly-owned?</p> <p>A. Lord Chamberlain's Men</p> <p>B. Stratford Theatre</p> | <p>C. The Queens Troupe</p> <p>D. The London Theatre</p> <p>5. Which one of the following terms is often called for the England's national poet, William Shakespeare?</p> <p>A. Bard of London</p> <p>B. Bard of Avon</p> <p>C. Master Dramatist</p> <p>D. Supreme Poet</p> <p>6. When was William Shakespeare baptized?</p> <p>A. 24 July 1564</p> <p>B. 26 April 1564</p> <p>C. 26 August 1564</p> <p>D. 16 April 1564</p> <p>7. At what age of did William Shakespeare marry Anne Hathaway?</p> <p>A. 18</p> <p>B. 22</p> <p>C. 19</p> <p>D. 23</p> <p>8. When did William Shakespeare die?</p> <p>A. 22 January 1624</p> <p>B. 16 April 1616</p> <p>C. 23 April 1616</p> <p>D. 19 May 1611</p> |
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| <p>9. How many sonnets did William Shakespeare write?</p> <p>A. 164</p> <p>B. 145</p> <p>C. 154</p> <p>D. 126</p> <p>10. What was the age of William Shakespeare when he retired from active service to Stratford around 1613?</p> <p>A. 51</p> <p>B. 49</p> <p>C. 62</p> <p>D. 53</p> <p>11. Is there is a monument of Shakespeare in Stratford today?</p> <p>A. True</p> <p>B. False</p> <p>12. In which town was Shakespeare born?</p> <p>A. London</p> <p>B. Cambridge</p> <p>C. Stratford</p> <p>D. Oxford</p> <p>13. How many plays did William Shakespeare write?</p> <p>A. 36</p> <p>B. 37</p> <p>C. 38</p> <p>D. 39</p> <p>14. What was Shakespeare's first play?</p> <p>A. King Lear</p> <p>B. Henry VI</p> <p>C. The Tempest</p> <p>D. Romeo and Juliet</p> <p>15. How many sonnets did William Shakespeare write?</p> <p>A. 110</p> <p>B. 154</p> <p>C. 175</p> <p>D. 187</p> | <p>16. How many photographs exist of William Shakespeare?</p> <p>A. 2</p> <p>B. 4</p> <p>C. 1</p> <p>D. 0</p> <p>17. Shakespeare died on?</p> <p>A. 23rd April 1616</p> <p>B. 25th April 1616,</p> <p>C. 28th April 1616</p> <p>D. 30th April 1616</p> <p>18. Shakespeare died at the age of</p> <p>A. 48</p> <p>B. 52</p> <p>C. 60</p> <p>D. 63</p> <p>19. How many times suicide occurs in Shakespeare's plays?</p> <p>A. 7</p> <p>B. 9</p> <p>C. 11</p> <p>D. 13</p> <p>20. The line "To be or not to be" comes from which play?</p> <p>A. Macbeth</p> <p>B. Twelfth Night</p> <p>C. A Midsummer Night's dream</p> <p>D. Hamlet</p> <p>21. Was the Globe</p> <p>A. A Roman Amphitheater.</p> <p>B. An Elizabethan Theater.</p> <p>C. An Elizabethan sports stadium.</p> <p>D. A famous map of the world.</p> <p>22. Which of these was not one of Shakespeare's plays?</p> <p>A. Titus Andronicus</p> <p>B. The Tempest</p> <p>C. Cymbeline</p> <p>D. Shakespeare in love</p> |
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23. Which famous Shakespeare play does the quote, "My salad days, when I was green in judgment." come from?
- Antony and Cleopatra
 - Hamlet, Prince of Denmark
 - The Winters Tale
 - The Merry Wives of Windsor
24. Which famous Shakespeare play does the quote, "Neither a borrower nor a lender be" come from?
- Cymbeline
 - Hamlet
 - Titus Andronicus
 - Pericles, Prince of Tyre
25. Which famous Shakespeare play does the quote "How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless child!" come from?
- King Lear
 - As You Like It
 - The Famous History of the Life of King Henry VIII
 - The Life and Death of King John
26. In what year was the First Folio published?
- 1626
 - 1621
 - 1623
 - 1629
27. What nationality was Shakespeare?
- Italian
 - English
 - Scottish
 - Greek
28. In which century was Shakespeare born?
- 16th
 - 14th
 - 15th
 - 17th
29. Which famous Shakespeare play does the quote "The first thing we do, let's kill all the lawyers" come from?
- The Merry Wives of Windsor
 - Othello, the Moor of Venice
 - Pericles, Prince of Tyre
 - King Henry the Sixth, Part II
30. Which river is associated with Shakespeare's birth place?
- The Thames
 - The Avon
 - The Tyburn
 - The Seven
31. Which famous play does the quote, "When shall we three meet again In thunder, lightning, or in rain?" come from?
- The Taming of the Shrew
 - King Lear
 - The Tempest
 - Macbeth
32. How many of Shakespeare's plays are classified as histories?
- 7
 - 10
 - 14
 - 18
33. The group of four plays known as the "major tetralogy" is:
- Richard III, King John, Henry VIII, 1 Henry VI
 - 1 Henry VI, 2 Henry VI, 3 Henry VI, Richard III
 - King John, Henry V, Richard II, Richard III
 - Richard II, 1 Henry IV, 2 Henry IV, Henry V
34. In 1613 the Globe Theater burned down during a production of which play?
- King John
 - Richard II
 - Henry VIII
 - Henry V

1.11 Play by shakespeare

1. According to skeptics of Shakespeare's authorship, all of the following are considered to be the "true" authors of some of Shakespeare's plays EXCEPT:
 - A. Thomas More.
 - B. Francis Bacon.
 - C. Earl of Oxford.
 - D. John Shakespeare.
2. Both Shakespeare and Christopher Marlow are thought to have been born in what year?
 - A. 1564
 - B. 1580
 - C. 1577
 - D. 1550
3. In drama, a "soliloquy" refers to which of the following?
 - A. A dialogue between two characters
 - B. A character's final words before dying
 - C. A speech delivered by a character intended to be spoken to only the audience
 - D. A rhyming line
4. In drama, what is a "climax"?
 - A. The conclusion of a play
 - B. The end of the first scene of a play
 - C. The first death on stage in a play
 - D. The turning point of the action in the play
5. In verse, "meter" refers to which of the following?
 - A. The length of a written line
 - B. The measured pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables
 - C. The height of the stage
 - D. The number of words in a line
6. Shakespeare was the author of which of the following plays?
 - A. "Doctor Faustus"
 - B. "The Faerie Queen"
 - C. "Titus Andronicus"
 - D. "The Jew of Malta"
7. What concept best distinguishes the difference between the time of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance?
 - A. Humanism
 - B. The rise of Queen Elizabeth
 - C. The popularity of theater
 - D. The life of Shakespeare
8. What does the term "renaissance" mean?
 - A. Death
 - B. Theater
 - C. Drama
 - D. Rebirth
9. What is the name of Shakespeare's son?
 - A. William
 - B. John
 - C. Hamlet
 - D. Hamnet
10. What religion had the most political and social power in Shakespeare's time?
 - A. Catholicism
 - B. Buddhism
 - C. Protestantism
 - D. Mormonism
11. What was the name of the theater group that Shakespeare worked with for most of his career?
 - A. The Lord Chamberlin's Men
 - B. Elizabeth's Men
 - C. The Globe's Men
 - D. Will's Men
12. Which group was at the bottom of England's social hierarchy during Shakespeare's early years?

- A. Nobility
B. Peasants
C. Yeomen
D. The gentry
13. Which of the following best characterizes an Elizabethan masque?
A. A horror play, featuring supernatural forces
B. A sophisticated comedy with a surprising ending
C. A drama, featuring players representing mythic or allegorical figures
D. A performance of a classical play in contemporary language
14. Which of the following playwrights is thought to have had the greatest influence on Shakespeare?
A. Ben Johnson
B. Christopher Marlow
C. Philip Sidney
D. Thomas Kyd
15. Who is the author of Utopia?
A. Thomas More
B. William Shakespeare
C. Christopher Marlowe
D. Philip Sydney
16. Who is the author of "The Tragical History of Doctor Faustus"?
A. Christopher Marlow
B. William Shakespeare
C. Philip Sidney
D. The Earl of Oxford
17. Who of the following were among Shakespeare's royal patrons?
A. King James I.
B. King Henry
C. Queen Victoria
D. King Richard
18. Who was Shakespeare's wife?
A. Elizabeth Marlowe
B. Joan Shakespeare
C. Anne Hathaway
D. Juliet Shakespeare
19. Who was the Queen of England throughout much of Shakespeare's early life?
A. Queen Elizabeth
B. Queen Victoria
C. Queen Anne
D. Queen Gertrude
20. William Shakespeare's father primarily worked as which of the following?
A. A politician
B. A teacher
C. A glover
D. A professional actor
21. At the end of the play, "Twelfth Night," who is discovered to have been secretly married?
A. Viola and Orsino
B. Sir Toby and Maria
C. Malvio and Maria
D. Viola and Sir Toby
22. Fill in the blank. According to Dr. Debora Schwartz, Greek "old comedy" was often characterized as being _____.
A. Highly sexual
B. Not comedic at all
C. Satirical and political
D. Grounded in religion
23. Fill in the blank. According to Dr. Debra Schwartz, Greek "new comedy" was often characterized as being _____.
A. Highly sexual
B. Violent
C. Satirical
D. Dull and political
24. Fill in the blank. In the play, "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Puck is also known as _____

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| <p>A. Oberon</p> <p>B. Robin Goodfellow</p> <p>C. Demetrius</p> <p>D. Hermia</p> <p>25. In the play, "A Midsummer Night's Dream," who is the queen of the fairies?</p> <p>A. Titania</p> <p>B. Lysander</p> <p>C. Hermia</p> <p>D. Oberon</p> <p>26. In the play, "A Midsummer Night's Dream," where is Helena from?</p> <p>A. Paris</p> <p>B. Naples</p> <p>C. Athens</p> <p>D. London</p> <p>27. In the play, "A Midsummer's Night's Dream," who is the queen of the Amazons?</p> <p>A. Hippolyta</p> <p>B. Egeus</p> <p>C. Helena</p> <p>D. Hermia</p> <p>28. In the play, "Twelfth Night," what country is Orsino from?</p> <p>A. France</p> <p>B. Denmark</p> <p>C. Illyria</p> <p>D. England</p> <p>29. In the play, "Twelfth Night," what does Viola refer to herself as when she disguises herself as a man?</p> <p>A. Orsino</p> <p>B. Sir Toby</p> <p>C. Antonio</p> <p>D. Cesario</p> <p>30. In the play, "Twelfth Night," who is Sebastian?</p> | <p>A. Viola's twin brother</p> <p>B. Viola's eventual lover</p> <p>C. A clown</p> <p>D. Olivia's uncle</p> <p>31. In the play, "Twelfth Night," who rescues Sebastian after his shipwreck?</p> <p>A. Antonio</p> <p>B. Maria</p> <p>C. Olivia</p> <p>D. None of the above</p> <p>32. In "A Midsummer Night's Dream," who is chosen to play Pyramus in the craftsmen's play?</p> <p>A. Peter Quince</p> <p>B. Francis Flute</p> <p>C. Nick Bottom</p> <p>D. Tom Snout</p> <p>33. In "A Midsummer Night's Dream," who is Nick Bottom?</p> <p>A. An Athenian craftsman</p> <p>B. A professional actor</p> <p>C. A Duke</p> <p>D. An Amazonian</p> <p>34. In "A Midsummer Night's Dream," who says "Lord, what fools these mortals be!" (III.ii.15)?</p> <p>A. Puck</p> <p>B. Nick Bottom</p> <p>C. Hippolyta</p> <p>D. Helene</p> <p>35. What country does the play, "All's Well that Ends Well," take place in?</p> <p>A. England</p> <p>B. Denmark</p> <p>C. Spain</p> <p>D. France</p> <p>36. What is the craftsmen's play at the end of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" about?</p> |
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- A. Puck's adventures
B. Summertime dreams
C. The history of Athens
D. Pyramus and Thisbe
37. Who is Bertram's main companion throughout much of the play, "All's Well that Ends Well"?
A. Parolles
B. Lafew
C. The First Lord
D. The Clown
38. Who is the central heroine of the play, "Twelfth Night"?
A. Viola
B. Orsino
C. Maria
D. Feste
39. "All's Well that Ends Well" is considered to be what kind of a play?
A. History
B. Comedy
C. Tragedy
D. Epic poem
40. Who is the heroine of the play, "All's Well that Ends Well"?
A. Helena
B. Gertrude
C. Parolles
D. Mariana
41. According to Dr. Roger Dunkle, in ancient times, what was considered a tragedy?
A. A worship of the gods
B. A song for the prize or sacrifice of a goat
C. A comedic performance
D. A story that ended with a marriage
42. Fill in the blank. In the play, "Macbeth," a number of characters refer to the Three Witches as _____
- A. "The violent trio"
B. "The Fatal Sisters"
C. "The Weird Sisters"
D. "The Dead Sisters"
43. In his lectures on Shakespeare's tragedies, A.C. Bradley states that he will not do which of the following?
A. Compare Shakespeare to other writers.
B. Evaluate and examine Hamlet.
C. Consider anything about Shakespeare's comedies.
D. Discuss any aspect of Shakespeare's philosophy.
44. In the play, "Hamlet," what is the name of Polonius's daughter?
A. Laertes
B. Ophelia
C. Gertrude
D. Fortinbras
45. In the play, "Hamlet," who is Yorick?
A. King Hamlet's former jester
B. A friend of Hamlet's from school
C. The King of Norway
D. A castle guard
46. In the play, "Macbeth," according to the witches, who will inherit the Scottish throne?
A. The children of Macbeth
B. The children of Banquo
C. The children of Macduff
D. The children of the witches
47. In the play, "Macbeth," how does Macbeth kill Duncan?
A. He shoots him.
B. He strangles him.
C. He stabs him.
D. He beheads him.
48. In the play, "Macbeth," who asks "Whence is that knocking?" (2.11.55)

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| <p>A. Macbeth</p> <p>B. Lady Macbeth</p> <p>C. Duncan</p> <p>D. Macduff</p> <p>49. In the play, "Macbeth," who assists Macbeth with planning Duncan's murder?</p> <p>A. Banquo</p> <p>B. Macduff</p> <p>C. Malcolm</p> <p>D. Lady Macbeth</p> <p>50. In the play, "Macbeth," who becomes king immediately after Duncan's murder?</p> <p>A. Macbeth</p> <p>B. Banquo</p> <p>C. Macduff</p> <p>D. Malcolm</p> <p>51. In the play, "Macbeth," who is the goddess of witchcraft?</p> <p>A. Lennox</p> <p>B. Lady Macbeth</p> <p>C. The porter</p> <p>D. Hecate</p> <p>52. In "Hamlet," what is Hamlet's uncle's name?</p> <p>A. Polonius</p> <p>B. Claudius</p> <p>C. Horatio</p> <p>D. Fortinbras</p> <p>53. In "Hamlet," which character is left alive at the end of the play?</p> <p>A. Hamlet</p> <p>B. Claudius</p> <p>C. Horatio</p> <p>D. Gertrude</p> <p>54. In "Hamlet," who says that "something is rotten in the state of Denmark"?</p> | <p>A. Claudius</p> <p>B. Horatio</p> <p>C. Hamlet</p> <p>D. Marcellus</p> <p>55. In "Macbeth," where is Macduff when he learns of his family's execution?</p> <p>A. England</p> <p>B. France</p> <p>C. Scotland</p> <p>D. Norway</p> <p>56. The play, "Hamlet," takes place in which of the following countries?</p> <p>A. Denmark</p> <p>B. Norway</p> <p>C. England</p> <p>D. France</p> <p>57. The play, "Macbeth," is set in what country?</p> <p>A. England</p> <p>B. Scotland</p> <p>C. France</p> <p>D. Norway</p> <p>58. Who is King of Scotland at the start of the play, "Macbeth"?</p> <p>A. Macbeth</p> <p>B. Banquo</p> <p>C. Duncan</p> <p>D. Donalbain</p> <p>59. Who kills Macbeth at the end of the play, "Macbeth"?</p> <p>A. Duncan</p> <p>B. Lady Macbeth</p> <p>C. Lady Macduff</p> <p>D. Macduff</p> <p>60. Hamlet is considered to be what kind of play?</p> <p>A. Comedy</p> <p>B. History</p> <p>C. Tragedy</p> <p>D. Epic poem</p> |
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61. At the end of the play "Richard III," what happens to Richard?
- He is killed.
 - He is arrested.
 - He is crowned king.
 - He was sent into exile.
62. Dr. Ian Johnson suggests which of the following ideas about the play, "Henry V"?
- That it is a satire of European monarchies
 - That none of the characters undergo a remarkable shift in personality over the course of the play
 - That it is historically accurate
 - That it is an incomplete play and possibly not authored by Shakespeare
63. In Shakespeare's play, Henry V is king of what country?
- England
 - Norway
 - Denmark
 - France
64. In the play "Richard III," where does Richard imprison the young princes?
- In a tower
 - In a pit
 - In a prison
 - In another country
65. In the play, "Henry V," the Chorus serves to do which of the following?
- Make jokes about Henry
 - Sing songs about the events
 - Comment on the plot and themes of the play
 - Dance upon the stage
66. In the play, "Henry V," what country does Henry wish to conquer?
- England
 - Spain
 - France
 - Denmark
67. In the play, "Henry V," who is the close friend and mentor of young Henry?
- Montjoy
 - Horatio
 - Falstaff
 - Nim
68. In the play, "Henry V," who is the daughter of the King of France?
- Catherine
 - Alice
 - The Hostess
 - Nim
69. In the play, "Henry V," who is the Queen of France?
- Queen Isabel
 - Queen Nim
 - Queen Alice
 - Queen Montjoy
70. In the play, "Henry V," who states that "If we are marked to die, we are enough/To do our country loss..." (IV.iii.20-21)?
- Falstaff
 - Henry V
 - Nim
 - Catherine
71. In the play, "Richard III," who does Richard hire to kill the young princes?
- Ratcliffe
 - Richmond
 - Clarence
 - Tyrell
72. In the play, "Richard III," who is manipulated into marrying Richard?
- Lady Anne
 - Queen Elizabeth
 - Duchess of York
 - Margaret

73. In the play, "Richard III," who is Richard's primary accomplice?
- Buckingham
 - Clarence
 - Tyrell
 - Richmond
74. In the play, "Richard III," who is Richard's elder brother?
- Clarence
 - King Edward IV
 - Tyrell
 - Richmond
75. In the play, "Richard III," who is the mother of Prince Edward?
- Lady Anne
 - Queen Elizabeth
 - Margaret
 - Duchess of York
76. In the play, "Richard III," who speaks of "the winter of our discontent" (I.i.1)?
- Richmond
 - Queen Elizabeth
 - Richard III
 - The princes
77. The play, "Richard III," takes place in what country?
- Greece
 - France
 - Norway
 - England
78. What century does the play, "Henry V," take place in?
- 15th century
 - 16th century
 - 14th century
 - 17th century
79. Who directly challenges Richard for the throne in the play, "Richard III"?
- Tyrell
 - King Edward IV
 - Queen Elizabeth
 - The Earl of Richmond
80. What type of play is "Richard III"?
- Tragedy
 - History
 - Comedy
 - Lyric
81. Blank verse refers to which of the following?
- Prose
 - Unrhymed iambic pentameter
 - Rhyming verse
 - Rhyming couplets
82. Fill in the blank. In Shakespeare's plays, prose is often used in ____.
- Serious letters
 - Iambic pentameter
 - Rhyming verse
 - Couplets
83. Fill in the blank. The plot of "Venus and Adonis" is based on passages from ____.
- The Bible
 - A Christopher Marlowe play
 - Ovid's Metamorphoses
 - An early Shakespeare play
84. For his poems, Shakespeare is thought to have drawn upon all of the following for influence and ideas EXCEPT:
- Greek mythology
 - European history
 - Early scientific studies
 - The works of earlier poets
85. How many sonnets are attributed to Shakespeare?
- 12
 - 67
 - 154
 - 200

86. In his reading of Shakespeare's "Fair Youth Sonnets," who does Charlton Ogburn suppose Shakespeare to have really been?
- Marlowe
 - Swift
 - Oxford
 - Bacon
87. In Shakespeare's plays, when is rhyme often used?
- When ghosts speak
 - When characters speak naturally
 - When a lower class character speaks
 - When the play necessitates ritualistic, choral, and sensuous effect
88. In Shakespeare's "Venus and Adonis," how is Adonis killed?
- In a hunting accident
 - By Venus
 - By execution
 - By old age
89. In the narrative poem, "The Rape of Lucrece," who is Lucretia?
- A fairy queen
 - A Roman matron
 - A villainess
 - A beggar woman
90. Shakespeare often employed which of the following stylistic forms in his dramas?
- Blank verse
 - Old English
 - Authorial narration
 - Prose
91. Shakespeare sometimes used the trochee, which in meter refers to which of the following? In Shakespeare's plays, a trochee is:
- The same as an iamb with an unstressed and stressed syllable in a foot
 - The opposite of an iamb with a stressed and then unstressed syllable in a foot
 - Only one syllable for the length of a foot
 - None of the above
92. Shakespeare's "Sonnet 153" is what kind of poem?
- A poem about death
 - A poem about love
 - A poem about writing poetry
 - A poem about Shakespeare and his father
93. The concept of "prose" refers to which of the following?
- Ordinary speech
 - Blank verse
 - Rhyming verse
 - Non-English word use
94. Where does the sonnet form originate from?
- England
 - Spain
 - France
 - Italy
95. Which of the following are not among the subjects of Shakespeare's sonnets?
- The Dark Lady
 - Shakespeare's father
 - A young man
 - A rival poet
96. Which of the following poems is considered to be the most neglected of Shakespeare's?
- "A Lover's Complaint"
 - "Venus and Adonis"
 - "The Phoenix and Turtle"
 - "The Rape of Lucrece"
97. Which of the following poems was authored by Shakespeare?
- "Tintern Abbey"
 - "A Lover's Complaint"
 - "El Cid"
 - "The Wasteland"

98. Which of the following statements about a sonnet is false?
- A. A sonnet is a poem consisting of 14 lines.
- B. A Shakespearean sonnet consists of the rhyme scheme a-b-a-b, c-d-c-d, e-f-e-f, g-g.
- C. A sonnet is only written in Italian.
- D. The last two lines of a sonnet are a rhyming couplet.
99. Who is the main focus of a number of Shakespeare's sonnets?
- A. The Dark Lady
- B. Hamlet
- C. Christopher Marlow
- D. Hamnet Shakespeare
100. What literary genre is Shakespeare's "Venus and Adonis"?
- A. Short story
- B. Tragedy play
- C. Comedy play
- D. Poetry
98. C 99. A 100. D

1.12 Edmund Spenser

1. In which work Edmund Spenser celebrates his marriage with Elizabeth Boyle?
- A. Prothalamion
- B. Faerie Queen
- C. Epithalamion
- D. Amoretti
2. To whom Edmund Spenser dedicated the work The Faerie Queene?
- A. Sidney
- B. Elizabeth
- C. Mary
- D. Chaucer
3. Which royal dynasty Edmund Spenser celebrates in his epic poem The Faerie Queene?
- A. Tudor
- B. Stuart
- C. Anjou
- D. Plantagenet
4. Under which pseudonym the work The Shepheardes Calender was published?
- A. Edward
- B. Jonathan
- C. Immanuel
- D. Immerito
5. How many books were originally planned to form the work The Faerie Queene?
- A. 18
- B. 8
- C. 23
- D. 12
6. Which one of the following is an unfinished work of Edmund Spenser?
- A. The Faerie Queene
- B. Amoretti
- C. The Shepheardes Calender
- D. Astrophel
7. Which one of the following rhyme scheme is the rhyme scheme Spenserian stanza?
- A. ab cb bc cd e
- B. abba bccb d
- C. ab bc cd de f
- D. ab ab bc bc c
8. In which year did Edmund Spenser publish his poem The Shepheardes Calender?

- A. 1568
B. 1579
C. 1597
D. 1585
9. In which work of Edmund Spenser the Ape and the Fox serve to satirize the customs of the court?
A. The Teares of the Muses
B. Prosopopoia, or Mother Hubberds Tale
C. Muiopotmos, or the Fate of the Butterfly
D. Ruines of Rome: by Bellay
10. What is the title of the prose pamphlet Edmund Spenser wrote in the year 1596?
A. The Visions of Petrarch
B. A View of the Present State of Ireland
C. The Ruines of Time
D. Visions of the worlds vanitie
11. What type of work is the work The Faerie Queene?
A. pastoral work
B. religious work
C. allegorical work
D. natural work
12. How many lines are in Spenserian stanza?
A. 9
B. 12
C. 24
D. 8
13. When was Edmund Spenser born?
A. 1542
B. 1552
C. 1569
D. 1558
14. During which war the castle of Edmund Spenser, Kilcolman by name burnt by native Irish forces?
A. Hundred Years War
B. Nine Years War
C. Ten Years War
D. Seventeen Years War
15. To whom did Edmund Spenser dedicate his work The Shepheardes Calender?
A. Philip Sidney
B. Boyle
C. Queen Elizabeth
D. Chaucer
16. Where did Edmund Spenser born?
A. Worcester
B. Chester
C. East Smithfield
D. Kent
17. When did Edmund Spenser die?
A. 1599
B. 1632
C. 1589
D. 1621
18. To whom did Edmund Spenser addresses his sonnet sequence Amoretti?
A. Lisa Boyle
B. Mary Jane
C. Queen Elizabeth
D. Elizabeth Boyle
19. In which college Edmund Spenser study?
A. Pembroke College
B. Latin College
C. Corpus Christi
D. Queens College

1.13 Geoffrey Chaucer

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|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When did Geoffrey Chaucer start working on The Canterbury Tales? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Early 1370s B. In 1364 C. Early 1380s D. In 1376 2. Which is the first major work of Geoffrey Chaucer? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Troilus and Criseyde B. The Canterbury Tales C. The Book of the Duchess D. The House of Fame 3. In which year did Chaucer fought in Hundred Years' War between France and England? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. 1374 B. 1359 C. 1367 D. 1382 4. In which year Geoffrey Chaucer born? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. 1343 B. 1336 C. 1432 D. 1347 5. Who was the king when Geoffrey Chaucer was born? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. David II B. Edward III C. Richard II D. Edward II 6. The Canterbury Tales is an unfinished work, wherein each pilgrim was supposed to tell more than one tale. How many tales | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> did Chaucer originally envision each pilgrim telling? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. four B. six C. two D. one 7. During the period of which king did Chaucer fight in the English Army for the Hundred Years' War between France and England? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. William I B. Edward II C. William II D. Edward III 8. Geoffrey Chaucer is also known as: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. The reformer of English language B. The poet of English language C. The father of English literature D. The father of English language 9. Which of Chaucer's works is associated with Valentine's Day? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. The Book of the Duchess B. The Canterbury Tales C. Parlement of Foules D. The Canterbury Tales 10. Which one of the following works of Geoffrey Chaucer is an elegy written for Blanche of Lancaster? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. The House of Fame B. The Book of the Duchess C. Troilus and Criseyde D. The Legend of Good Women |
|---|---|

1. C 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. B 6. A 7. D 8. C 9. C 10. B

1.14 James Joyce

1. By which physical affliction was Joyce affected?
 - A. autism
 - B. blindness
 - C. deafness
 - D. loss of limb
2. By which religious writer was Joyce most clearly influenced?
 - A. Thomas Aquinas
 - B. William Bradshaw
 - C. John Foxe
 - D. William Tyndale
3. For Joyce, what are epiphanies?
 - A. short prose sketches that vary in character
 - B. dream-like pieces of writing
 - C. deep realizations linked with religious faith
 - D. All of the Above
4. How do most critics believe Joyce's exile affected his use of language?
 - A. After his exile, he only used one "voice" in his works
 - B. After his exile, he disliked the intricacy of language
 - C. After his exile, he never used split narratives
 - D. After his exile, he used a mixture of languages and linguistic traditions in his works
5. In what way(s) did the events of the Easter Rising affect the work of writers?
 - A. it led many Irish writers to criticize British colonial practices
 - B. it led to more depictions of violence and sacrifice in Irish literature
 - C. it inspired Irish writers to create an Irish national identity
 - D. All of the Above
6. In what year did Ireland acquire national independence?
 - A. 1847
 - B. 1893
 - C. 1906
 - D. 1922
7. In what year did the Easter Rising occur?
 - A. 1901
 - B. 1916
 - C. 1922
 - D. 1934
8. In which location(s) did Joyce live while in exile?
 - A. Trieste
 - B. Paris
 - C. Zurich
 - D. All of the Above
9. To whom was Joyce married?
 - A. Nora Barnacle
 - B. Sylvia Beach
 - C. Molly Bloom
 - D. Augusta Gregory
10. Which author(s) are associated with Modernism?
 - A. T.S. Eliot
 - B. T.E. Hulme
 - C. Ezra Pound
 - D. All of the Above
11. Which cultural event(s) led to the rise of Modernism?
 - A. the spread of Freud's theories
 - B. the increased pace of everyday life
 - C. the controversy over traditional ideas of certainty and morality
 - D. All of the Above
12. Which event(s) caused the Easter Rising?
 - A. an increase in Irish nationalism
 - B. the Irish desire for independence
 - C. the formation of the secret, revolutionary IRB
 - D. All of the Above

13. Which of the following characterizes Modernism?
 - A. the desire to show realistic forms
 - B. the use of traditional formal structure
 - C. the lack of interest in characters' psyches
 - D. the desire to break with established forms
14. Which problem(s) shaped Joyce's early home life?
 - A. his father's alcoholism
 - B. poverty
 - C. lack of stable work
 - D. All of the Above
15. Which was a common metaphor used by Irish writers in their depictions of the nation?
 - A. the metaphor of Ireland as a novel
 - B. the metaphor of Ireland as a woman
 - C. the metaphor of Ireland as a child
 - D. the metaphor of Ireland as a soldier
16. Which writer(s) is/are associated with the Irish Literary Revival?
 - A. George Russell
 - B. J.M. Synge
 - C. W.B. Yeats
 - D. All of the Above
17. Who was Charles Parnell?
 - A. a popular symbol of Irish nationalism
 - B. an Irish representative in the British Parliament
 - C. the founder of the Catholic Land League
 - D. All of the Above
18. With which important literary figure(s) was Joyce in contact in his lifetime?
 - A. Arthur Symonds
 - B. Harriet Weaver
 - C. W.B. Yeats
 - D. All of the Above
19. With whom is the concept of "claritas" associated?
 - A. Thomas Aquinas
 - B. Augusta Gregory
 - C. Charles Parnell
 - D. Ezra Pound
20. Which writer arranged for the publication of *The Dubliners*?
 - A. Ezra Pound
 - B. W.B. Yeats
 - C. Ernest Hemmingway
 - D. Virginia Woolf
21. According to critics, what is the function of *The Dubliners*' third person narration?
 - A. it counters the sense of unrequited love
 - B. it is used only to disrupt the more prominent first-person narration
 - C. it makes the stories seem more impersonal
 - D. it breaks through the sense of paralysis
22. At the end of "Eveline," what decision does the title character make?
 - A. she decides to stay in Ireland
 - B. she decides to quit her job
 - C. she decides to leave her mother
 - D. she leaves for France
23. In *The Dubliners*, what do most critics say is the function of paralysis?
 - A. it is represented in a way that implies collective activity is needed
 - B. it reveals the sense of imprisonment that comes from routine
 - C. it reveals characters' literal inability to move away from Ireland
 - D. All of the Above
24. In *The Dubliners*, which best describes the order of the story arc?

- A. adolescence, maturity, childhood
 B. childhood, maturity, adolescence
 C. childhood, adolescence, maturity, public life
 D. childhood, adolescence, maturity
25. In *The Dubliners*, which literary device does Joyce use most frequently?
 A. acatalectic
 B. chiasmus
 C. fantasy
 D. pentameter
26. In *The Dubliners*, which literary style is used?
 A. realism
 B. impressionism
 C. fantasy
 D. gothic
27. In *The Dubliners*, which negative characteristic(s) does Joyce associate with Dublin as a place?
 A. commonness
 B. boredom
 C. backwardness
 D. All of the Above
28. In *The Dubliners*, which story/stories provide(s) an example of unrequited passion?
 A. "The Dead"
 B. "Eveline"
 C. "A Painful Case"
 D. All of the Above
29. In which story from *The Dubliners* is snow an important occurrence?
 A. "Araby"
 B. "The Boarding House"
 C. "The Dead"
 D. "An Encounter"
30. In "A Little Cloud," what does Little Chandler dream about becoming?
 A. a reporter
 B. a father
 C. a poet
 D. a soldier
31. In "A Mother," what does Mrs. Kearney make her daughter learn?
 A. the piano
 B. the Irish language
 C. the English language
 D. the violin
32. In "Ivy Day in the Committee Room," which historical national figure is celebrated?
 A. Leopold Bloom
 B. Molly Bloom
 C. Charles Stuart Parnell
 D. Wolf Tone
33. In "The Dead," what do most critics suggest is important about the snowfall?
 A. the snow represents Ireland's inability to become independent
 B. the snow represents the quiet that covers life and death
 C. the snow represents the promise of love
 D. the snow represents the characters' ability to escape Ireland
34. In "Two Gallants," Joyce's major critical commentary is:
 A. that women are more at fault than men
 B. that individuals are too passive
 C. that people work too hard for change
 D. that Catholicism is not to blame for problems
35. Please identify the story: "her eyes gave him no sign of love or farewell or recognition."
 A. "The Boarding House"
 B. "Clay"
 C. "Eveline"
 D. "A Little Cloud"

36. To what does the title of Joyce's short story "After the Race" refer?
- the race for more modes of transportation
 - the decline of the Irish race
 - the race to establish an empire
 - the race for Ireland's welfare
37. Which best describes the tone at the end of "Araby"?
- hopeful
 - disappointed
 - joyful
 - satiric
38. Which of the following does Joyce address thematically in The Dubliners?
- the positive side of war with Germany
 - the supremacy of Britain
 - Irish nationalism
 - the Irish nation's inability to survive without England's help
39. Which of the following exemplifies the Modernist style of The Dubliners?
- the positive representation of cultural institutions
 - the representation of a shallow, drab culture
 - the positive representation of the Catholic Church
 - the representation of adventures the city offers to the mind
40. In The Dubliners, how does Joyce use epiphanies?
- they sometimes clarify the connection between death and life
 - they are often coupled with resignation, sadness, and frustration
 - they create a system of hope, followed by passive acceptance
 - All of the Above
41. According to Randy Hofbauer, what is/are the purpose(s) of the epiphany?
- it enables Stephen to say in Ireland forever
 - it prepares Stephen to accept his artistic rebirth
 - it ends Stephen's period of enlightenment
 - it helps Stephen to decide to join the Catholic church
42. According to Stephen, how is art represented in the lyrical form?
- the image is presented in immediate relation to the artist himself
 - the image is presented in immediate relation to the artist and others
 - the image is presented in a way that is not purely personal
 - the image is presented in immediate relation to others only
43. From whom does Stephen borrow his idea of clarity?
- Thomas Aquinas
 - W.B. Yeats
 - Augusta Gregory
 - Ezra Pound
44. How does Stephen react to his first sexual encounter?
- he feels alienated
 - he feels proud
 - he feels at peace
 - he feels confident
45. In A Portrait of the Artist, how do most critics suggest that the flight motif functions?
- it represents the desire to flee Ireland
 - it represents the hero's fear that he will overestimate his abilities
 - it implies that the artist must take flight to do his work
 - All of the Above
46. In A Portrait of the Artist, how is the artist represented?

- A. as a friend
B. as a family member
C. as a romantic hero
D. All of the Above
47. In *A Portrait of the Artist*, the main character is named after which mythical figure?
A. Aeneas
B. Icarus
C. Daedalus
D. Minos
48. In *A Portrait of the Artist*, what is Stephen's relationship with his Catholic faith?
A. he is opposed to the Catholic faith for the entire novel
B. because he has been raised Catholic, he never struggles with his faith
C. he is torn between his desire for freedom and his desire to be moral
D. he is committed to priesthood for the entire novel
49. In *A Portrait of the Artist*, what is Stephen's relationship with his Irish nationality?
A. he is conflicted by his desire to leave Ireland because he has inextricable ties to it
B. he is sure of his desire to become a leader like Parnell because his friends and family universally praise Irish leaders
C. he is committed to staying in Ireland
D. he deeply wants to leave Ireland, but he feels that, as an artist, he can only work with national themes
50. In *A Portrait of the Artist*, what is the importance of music?
A. it ties in with Stephen's appreciation of language
B. it reminds Stephen of his desire to live life to the fullest
C. it provides a way for Stephen to feel at peace
D. All of the Above
51. In *A Portrait of the Artist*, what unique style does Joyce use?
A. vowel shift
B. chiasmus
C. acatalectic
D. stream of consciousness
52. In order to become an artist, what does Stephen Dedalus sacrifice from his life?
A. his chance for isolation
B. his relationship with his family and friends
C. his individual consciousness
D. his ability to flee Ireland
53. In which way(s) is *A Portrait of the Artist* as a *Young Man* a Modernist novel?
A. it does not explore a character's internal development
B. it uses experimental language
C. it celebrates the simplicity of everyday life
D. it follows a traditional narrative structure
54. What are the three parts of Stephen's espoused aesthetic theory?
A. perception, clarity, and wholeness
B. kinesis, clarity, and perception
C. clarity, wholeness, and kinesis
D. wholeness, harmony, and clarity
55. What is a *kunstlerroman*?
A. a novel that traces women's intellectual developments
B. an artist's novel of awakening
C. an artist's journey in which he always abandons his art
D. a novel in which the hero solves a crime
56. What is the significance of the words "moocow" and "tuckoo," according to most critics?

- A. it represents Joyce's decision not to use stream of consciousness
 B. it emulates an adult's intellectual process
 C. it captures the intellectual perceptions of a child
 D. it represents Joyce's shift to more conventional language
57. Which best describes *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* in terms of genre?
 A. bildungsroman
 B. comedy of manners
 C. pastoral
 D. satire
58. Which is/are an element(s) of Stephen's aesthetic theories?
 A. art should not produce stasis in the viewer
 B. art should be kinetic
 C. art should be harmonious and proportional
 D. art should not please the perception
59. Who says "forge in the smithy of my soul the uncreated conscience of my race?"
 A. Leopold Bloom
 B. Molly Bloom
 C. Gabriel Conroy
 D. Stephen Dedalus
60. *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* thematizes which of the following:
 A. the artist in exile
 B. spiritual crisis
 C. artistic awakening
 D. All of the Above
61. How does Joyce parallel Leopold and Stephen?
 A. both are mature
 B. both tend to be cheerful
 C. both are artists
 D. both dislike music
62. In *Ulysses*, Joyce retells which ancient story?
 A. Homer's *The Iliad*
 B. Homer's *The Odyssey*
 C. Virgil's *The Aeneid*
 D. Sophocles's *Antigone*
63. In *Ulysses*, to what does Bloom often compare life?
 A. a newspaper
 B. a stream
 C. a law
 D. a book
64. In *Ulysses*, what is/are the effect(s) of the stream of consciousness technique?
 A. it obstructs the characters' interior thoughts
 B. it provides a conventional approach to representing the characters
 C. it makes the characters' emotions less immediate
 D. it provides direct access to the characters' consciousness
65. In *Ulysses*, which character best exemplifies anti-Semitism?
 A. Leopold Bloom
 B. Mr. Deasy
 C. Gabriel Conroy
 D. Molly Ivors
66. In *Ulysses*, which characteristic(s) can be considered Modernist?
 A. the sequential construction of time
 B. the lack of taboo topics
 C. the use traditional language
 D. the inclusion of various types of media
67. In *Ulysses*, which experimental technique(s) does Joyce use?
 A. puns
 B. parodies
 C. unconventional syntax
 D. All of the Above

68. In *Ulysses*, which stylistic characteristic(s) appear?
- stream of consciousness
 - repetition of words
 - shifts in narrative voice
 - All of the Above
69. In *Ulysses*, with which mythical character does Stephen best correspond?
- Odysseus
 - Telemachus
 - Nestor
 - Nausicaa
70. In what context does Joyce use the term “amor matris,” or motherly love?
- in *The Dubliners*, Chandler uses it to describe family relationships
 - in *The Dubliners*, Gabriel uses it in his discussions about death
 - in *Ulysses*, Stephen uses it in his lectures on art
 - in *Ulysses*, Leopold uses it to describe his personal identity
71. What is the function of the Linati schema?
- it outlines the transition from child to adult in *The Dubliners*
 - it outlines the order of stories in *The Dubliners*
 - it outlines the fundamental structure of *Ulysses*
 - it outlines the movement of time in *Finnegans Wake*
72. What was/were the reaction(s) to *Ulysses* when it was first published?
- it was considered inferior by most authors who read it
 - it was banned for obscenity
 - it was considered too conventional for publication
 - it was praised by the government and churches
73. Which best describes Bloom’s attitude towards nationalism?
- he is deeply invested in the nationalist cause
 - he hopes to join the IRB
 - he is disinterested in nationalism
 - he is opposed to the nationalist cause
74. Which character says he “fear[s] those big words that make us so unhappy”?
- Stephen Dedalus
 - Mr. Deasy
 - Gabriel Conroy
 - Leopold Bloom
75. Which character says “wasn’t she the downright villain to go and do a thing like that”?
- Molly Bloom
 - Mrs. Mooney
 - Mrs. Sinico
 - Gerty MacDowell
76. Which of the following themes is/are addressed in *Ulysses*?
- religious identity
 - national identity
 - married relationships
 - All of the Above
77. Who says “history is like a nightmare from which I must awake”?
- Leopold Bloom
 - Little Chandler
 - Joe Donnelly
 - Stephen Dedalus
78. With which character in *The Odyssey* does Molly Bloom best correspond?
- Nausicaa
 - Aeolus
 - Penelope
 - Telemachus
79. Which text(s) are referenced in Joyce’s *Ulysses*?

- A. The Bible
 B. Wilde's *The Picture of Dorian Grey*
 C. Yeat's "Who Goes with Fergus"
 D. All of the Above
80. According to Margot Norris, what do Joyce's novels imply about civilization?
 A. that it depends on repression
 B. that it ends paralysis
 C. that it enables fulfillment
 D. that it resolves spiritual crises
81. According to Margot Norris, what is the ontological problem of *Finnegans Wake*?
 A. the characters' preference for reality over dreams
 B. the inability to distinguish between the "self" and "other"
 C. the inability to experience guilt
 D. the disconnection from primal senses and urges
82. According to Margot Norris, what is the significance of guilt in *Finnegans Wake*?
 A. it represents original sin
 B. it is linked with sexual perversions
 C. it represents the Freudian primal scene
 D. All of the Above
83. According to most critics, what does the circular structure of *Finnegans Wake* represent?
 A. the impossibility of resurrection
 B. the unconscious
 C. unrequited love
 D. the patterns of birth, life, and death
84. How do historians say Joyce's exile manifest itself in *Finnegans Wake*?
 A. it led to the combination of multiple languages to form new words
 B. it led to the inclusion of dream scenarios
 C. it led to the lack of allusions to other cultures' stories and myths
 D. it led to the focus on the family as a functional institution
85. How do Shem the Penman and Shaun the Post differ?
 A. while Shem is a conformist, Shaun is a talented artist
 B. while Shem would rather be a priest, Shaun is happy at his work
 C. while Shem is a postman, Shaun is a artist and writer
 D. while Shem is an artistic outsider, Shaun is a dull conformist
86. In *Finnegans Wake*, how does Joyce represent the theme of tragic love?
 A. he refers to the mythical Daedalus
 B. he uses an allusion to the mythical Odysseus
 C. he uses an allusion to Tristan and Iseult
 D. he refers to the Oedipal myth
87. In *Finnegans Wake*, to which text(s) does Joyce make an allusion?
 A. the Book of the Dead
 B. the Bible
 C. Vico's *La Scienza Nuova*
 D. All of the Above
88. In *Finnegans Wake*, which of the following typify family life?
 A. murder
 B. slander
 C. hypocrisy
 D. All of the Above
89. Please identify the text from which "then must any what you like in the power of emphoo" comes.
 A. "Araby"
 B. "The Dead"
 C. *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*
 D. *Finnegans Wake*
90. What do most critics say that Issy represents to her brothers and father?

- A. she is a source of secret, repressed desire
- B. she represents the functional family structure
- C. she is an example of piety
- D. she dissolves the tension of the Oedipal references
91. What is unique about the structure of *Finnegans Wake*?
- A. the last sentence and first sentence are circular
- B. the novel has a traditional plot; nothing is particularly unique about it
- C. the start of the book bears no resemblance to the end
- D. the novel is clearly written from the future to the past
92. Which of the following are popular sources of dispute in the critical study of *Finnegans Wake*?
- A. whether the novel has a plot
- B. whether the novel has definite characters
- C. whether the novel has a protagonist
- D. All of the Above
93. Which of the following figures of speech are present in *Finnegans Wake*?
- A. allusions
- B. jokes
- C. portmanteaus
- D. All of the Above
94. Which of the following themes are developed in *Finnegans Wake*?
- A. married relationships
- B. dreams
- C. the movement of time
- D. All of the Above
95. Why do critics consider the dream form ideal for *Finnegans Wake*?
- A. it prevents exploration of the unconscious
- B. it obscures the characters' immediate thoughts
- C. it allows for the introduction of plot snippets and new language
- D. it makes the readers' experience of the characters less intimate
96. Why do most scholars consider *Finnegans Wake* avant-garde?
- A. the invented words
- B. the free dream associations
- C. the sketchy, episodic structure
- D. All of the Above
97. With which Irish figure(s) is HCE often identified?
- A. Wolfe Tone
- B. Charles Stuart Parnell
- C. Father Arnall
- D. Daniel O'Connell
98. With which text(s) is the word "riverrun" associated?
- A. *The Dubliners*
- B. *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*
- C. *Ulysses*
- D. *Finnegans Wake*
99. From what source is the title of *Finnegans Wake* taken?
- A. a poem by Yeats
- B. a popular Irish ballad
- C. an ancient epic
- D. a poem by Eliot

91. A 92. D 93. D 94. D 95. D 96. D 97. B 98. D 99. B

1. According to Dante, what does the term “gramatica” mean?
 - A. It is static language with unchanging rules.
 - B. It is the language spoken by everyday people.
 - C. It is the only kind of illustrious vernacular.
 - D. It is synonymous with natural language.
2. According to Dante, when is it most appropriate to use Latin?
 - A. In written literature
 - B. In everyday speech
 - C. In essays
 - D. In love poetry
3. According to most critics, Vita Nuova is an example of which of the following genres?
 - A. Autobiography
 - B. Framed narrative
 - C. Lyric poetry
 - D. All of the above
4. For what reason was Dante exiled from his home?
 - A. Because many people were deeply offended by The Divine Comedy
 - B. Because he was embroiled in the conflict between the Black Guelphs and White Guelphs
 - C. Because Pope Boniface VIII was upset by his representation of the church in The Divine Comedy
 - D. Because Beatrice’s family wanted the two lovers separated
5. How is Dante’s relationship with Beatrice an example of courtly love?
 - A. The relationship watches Dante pass through stages of love for Beatrice’s physical, moral, and divine beauty.
 - B. The relationship provides an example of passionate love rather than arranged matches.
 - C. The relationship focuses on Beatrice’s chastity and purity.
 - D. All of the above
6. In De Vulgari Eloquentia, Dante writes primarily in which language?
 - A. Tuscan
 - B. Italian
 - C. Latin
 - D. English
7. In Vita Nuova, how does Dante represent love?
 - A. Love is an ennobling force that offers a chance for salvation.
 - B. Love is problematic for Dante, because Beatrice is considered impure.
 - C. Love has little to do with spirituality.
 - D. Love obscures all possibility for salvation.
8. In which dialect is Dante’s Vita Nuova primarily written?
 - A. Latin
 - B. Tuscan
 - C. English
 - D. French
9. In which important medieval city was Dante born?
 - A. London
 - B. Rome
 - C. Florence
 - D. Sorrento
10. In which of the following ways was Dante involved in the Italian politics of his time?
 - A. He held several positions in the local government.
 - B. He conducted diplomatic missions.
 - C. He literally fought at the Battle of Campaldino.
 - D. All of the above
11. In which text did Dante introduce the “dolce stil novo” technique?

- A. The Convivio
B. Vita Nuova
C. De Vulgari Eloquentia
D. Eclogues
12. In which way was Dante a precursor of humanism?
A. He wrote classical epics with Christian materials.
B. He promoted the worship of idolatrous statues from the ancient times.
C. He rejected the influence of Scholasticism.
D. He was uninterested in the poetics of the sublime.
13. The quote “women who have intellect of love” is from which text?
A. Vita Nuova
B. De Monarchia
C. De Vulgari Eloquentia
D. The Divine Comedy
14. What did Dante have in common with Aquinas?
A. Both believed that reason was unrelated to faith.
B. Both believed in the joint power of the Church and the State.
C. Both believed that only faith was an important part of the Christian worldview.
D. Both believed that reason and faith were part of the quest for truth.
15. What is the best definition of humanism?
A. The movement to write more in vernacular
B. The intellectual movement interested in classical antiquity
C. The scientific movement away from classical antiquity
D. The movement based on literature about courtly love
16. What is the translation of the term “dolce stil novo”?
A. “The sweet silence”
B. “The sweetness of love”
C. “Sweet and still”
D. “Sweet new style”
17. Where did Dante stay while he was in exile?
A. Paris
B. Ravenna
C. England
D. All of the above
18. Which of the following best represents Dante’s criticism of the medieval Church?
A. He thought the popes failed to live up to the requirements of their offices.
B. He disbelieved in the Christian doctrine.
C. He believed that most of the teachings were incorrect.
D. He thought that the popes were the only successful part of the Church.
19. Which of the following contributed to the rise of vernacular literature?
A. Most professional scribes found it difficult to write in Medieval Latin.
B. The spoken language tended to take precedence in areas where the Church was weak.
C. Official documents were written in spoken language.
D. All of the above
20. Which of the following historical events occurred in Dante’s lifetime?
A. The Italian Renaissance
B. The Black Death
C. The Crusades
D. The Enlightenment
21. Which of the following historical figures influenced Dante?

- A. Cicero
 B. Thomas Aquinas
 C. Brunetto Latini
 D. All of the above
22. Which of the following is the theme of *De Vulgari Eloquentia*?
 A. The historical evolution of language
 B. The language of different literary genres
 C. The difference between grammar and language
 D. All of the above
23. Which of the following was a popular medieval criticism about the Church?
 A. Many people were unable to understand Church texts written in Latin.
 B. Many people were unable to understand the language of the Mass.
 C. Many people took issue with the Pope's inordinate wealth and power.
 D. All of the above
24. While in exile, how did Dante's opinions about monarchy shift?
 A. He came to prefer the idea of an enlightened emperor.
 B. He decided that only a dictator should be in power.
 C. He decided that only the Catholic Church should be in power.
 D. He came to the realization that all emperors are unjust.
25. Which of the following is the theme of Dante's *Vita Nuova*?
 A. His dislike of the vernacular language
 B. His opposition to the separation of Church and State
 C. His love for Beatrice
 D. His experiences in exile
26. According to critics, how does Dante's underworld differ from Virgil's hell?
 A. Unlike Virgil's hell, Dante's underworld focuses on punishment for sins.
 B. Unlike Virgil's hell, Dante's underworld is concerned with destiny and future.
 C. Unlike Virgil's hell, Dante's underworld is not expected to last forever.
 D. Unlike Virgil's hell, Dante's underworld does not include examples of justice.
27. According to Dante, which is the most serious sin in hell?
 A. Gluttony
 B. Avarice
 C. Heresy
 D. Treachery
28. According to most critics, how does Dante distinguish love from lust?
 A. Lust is often pure, while love tends to be crude.
 B. Lust and love are both sins that place the sinner in hell.
 C. Lust involves the subordination of reason to desire.
 D. Lust leads to moral improvement, while love is a more destructive force.
29. According to most critics, what does Geryon represent in *The Inferno*?
 A. Fraud
 B. Reason
 C. Justice
 D. Lust
30. According to Robert Hollander, what are the two types of allegory used by Dante?
 A. "Allegory of speech" and "allegory of the poets"
 B. "Allegory of speech" and "allegory of irony"
 C. "Allegory of speech" and "allegory of the theologians"
 D. "Allegory of the poets" and "allegory of the theologians"

31. Dante's mention of the "sound of the angelic trumpet" refers to which religious event?
- The Annunciation
 - Baptism
 - Holy Communion
 - The Last Judgment
32. In *The Inferno*, Cerberus is the protector of which circle of hell?
- The circle of lust
 - The circle of gluttony
 - The circle of heresy
 - The circle of treachery
33. In *The Inferno*, his journey starts on which holiday?
- Christmas
 - All Saint's Day
 - All Soul's Day
 - Good Friday
34. In *The Inferno*, how are the wrathful punished?
- They violently fight each other in a muddy swamp.
 - They are burned in their graves.
 - They roll heavy stones onto one another.
 - They are forced to lie under the surface of a marsh.
35. In *The Inferno*, how does his journey end?
- He remains in hell.
 - He returns to earth.
 - He escapes into Purgatory.
 - He emerges in Paradise.
36. In *The Inferno*, how is heresy defined?
- As the denial of the soul's immortality
 - As the rejection free will
 - As the choice of lust over love
 - As the decision to indulge in various sins
37. In *The Inferno*, how is the idea of Fortune represented?
- Fortune is a "divine minister" similar to an angel.
 - Fortune is responsible for the distribution of worldly goods.
 - Fortune is beyond human understanding.
 - All of the above
38. In *The Inferno*, what quality does Virgil represent?
- Reason
 - Compassion
 - Temperance
 - Fortitude
39. In *The Inferno*, where is hell physically situated?
- Beneath Cairo
 - Beneath Jerusalem
 - Beneath Rome
 - Beneath Florence
40. In *The Inferno*, which historical character is found in Satan's mouth?
- Dido
 - Pope Boniface
 - Beatrice
 - Judas
41. In *The Inferno*, which three characters are located in the deepest circle of hell?
- Guinevere, Dido, and Francesca
 - Homer, Dante, and Virgil
 - Brutus, Cassius, and Judas
 - Pope Nicholas, Pope Boniface, and Pope Clement
42. In *The Inferno*, who defends the city of Dis?
- The sinners in the heretic circle
 - The furies
 - The fallen angels
 - The angelic messengers

43. In which circle would Dante place someone who committed suicide?
- The circle of violence
 - The circle of wrath
 - The circle of heresy
 - The circle of treachery
44. The phrase “where the sun is silent” is an example of which poetic device?
- Allegory
 - Metonymy
 - Synesthesia
 - Simile
45. The quote “abandon all hope ye who enter here” is from which text?
- Vita Nuova
 - The Divine Comedy
 - De Vulgari Eloquentia
 - De Monarchia
46. What is contrapasso?
- The idea that the punishment fits the crime
 - The poetic verse form used in Vita Nuova
 - The structure of the cantos in The Divine Comedy
 - The theme of love and lust in The Divine Comedy
47. What is limbo?
- In The Inferno, the place for many ancient Roman, Greek, and Egyptian thinkers
 - For Dante, the home of major figures from the Hebrew Bible
 - The place for virtuous non-Christian adults
 - All of the above
48. What is terza rima?
- A traditional type of poetry rejected by Dante in favor of new rhyme schemes
 - A form of blank verse
 - A poetic form with an interlocking three-line rhyme scheme
 - A poetic form with five-line stanzas
49. Which historical figure appears in the circle of lust?
- Francesca
 - Judas
 - Ciacco
 - Alberigo
50. In The Inferno, who initially leads him around hell?
- Saint Augustine
 - Virgil
 - Homer
 - Judas
51. According to Dante, what place is at the top of his purgatory?
- The Gate to Limbo
 - The Garden of Eden
 - The Dark Wood
 - The circles of Hell
52. According to Dante, which is necessary in order to make a perfect confession?
- The secret confession of sins
 - A lack of remorse
 - The inability to reject one’s old life
 - A sense of gratitude for God’s mercy
53. According to Dante, who resides in his ante-purgatory?
- The souls of those who are ready to enter heaven
 - The souls of those who are not yet ready to purge their sins
 - The souls of those who are about to enter hell
 - The souls of the repentant who are punished for their sins

54. According to Dr. Mazzotta, what does the phrase “the little bark” mean?
- It means that sinners must resign themselves to life in hell.
 - It implies that Beatrice will return later in the poem.
 - It suggests that paradise is close to purgatory.
 - It highlights the idea that Dante is on a journey of poetry.
55. According to Dr. Mazzotta, what is the central allegorical theme in *The Purgatorio*?
- The poet’s attempt to climb the mountain
 - The poet’s attempt to find his way back to Florence from Jerusalem
 - The poet’s descent into hell
 - The poet’s tour of earthly paradise
56. According to Dr. Mazzotta, what trait distinguishes Dante’s purgatory from his hell?
- Purgatory is less future-oriented.
 - Purgatory is a place of redemptive intervention.
 - Purgatory includes references to time.
 - Purgatory is less rooted in the human, natural world.
57. According to most scholars, what does the chariot in *The Purgatorio* symbolize?
- The absence of heretics and monsters in medieval church history
 - The conflict between ancient Romans and the early Church
 - The impossibility for sinners to repent
 - The righteousness of the Roman Empire over time
58. According to most scholars, what does *The Purgatorio* allegorically represent?
- The penitent life
 - The afterlife existence for mortal sinners
 - The heavenly paradise
 - The earthly paradise
59. In *The Purgatorio*, how does Dante depict the punishment of the proud penitents?
- They are punished with whips and bridles.
 - They are forced to carry heavy rocks on their backs.
 - They have their eyes sewn shut with wire.
 - They must walk through thick smoke.
60. In *The Purgatorio*, how does Dante represent the entryway to the seventh terrace of lust?
- He must be allowed by Cerberus to pass.
 - He must walk through an immense wall of flames.
 - He must be escorted into the terrace by an angelic messenger.
 - He must first be ferried across the River Lethe.
61. In *The Purgatorio*, the opening of the text resembles which type of poem?
- Sonnet
 - Aubade
 - Ode
 - Elegy
62. In *The Purgatorio*, what is the function of the residents’ punishments?
- The punishments prevent hope from being reborn in sinners.
 - The punishments keep the sinners from entering the path to salvation.
 - The punishments allow the sinners to purge their sins.
 - The punishments remind the sinners that they are damned to hell.
63. In *The Purgatorio*, where does Dante physically set purgatory?

- A. In the southern hemisphere
 B. In the northern hemisphere
 C. In Florence
 D. In Rome
64. In *The Purgatorio*, which of the following characters does Dante dream about?
 A. Rachel and Leah
 B. Brutus and Cassius
 C. Dido and Aeneas
 D. Pope Boniface and Pope Clement
65. In *The Purgatorio*, whom does Dante cite as his example of temperance?
 A. Pope Boniface
 B. Pope Clement
 C. Saint Stephen
 D. John the Baptist
66. The levels of purgatory are associated with which religious concept?
 A. The planets
 B. The seven deadly sins
 C. The Augustan calendar
 D. The seven sacraments
67. The quote “take then henceforth thy pleasure for guide” comes from which text?
 A. *Vita Nuova*
 B. *The Convivio*
 C. *De Vulgari Eloquentia*
 D. *The Divine Comedy*
68. What does the term “translatio studii” mean?
 A. The ability to move from purgatory into heaven
 B. The translation of culture from one civilization to another
 C. The movement from one circle of hell to another
 D. The idea that the punishment fits the crime
69. What is purgatory?
 A. A place for cleansing and purification
 B. The place of transition between earth, heaven, and hell
 C. The setting for the middle portion of Dante’s *The Divine Comedy*
 D. All of the above
70. What is the function of the River Lethe?
 A. It separates heaven from hell.
 B. It prevents sinners from escaping hell.
 C. It washes away the memory of sin.
 D. It separates Dante from the other sinners.
71. Which character does Dante meet at the end of his journey through purgatory?
 A. Cato
 B. Beatrice
 C. Virgil
 D. Homer
72. Which of the following characters appears in *The Purgatorio*?
 A. Sapia
 B. Cato
 C. Sordello
 D. All of the above
73. Which of the following is a common element of vision literature?
 A. The themes usually involve life after death
 B. A character’s body is separated from his soul
 C. A guide leads the narrator on a spiritual journey
 D. All of the above
74. Who is Cato?
 A. A character who appears in the lust circle of hell
 B. A character who appears in the ninth circle of hell
 C. The example Dante uses to show a perfect Christian man

- D. An ancient pagan that Dante meets in purgatory
75. In *The Purgatorio*, what do the steps to the Gate of Purgatory represent?
- A. The seven deadly sins
- B. The seven types of sin that keep people from heaven
- C. The three components of the perfect confession
- D. The eight beatitudes
76. According to Dante, which class of people reside on the planet Mars?
- A. The wise
- B. The warriors of faith
- C. The justice rulers
- D. The contemplative
77. According to Dr. Mazzotta, what do Dante's planets represent?
- A. The deadly sins
- B. The historical religious eras
- C. The liberal arts
- D. The sacraments
78. According to scholars, what is the function of the rose that Dante sees in paradise?
- A. It alludes to the Garden of Eden.
- B. It symbolizes perfection and paradise.
- C. It is a symbol of the Virgin Mary.
- D. All of the above
79. Dante's nine spheres of heaven are associated with which of the following religious concepts?
- A. The deadly sins
- B. The steps to confession
- C. The beatitudes
- D. The angelic hierarchy
80. In *De Monarchia*, what language does Dante primarily use?
- A. English
- B. Latin
- C. Italian
- D. Tuscan
81. In his Letter to Can Grande, which topic does Dante attempt to explain?
- A. His use of allegory
- B. His opposition to the separation of Church and State
- C. His belief in the infallibility of the popes
- D. His interest in medieval cosmology
82. In *Saturn*, what does Peter Damian say about God's ways?
- A. He says that God's ways are similar to those of Roman emperors.
- B. He says that God's ways are extremely simple.
- C. He says that God's ways are beyond human understanding.
- D. He says that God's ways are only available to those in heaven.
83. In *The Divine Comedy*, what do many critics believe Beatrice allegorically represents?
- A. Natural light
- B. Revelations
- C. The light of grace
- D. All of the above
84. In *The Paradiso*, Dante bases his structure of paradise on which of the following?
- A. The Renaissance concept of the planets
- B. The Ptolemaic universe
- C. Ancient Roman cosmology
- D. Ancient Greek cosmology
85. In *The Paradiso*, Dante focuses on which kind of politics?
- A. The politics of Ravenna
- B. The politics of ancient Greece
- C. The politics of Italian city-states
- D. The politics of the Roman Empire

86. In The Paradiso, how does Dante's journey through heaven end?
- With his exclusion from purgatory
 - With a vision of the Trinity
 - With his return to hell
 - With his death
87. In The Paradiso, on what day do the events occur?
- Easter Sunday
 - Wednesday after Easter
 - Good Friday
 - All Saint's Day
88. In The Paradiso, what event does Dante allegorically represent?
- The soul's union with the body
 - The soul's ascent to heaven
 - The soul's tour of purgatory
 - The soul's descent into hell
89. In The Paradiso, which class of people does Dante place on the moon?
- Those with the most constancy of characters
 - The proud
 - The best emperors and rulers
 - The souls of those who abandoned their vows
90. In The Paradiso, which quality does Dante associate with the wise?
- Justice
 - Temperance
 - Fortitude
 - All of the above
91. In The Paradiso, who does Dante meet in the sphere of the sun?
- Virgil
 - Thomas Aquinas
 - Judas
 - Cacciaguida
92. In The Paradiso, who leads Dante on his tour of heaven?
- Virgil
 - Beatrice
 - Cato
 - Ulysses
93. In The Paradiso, who questions Dante about hope?
- Saint James
 - Saint John
 - Saint Peter
 - Saint Thomas
94. In which section of The Divine Comedy does Saint Bernard appear?
- The Inferno
 - The Convivio
 - The Purgatorio
 - The Paradiso
95. What does "transhumanize" mean?
- It is the ability to move above the earthly state into heaven.
 - It is the ability to reunite with the body.
 - It is the ability to commit sins while in the human body.
 - It is the ability to separate from the body in order to reach hell.
96. What is the function of the Primum Mobile?
- It symbolizes Dante's distrust of the Church.
 - It is the home of the angels.
 - It separates heaven from hell.
 - It reminds Dante of his own pride.
97. Which best describes Cicero's concept of heaven?
- He believed that eternal life in heaven was the real one.
 - Because he was pagan, he did not believe in heaven.

- C. Because he was an early Christian, he believed that heaven was inaccessible.
D. He believed that heaven, hell, and earth were indistinguishable.
98. Which qualities do the fixed stars in paradise represent?
A. Faith, hope, and love
B. Faith, wisdom, and love
C. Love, compassion, and pride
D. Justice, temperance, and faith
99. Who was Can Grande?
A. The poet who leads Dante on a tour of hell
- B. Dante's enemy
C. Dante's patron
D. The emperor of Italy in Dante's lifetime
100. In *De Monarchia*, what political opinion does Dante express about empire?
A. He promotes the separation of Church and State.
B. He declares papal authority infallible.
C. He declares emperors infallible.
D. He says that all empires should be ruled by dictators.

98. A 99. C 100. A

1.16 Hamlet

1. Complete the following famous line from Hamlet: Something is rotten in the state of ____
A. England
B. Venice
C. Denmark
D. Maine
2. Which of the following characters does not appear in Hamlet?
A. Polonius
B. Gertrude
C. Claudius
D. Miranda
3. Where was Hamlet studying before he returned to Denmark?
A. Wittenberg
B. Oslo
C. London
D. Dublin
4. How are Polonius and Laertes related?
A. Father/son
B. Uncle/nephew
- C. Cousin/cousin
D. Brother/brother
5. 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
6. Who says, "Good night, sweet prince,/And flights of angels sing thee to thy rest."?
A. Fortinbras
B. Marcellus
C. Chorus
D. Horatio
7. 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.
8. Who does Polonius send to spy on Laertes in Paris?

1. C 2. D 3. A 4. A 5. C 6. D 7. D 8. C

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| <p>A. Francisco</p> <p>B. Gorgonzola</p> <p>C. Reynaldo</p> <p>D. Samson</p> <p>9. Who is Voltimand?</p> <p>A. Ambassador to the King of Norway from the King of Denmark</p> <p>B. Hamlet's cousin</p> <p>C. Ambassador to the King of Denmark from the King of Norway</p> <p>D. Assassin in the service of Fortinbras</p> <p>10. What poison does Claudius pour into the ear of Hamlet's father, causing his death?</p> | <p>A. Burdock</p> <p>B. Hebenon</p> <p>C. Baneberry</p> <p>D. Hemlock</p> <p>11. How many soliloquies does Hamlet deliver?</p> <p>A. 2</p> <p>B. 4</p> <p>C. 7</p> <p>D. 9</p> |
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9. A 10. B 11. C

1.17 Macbeth

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| <p>1. Tennyson's poem 'In Memoriam' was written in memory of?</p> <p>A. A.H. Hallam</p> <p>B. Edward King</p> <p>C. Wellington</p> <p>D. P.B Shelley</p> <p>2. Macbeth hires assassins to murder Banquo's son, named.</p> <p>A. Angus</p> <p>B. Ross</p> <p>C. Fleance</p> <p>D. Lennox</p> <p>3. Which of the following is not an apparition shown to Macbeth by the Witches:</p> <p>A. An armed head</p> <p>B. A bloody dagger floating in mid-air.</p> <p>C. A bloody child.</p> <p>D. A child crowned, with a tree in his hand</p> <p>4. Who called 'The Waste Land' 'a music of ideas'?</p> <p>A. Allen Tate</p> <p>B. J.C Ransom</p> | <p>C. I.A Richards</p> <p>D. F. R Leavis</p> <p>5. The main character in Paradise Lost Book I and Book II is?</p> <p>A. God</p> <p>B. Satan</p> <p>C. Adam</p> <p>D. Eve</p> <p>6. Who coined the phrase 'Egotistical Sublime'?</p> <p>A. William Wordsworth</p> <p>B. P.B Shelley</p> <p>C. S. T. Coleridge</p> <p>D. John Keats</p> <p>7. Which of the following is the first novel of D. H. Lawrence?</p> <p>A. The White Peacock</p> <p>B. The Trespasser</p> <p>C. Sons and Lovers</p> <p>D. Women in Love</p> <p>8. Who derided Hazlitt as one of the members of the 'Cockney School of Poetry'?</p> |
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- A. Tennyson
B. Charles Lamb
C. Lockhart
D. T. S. Eliot
9. 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
10. 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
11. 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
12. D. G. Rossetti was a true literary descendant of?
A. Keats
B. Byron
C. Shelley
D. Wordsworth
13. W.B. Yeats received the Nobel Prize for literature in the year?
A. 1938
B. 1925
C. 1932
D. 1923
14. "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
15. "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
16. Seven Ages of Man appears in "As you like it". Which character's speech it is?
A. Amiens
B. Orlando
C. Oliver
D. Jaques
17. "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
18. Identify the writer who was expelled from Oxford for circulating a pamphlet
A. P.B. Shelley
B. Charles Lamb
C. Hazlitt
D. Coleridge
19. 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
20. The term 'the Palliser Novels' is used to describe the political novels of?

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| <p>A. Charles Dickens</p> <p>B. Anthony Trollope</p> <p>C. W. H. White</p> <p>D. B. Disraeli</p> <p>21. Identify the poet, whom Queen Victoria, regarded as the perfect poet of 'love and loss'</p> <p>A. Tennyson</p> <p>B. Browning</p> <p>C. Swinburne</p> <p>D. D. G. Rossetti</p> <p>22. How many soliloquies are spoken by Hamlet in the play Hamlet?</p> <p>A. Nine</p> <p>B. Five</p> <p>C. Seven</p> <p>D. Three</p> <p>23. Identify the novel in which the character of Charlotte Lucas figures</p> <p>A. Great Expectations</p> <p>B. The Power and the Glory</p> <p>C. Lord of the Flies</p> <p>D. Pride and Prejudice</p> <p>24. "There's a special providence in the fall of a sparrow." The line given above occurs in</p> <p>A. Hamlet</p> <p>B. Henry IV, Pt I</p> <p>C. The Tempest</p> <p>D. Twelfth Night</p> <p>25. "My own great religion is a belief in the blood, the flesh as being wiser than the intellect." Who wrote this?</p> <p>A. Graham Greene</p> <p>B. D. H. Lawrence</p> <p>C. Charles Dickens</p> <p>D. Jane Austen</p> <p>26. Shakespeare makes fun of the Puritans in his play?</p> | <p>A. Twelfth Night</p> <p>B. Hamlet</p> <p>C. The Tempest</p> <p>D. Henry IV, Pt I</p> <p>27. In which country is Macbeth set?</p> <p>A. Spain</p> <p>B. Denmark</p> <p>C. Scotland</p> <p>D. Canada</p> <p>28. Who is traveling with Macbeth when he first encounters the Three Witches?</p> <p>A. Macduff</p> <p>B. Mercutio</p> <p>C. Lady Macbeth</p> <p>D. Banquo</p> <p>29. At the beginning of the play, the Scots are at war with which country?</p> <p>A. Norway</p> <p>B. Prussia</p> <p>C. Iceland</p> <p>D. Poland</p> <p>30. How does Lady Macbeth explain her husband's wild behavior at the banquet?</p> <p>A. She tells the guests that Banquo's ghost is haunting Macbeth.</p> <p>B. She tells the guests that Macbeth has had too much to drink.</p> <p>C. She informs the guests that Macbeth is ill.</p> <p>D. She reveals that Macbeth is overcome with grief over the death of Duncan.</p> <p>31. Who tells Macbeth, "The queen, my lord, is dead"?</p> <p>A. Seyton</p> <p>B. Siward</p> <p>C. The Doctor</p> <p>D. Caithness</p> <p>32. Shakespeare's father died in:</p> |
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- A. 1600
B. 1601
C. 1602
D. 1603
33. 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
34. How many from his plays were published in his lifetime:
A. Only sixteen
B. Only seventeen
C. Only eighteen
D. Only nineteen
35. In which year Globe theater got fire and destroyed?
A. 1610
B. 1611
C. 1612
D. 1613
36. 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
37. During which period London theatres remained closed on account of the plague?
A. 1592
B. 1593
C. 1594
D. 1595
38. 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
39. In ____ year Shakespeare bought the largest house in Stratford, called New place:
A. 1595
B. 1596
C. 1597
D. 1598
40. 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
41. 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
42. 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
43. 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, Leanato
 D. Hero, Boradio, Antonio, Claudio, Horatio
44. 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.
45. Who was killed by Hamlet unintentionally?
 A. Leartus
 B. Polonius
 C. Forinbras
 D. Horatio
46. Who is second Prince of Arragon in "Much ado about nothing"?
 A. Leonato
 B. Balthasar
 C. Don John
 D. Don Pedro
47. 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
48. Who is the second attending gentlewoman on Hero? Ursula and ____
 A. Margaret
 B. Emilia
 C. Helena
 D. Celia
49. "Some born great, some achieve greatness And some have greatness thrust upon them". Above lines are taken from which of following plays?
 A. Macbeth
 B. Othello
 C. Twelfth night
 D. As you like it
50. Which of the following play was written in 1601?
 A. Othello
 B. Hamlet
 C. King Lear
 D. Macbeth
51. "Antony and Cleopatra" and "Macbeth" was in:
 A. 1606
 B. 1607
 C. 1608
 D. 1609
52. Which of the following was written first:
 A. Henry six
 B. Henry seven
 C. Henry five
 D. None of above
53. 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
54. Shakespeare wrote ____ plays?
 A. 32
 B. 34
 C. 36
 D. 38

55. With the accession of King James to the English throne, Lord Chamberlain's Man was renamed:
- King Lear
 - Gentleman
 - King's Man
 - None of above
56. Uneasy lies the head that——(King Henry four, part two):
- Wears a crown
 - Wears a hat
 - Wears a wig
 - none of these
57. The epigraph of The Waste Land is borrowed from?
- Virgil
 - Petronius
 - Seneca
 - Homer
58. T. S. Eliot has borrowed the term 'Unreal City' in the first and third sections from?
- Baudelaire
 - Irving Babbit
 - Dante
 - Laforque
59. Which of the following myths does not figure in The Waste Land?
- Oedipus
 - Grail Legend of Fisher King
 - Philomela
 - Sisyphus
60. Joe Gargery is Pip's?
- brother
 - brother-in-law
 - guardian
 - cousin
61. Estella is the daughter of?
- Joe Gargery
 - Abel Magwitch
 - Miss Havisham
 - Bentley Drummle
62. Which book of John Ruskin influenced Mahatma Gandhi?
- Sesame and Lilies
 - The Seven Lamps of Architecture
 - Unto This Last
 - Fors Clavigera
63. Graham Greene's novels are marked by?
- Catholicism
 - Protestantism
 - Paganism
 - Buddhism
64. One important feature of Jane Austen's style is?
- boisterous humour
 - humour and pathos
 - subtlety of irony
 - stream of consciousness
65. The title of the poem 'The Second Coming' is taken from?
- The Bible
 - The Irish mythology
 - The German mythology
 - The Greek mythology
66. In Sons and Lovers, Paul Morel's mother's name is?
- Susan
 - Jane
 - Gertrude
 - Emily
67. The twins in Lord of the Flies are?
- Ralph and Jack
 - Simon and Eric
 - Ralph and Eric
 - Simon and Jack
68. Mr. Jaggers, in Great Expectations, is a

- A. lawyer
 B. postman
 C. Judge
 D. School teacher
69. What does 'I' stand for in the following line? 'To Carthage then I came'
 A. Buddha
 B. Tiresias
 C. Smyrna Merchant
 D. Augustine
70. The following lines are an example of image. 'The river sweats Oil and tar'
 A. visual
 B. kinetic
 C. erotic
 D. sensual
71. Which of the following novels has the subtitle 'A Novel Without a Hero'?
 A. Vanity Fair
 B. Middlemarch
 C. Wuthering Heights
 D. Oliver Twist
72. In 'Leda and the Swan', who woos Leda in guise of a swan?
 A. Mars
 B. Hercules
 C. Zeus
 D. Bacchus
73. Who invented the term 'Sprung rhythm'?
 A. Hopkins
 B. Tennyson
 C. Browning
 D. Wordsworth
74. Who wrote the poem 'Defence of Luc-know'?
 A. Browning
 B. Tennyson
 C. Swinburne
 D. Rossetti
75. Which of the following plays of Shakespeare has an epilogue?
 A. The Tempest
 B. Henry IV, Pt I
 C. Hamlet
 D. Twelfth Night
76. 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
77. Identify the character in The Tempest who is referred to as an honest old counselor
 A. Alonso
 B. Ariel
 C. Gonzalo
 D. Stephano
78. 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
79. 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
80. 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
81. Paradise Lost was originally written in?

- A. ten books
B. eleven books
C. nine books
D. eight books
82. In *Pride and Prejudice*, Lydia elopes with?
A. Darcy
B. Wickham
C. William Collins
D. Charles Bingley
83. Who is commonly known as 'Pip' in *Great Expectations*?
A. Philip Pirrip
B. Filip Pirip
C. Philip Pip
D. Philips Pirip
84. The novel *The Power and the Glory* is set in?
A. Mexico
B. Italy
C. France
D. Germany
85. Which of the following is Golding's first novel?
A. *The Inheritors*
B. *Lord of the Flies*
C. *Pincher Martin*
D. *Pyramid*
86. 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
87. *Vanity Fair* is a novel by?
A. Jane Austen
B. Charles Dickens
C. W. M. Thackeray
D. Thomas Hardy
88. Shelley's *Adonais* is an elegy on the death of?
A. Milton
B. Coleridge
C. Keats
D. Johnson
89. In the poem 'Tintern Abbey', 'dearest friend' refers to?
A. Nature
B. Dorothy
C. Coleridge
D. Wye
90. Who, among the following, is not the second generation of British Romantics?
A. Keats
B. Wordsworth
C. Shelley
D. Byron
91. 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*
92. Keats's *Endymion* is dedicated to?
A. Leigh Hunt
B. Milton
C. Shakespeare
D. Thomas Chatterton
93. The second series of *Essays of Elia* by Charles Lamb was published in?
A. 1823
B. 1826
C. 1834
D. 1833
94. Which of the following poets does not belong to the 'Lake School'?

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| <p>A. Keats</p> <p>B. Coleridge</p> <p>C. Southey</p> <p>D. Wordsworth</p> <p>95. Who, among the following writers, was not educated at Christ's Hospital School, London?</p> <p>A. Charles Lamb</p> <p>B. William Wordsworth</p> <p>C. Leigh Hunt</p> <p>D. S. T. Coleridge</p> <p>96. Identify the work by Swinburne which begins "when the hounds of spring are on winter's traces.."? </p> <p>A. Chastelard</p> <p>B. A Song of Italy</p> <p>C. Atalanta in Calydon</p> <p>D. Songs before Sunrise</p> <p>97. Carlyle's work On Heroes, Hero Worship and the Heroic in History is a course of?</p> <p>A. six lectures</p> <p>B. five lectures</p> <p>C. four lectures</p> <p>D. seven lectures</p> <p>98. Who is praised as a hero by Carlyle in his lecture on the 'Hero as King'?</p> <p>A. Johnson</p> <p>B. Cromwell</p> <p>C. Shakespeare</p> <p>D. Luther</p> <p>99. Identify the work by Ruskin which began as a defence of contemporary landscape artist especially Turner?</p> <p>A. The Stones of Venice</p> <p>B. The Two Paths</p> <p>C. The Seven Lamps of Architecture</p> <p>D. Modern Painters</p> <p>100. A verse form using stanza of eight lines, each with eleven syllables, is known as?</p> | <p>A. Spenserian Stanza</p> <p>B. Ballad</p> <p>C. Ottava Rima</p> <p>D. Rhyme Royal</p> <p>101. Identify the writer who first used blank verse in English poetry?</p> <p>A. Sir Thomas Wyatt</p> <p>B. William Shakespeare</p> <p>C. Earl of Surrey</p> <p>D. Milton</p> <p>102. The Aesthetic Movement which blossomed during the 1880s was not influenced by?</p> <p>A. The Pre-Raphaelites</p> <p>B. Ruskin</p> <p>C. Pater</p> <p>D. Matthew Arnold</p> <p>103. Identify the rhetorical figure used in the following line of Tennyson "Faith unfaithful kept him falsely true."</p> <p>A. Oxymoron</p> <p>B. Metaphor</p> <p>C. Simile</p> <p>D. Synecdoche</p> <p>104. Who is Pip's friend in London?</p> <p>A. Pumblechook</p> <p>B. Herbert Pocket</p> <p>C. Bentley Drummle</p> <p>D. Jaggers</p> <p>105. Who is Mr. Tench in The Power and the Glory?</p> <p>A. A teacher</p> <p>B. A clerk</p> <p>C. A thief</p> <p>D. A dentist</p> <p>106. 'Brevity is the soul of wit' is a quotation from?</p> |
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- A. Milton
B. William Shakespeare
C. T. S. Eliot
D. Ruskin
107. "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
108. 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
109. Who calls poetry "the breadth and finer spirit of all knowledge"?
A. Wordsworth
B. Shelley
C. Keats
D. Coleridge
110. Twelfth Night opens with the speech of?
A. Viola
B. Duke
C. Olivia
D. Malvolio
111. What was the cause of William's death in Sons and Lovers?
A. An accident
B. An overdose of morphia
C. Suicide
D. Pneumonia
112. Which poem of Coleridge is an opium dream?
A. Kubla Khan
B. Christabel
C. The Ancient Mariner
D. Ode on the Departing Year
113. 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
114. The phrase 'Pathetic fallacy' is coined by?
A. Milton
B. Coleridge
C. Carlyle
D. John Ruskin
115. Tracts for the Times relates to?
A. The Oxford Movement
B. The Pre-Raphaelite Movement
C. The Romantic Movement
D. The Symbolist Movement
116. 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
117. Who wrote "Biographia Literaria"?
A. Byron
B. Shelley
C. Coleridge
D. Lamb
118. Who was "Fortinbras"?
A. Claudius's son
B. Son to the king of Norway
C. Ophelia's lover
D. Hamlet's Mend

119. "The best lack all conviction, while the worst are full of passionate intensity." The above lines have been taken from?
- The Waste Land
 - Tintern Abbey
 - The Second Coming
 - Prayer for My Daughter
120. William Morel in Sons and Lovers is drawn after?
- Lawrence's father
 - Lawrence's brother
 - Lawrence himself
 - None of these
121. The most notable characteristic of Keats' poetry is?
- Satire
 - Sensuality
 - Sensuousness
 - Social reform
122. The key-note of Browning's philosophy of life is?
- agnosticism
 - optimism
 - pessimism
 - skepticism
123. The title of Carlyle's 'Sartor Resartus' means?
- Religious Scripture
 - Seaside Resort
 - Tailor Repatched
 - None of these
124. "Epipsychidion" is composed by?
- Coleridge
 - Wordsworth
 - Keats
 - Shelley
125. "The better part of valour is discretion" occurs in Shakespeare's?
- Hamlet
 - Twelfth Night
 - The Tempest
 - Henry IV, Pt I
126. Epic similes are found in which work of John Milton?
- Paradise Lost
 - Sonnets
 - Lycidas
 - Areopagitica
127. Pride and Prejudice was originally a youthful work entitled?
- 'Last Impressions'
 - 'False Impressions'
 - 'First Impressions'
 - 'True Impressions'
128. Who said that Shakespeare in his comedies has only heroines and no heroes?
- Ben Jonson
 - John Ruskin
 - Thomas Carlyle
 - William Hazlitt
129. Sir John Falstaff is one of Shakespeare's greatest?
- comic figures
 - historical figures
 - romantic figures
 - tragic figures
130. That Milton was of the Devil's party without knowing it, was said by?
- Blake
 - Eliot
 - Johnson
 - Shelley
131. Essays of Elia are?
- full of didactic sermonising
 - practically autobiographical fragments
 - remarkable for their aphoristic style
 - satirical and critical

132. The theme of Tennyson's Poem 'The Princess' is?
- Queen Victoria's coronation
 - Industrial Revolution
 - Women's Education and Rights
 - Rise of Democracy
133. Thackeray's "Esmond" is a novel of historical realism capturing the spirit of?
- the Medieval age
 - the Elizabethan age
 - the age of Queen Anne
 - the Victorian age
134. Oedipus Complex is?
- a kind of physical ailment
 - a kind of vitamin
 - a brother's attraction towards his sister
 - a son's attraction towards his mother
135. "The rarer action is in virtue that in vengeance." This line occurs in?
- Hamlet
 - Henry IV, Pt I
 - The Tempest
 - Twelfth Night
136. Jane Austen's Pride and Prejudice is a?
- Picaresque novel
 - Gothic novel
 - Domestic novel
 - Historical novel
137. 'Heaven lies about us in our infancy'. This line occurs in the poem?
- Immortality Ode
 - Tintern Abbey
 - The Second Coming
 - Leda and the Swan
138. Wordsworth calls himself 'a Worshipper of Nature' in his poem
- Immortality Ode
 - Tintern Abbey
 - The Prelude
 - The Solitary Reaper
139. When Wordsworth's 'Immortality Ode' was first published in 1802, it had only?
- Stanzas I to IV
 - Stanzas I to V
 - Stanzas I to VI
 - Stanzas I to VII
140. Which method of narration has been employed by Dickens in his novel "Great Expectations"?
- Direct or epic method
 - Documentary method
 - Stream of Consciousness technique
 - Autobiographical method
141. Who said 'Keats was a Greek'?
- Wordsworth
 - Coleridge
 - Lamb
 - Shelley
142. To which character in Hamlet does the following description apply? "The tedious wiseacre who meddles his way to his doom."
- Claudius
 - Hamlet
 - Polonius
 - Rosencrantz
143. Browning's famous poem 'Rabbi Ben Ezra' is included in?
- Dramatis Personae
 - Dramatic Idyls
 - Asolando
 - Red Cotton Night-Cap Country
144. 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
145. Which of the following is an unfinished novel by Jane Austen?
 A. Sense and Sensibility
 B. Mansfield Park
 C. Sandition
 D. Persuasion
146. 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
147. The Romantic Revival in English Poetry was influenced by the?
 A. French Revolution
 B. Glorious Revolution of 1688
 C. Reformation
 D. Oxford Movement
148. 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
149. '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
150. Hamlet is?
 A. an intellectual
 B. a man of action
 C. a passionate lover
 D. an over ambitious man
151. Which of Shakespeare's characters exclaims; 'Brave, new, world!'?
 A. Ferdinand
 B. Antonio
 C. Miranda
 D. Prospero
152. Paradise Lost shows an influence of?
 A. Paganism
 B. Pre-Christian theology
 C. Christianity and the Renaissance
 D. Greek nihilism
153. 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
154. In Pride and Prejudice we initially dislike but later tend to like?
 A. Mr. Bennet
 B. Wickham
 C. Bingley
 D. Darcy
155. Who in Hamlet suggests that one should neither be a lender nor a borrower?
 A. Gertrude
 B. Polonius
 C. Horatio
 D. Hamlet
156. 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
157. Which of the following is the earliest comedy of Shakespeare?
- A mid summer night's dream
 - Much ado about nothing
 - As you like it
 - Love's labour's lost
158. "Twelfth night" is a:
- Tragedy
 - Comedy
 - Problem play
 - Both a and b
159. Who was villain in Othello?
- Claudius
 - Iago
 - Egeus
 - None of above
160. Which of the following are tragedies of Shakespeare?
- Hamlet, Othello and Troilus and Cressida
 - Coriolanus, Timon of Athens and Titus Andronicus
 - King Lear, Measure for measure and The merchant of Venice
 - Macbeth, Much ado about nothing and Antony and Cleopatra
161. Which of the following tragedy is not written by Shakespeare?
- Hamlet
 - Macbeth
 - King Lear
 - King Oedipus
162. Othello was a :
- General of England
 - General of Denmark
 - Prince of England
 - Prince of Denmark
163. ____ was father of Desdemona?
- Othello
 - Brabantio
 - Iago
 - Gratiano
164. Othello was sent to fight with:
- French army
 - German army
 - Ottomans
 - None of above
165. Desdemona was killed by :
- Iago
 - Casio
 - Othello
 - Brabantio
166. Othello gave Desdemona ____ as a token of love:
- Ring
 - Handkerchief
 - Pendant
 - Bengals
167. Desdemona was :
- wife of Othello
 - daughter of Othello
 - both a and b
 - none of above
168. "A man can die but once" is one of quote of following plays:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>A. Henry 6 part three
 B. Henry 4 part two
 C. Henry 6 part one
 D. Henry 4 part one</p> <p>169. "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</p> <p>170. "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</p> <p>171. Which of the following is Hamlet's mother?
 A. Beatrice
 B. Margaret
 C. Gertrude
 D. Rosalind</p> <p>172. Following are the characters of: Apemantus, Alcibiades, Flavius, Lucullus, Sempronius</p> | <p>A. Coriolanus
 B. Cymbeline
 C. Timon of Athens
 D. Winter's tale</p> <p>173. Who is the heroin of The Tempest?
 A. Ophelia
 B. Desdemona
 C. Miranda
 D. Helena</p> <p>174. Hamlet consist of ____ acts:
 A. 3
 B. 4
 C. 5
 D. 6</p> <p>175. 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</p> <p>176. 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</p> |
|--|---|

169. A 170. B 171. C 172. C 173. C 174. C 175. B 176. A

1.18 Poetry

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. Which of the following is not a literary device used for aesthetic effect in poetry?
 A. Assonance
 B. Onomatopaea
 C. Rhyme</p> | <p>D. Grammar</p> <p>2. A pattern of accented and unaccented syllables in lines of poetry
 A. rhyme scheme
 B. meter</p> |
|--|--|

1. D 2. B

- C. alliteration
D. none of the above
3. The repetition of similar ending sounds
A. alliteration
B. onomatopoeia
C. rhyme
D. none of the above
4. Applying human qualities to non-human things
A. personification
B. onomatopoeia
C. alliteration
D. none of the above
5. The repetition of beginning consonant sounds
A. rhyme
B. onomatopoeia
C. alliteration
D. none of the above
6. A comparison of unlike things without using a word of comparison such as like or as
A. metaphor
B. simile
C. personification
D. none of the above
7. The comparison of unlike things using the words like or as
A. metaphor
B. simile
C. personification
D. none of the above
8. Using words or letters to imitate sounds
A. alliteration
B. simile
C. onomatopoeia
D. none of the above
9. a description that appeals to one of the five senses
A. imagery
B. personification
C. metaphor
D. none of the above
10. A poem that tells a story with plot, setting, and characters
A. lyric
B. free verse
C. narrative
D. none of the above
11. A poem with no meter or rhyme
A. lyric
B. free verse
C. narrative
D. none of the above
12. A poem that generally has meter and rhyme
A. lyric
B. free verse
C. narrative
D. none of the above
13. True or false: Writing predates poetry.
A. True
B. False
14. Who wrote the poems, "On death" and "Women, Wine, and Snuff?"
A. John Milton
B. John Keats
C. P.B Shelley
D. William Wordsworth
15. Which represents an example of alliteration?
A. Language Arts
B. Peter Piper Picked Peppers
C. I like music
D. A beautiful scenery with music
16. Which of the following is not a poet?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>A. William Shakespeare</p> <p>B. Terry Saylor</p> <p>C. Browning</p> <p>D. Emily Dickinson</p> <p>17. Which of the following is not an English poet (i. e. from England) ?</p> <p>A. Victor Hugo</p> <p>B. Alexander Pope</p> <p>C. John Milton</p> <p>D. Samuel Taylor Coleridge</p> <p>18. Where were the pilgrims going in the canterbury tales?</p> <p>A. To the shrine of st. Peter at canterbury cathedral</p> <p>B. To the shrine of saint thomas becket at canterbury cathedral</p> <p>C. both A and B</p> <p>D. None of these</p> <p>19. Where did chaucer bury?</p> <p>A. westminster abbey</p> <p>B. kent church</p> <p>C. chapel at windsor</p> <p>D. none of the above</p> <p>20. chaucer was imprisoned during____?</p> <p>A. hundred years' war</p> <p>B. Black death</p> <p>C. Peasant revolt</p> <p>D. none of the above</p> <p>21. What is the earliest surviving European poem?</p> <p>A. The Homeric epic</p> <p>B. The Gilgamesh epic</p> <p>C. The Deluge epic</p> <p>D. The Hesiodic ode</p> <p>22. Auld Lang Syne is a famous poem by whom?</p> | <p>A. Sir Walter Scott</p> <p>B. William Butler Yeats</p> <p>C. Henry Longfellow</p> <p>D. Robert Burns</p> <p>23. Which of the following are Thomas Hardy books?</p> <p>A. The Poor Man and the Lady</p> <p>B. The Return of Native</p> <p>C. Chollttee</p> <p>D. None of the above</p> <p>24. Concentrate on these elements when writing a good poem.</p> <p>A. characters, main idea, and theme</p> <p>B. purpose and audience</p> <p>C. theme, purpose, form, and mood.</p> <p>D. rhyme and reason</p> <p>25. Which poem ends 'I shall but love thee better after death'?</p> <p>A. How do I love thee</p> <p>B. Ode to a Grecian urn</p> <p>C. In faith I do not love thee with mine eyes</p> <p>D. Let me not to the marriage of true minds</p> <p>26. Which poet is considered a national hero in Greece?</p> <p>A. John keats</p> <p>B. Lord Byron</p> <p>C. Solan</p> <p>D. Sappho</p> <p>27. Which kind of poem is Edward Lear associated with?</p> <p>A. Nature</p> <p>B. Epics</p> <p>C. Sonnets</p> <p>D. Nonsense</p> <p>28. In coleridge's poem 'The rime of the Ancient Mariner' where were the three gallants going?</p> |
|--|---|

- A. A funeral
B. A wedding
C. Market
D. To the races
29. Harold Nicholson described which poet as 'Very yellow and glum. Perfect manners'?
- A. e. e. Cummings
B. T. S. Elliot
C. John Greenleaf Whittier
D. Walt Whitman
30. 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
31. Rupert Brooke wrote his poetry during which conflict?
- A. Boer War
B. Second World War
C. Korean War
D. First World War
32. Which Poet Laureate wrote about a church mouse?
- A. Betjeman
B. Hughes
C. Marvel
D. Larkin
33. Which American writer published 'A brave and startling truth' in 1996
- A. Robert Hass
B. Jessica Hagdorn
C. Maya Angelou
D. Micheal Palmer
34. Who wrote about the idyllic 'Isle of Innis-free'?
- A. Dylan Thomas
B. Ezra Pound
C. Yeats
D. E. E. cummings
35. Sylvia Plath married which English poet?
- A. Masfield
B. Causley
C. Hughes
D. Larkin
36. Carl Sandburg 'Planked whitefish' contains what kind of imagery?
- A. Sea scenes
B. Rural Idyll
C. War
D. Innocent childhood
37. Which influential American poet was born in Long Island in 1819?
- A. Emily Dickinson
B. Paul Dunbar
C. John Greenleaf Whittier
D. Walt Whitman
38. 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
39. In his poem Kipling said 'If you can meet with triumph and ____'?
- A. Glory
B. Ruin
C. Disaster
D. victory
40. Which of the following is not a poetic tradition?
- A. The Epic
B. The Comic
C. The Occult
D. The Tragic

41. What is the study of poetry's meter and form called?
 A. Prosody
 B. Potology
 C. Rheumatology
 D. Scansion
42. Shakespeare composed much of his plays in what sort of verse?
 A. Alliterative verse
 B. Sonnet form
 C. Iambic pentameter
 D. Dactylic hexameter
43. 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
44. 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
45. From what century does the poetic form the folk ballad date?
 A. The 12th
 B. The 14th
 C. The 17th
 D. The 19th
46. 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
47. What is a poem called whose first letters of each line spell out a word?
 A. Alliterative
 B. Epic
 C. Acrostic
 D. Haiku
48. How has Stephen Dunn been described in 'the Oxford Companion to 20th Century Poetry'?
 A. A poet of middlelessness
 B. Capturing a sense of spiritual maroonness
 C. One of the leading prairie poets
 D. Has some distinction as a critic
49. '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
50. Margaret Atwood was born in which Canadian city?
 A. Vancouver
 B. Toronto
 C. Ottawa
 D. Montreal
51. Which of the following words describe the prevailing attitude of High-Modern Literature?
 A. Skeptical
 B. Authoritative
 C. Impressionistic
 D. Both a & c
52. Which Welsh poet wrote "Under Milk Wood?"
 A. Anthony Hopkins
 B. Richard Burton
 C. Tom Jones
 D. Dylan Thomas

53. Who wrote Canterbury Tales?
- Geoffrey Chaucer
 - Dick Whittington
 - Thomas Lancaster
 - King Richard II
54. Who wrote "The Hound of the Baskervilles?"
- Agatha Christie
 - H Ryder-Haggard
 - P D James
 - Arthur Conan Doyle
55. William Shakespeare is not the author of:
- Titus Andronicus
 - Taming of the Shrew
 - White Devil
 - Hamlet
56. _____ is a late 20th century play written by a woman?
- Queen Cristina
 - Top Girls
 - Camille
 - The Homecoming
57. Which of the following writers wrote historical novels?
- Jane Austen and Charlotte Bronte
 - Sir Walter Scott and Maria Edgeworth
 - William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge
 - Mary Shelley and Percy Bysshe Shelley
58. Who wrote "Ten Little Niggers?"
- Sir Arthur Conan Doyle
 - Irvine Welsh
 - Agatha Christie
 - None of above
59. Which of the following is not a work of John Keats?
- Endymion
 - To some ladies
 - To hope
 - None of above
60. "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:
- Paradise Lost
 - Paradise Regained
 - Samson Agonistes
 - Divorce Tracts
61. William Shakespeare was born in the year:
- 1564
 - 1544
 - 1578
 - 1582
62. Which of the following is not a Shakespeare tragedy?
- Titus Andronicus
 - Othello
 - Macbeth
 - None of the above
63. Who wrote 'The Winter's Tale'?
- George Bernard Shaw
 - John Dryden
 - Christopher Marlowe
 - William Shakespeare
64. What is the difference between a simile and a metaphor?
- No difference. Simply two different ways in referring to the same thing.
 - A simile is more descriptive.
 - A simile uses as or like to make a comparison and a metaphor doesn't.
 - A simile must use animals in the comparison.
65. What is the word for a "play on words"?

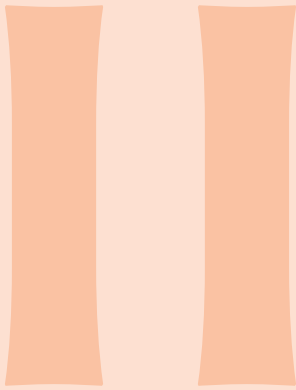
- A. pun
 B. simile
 C. haiku
 D. metaphor
66. What is the imitation of natural sounds in word form?
 A. Personification
 B. Hyperboles
 C. Alliteration
 D. Onomatopoeia
67. The theme is ____?
 A. a plot.
 B. an character
 C. an address
 D. the point a writer is trying to make about a subject.
68. Which is not a poetry form?
 A. epic
 B. tale
 C. ballad
 D. sonnet
69. 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.
70. Which is an exaggeration?
 A. Alliteration
 B. Haiku
 C. Hyperbole
 D. Prose
71. 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
72. 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
73. What is study of meter, rhythm and intonation of a poem called as?
 A. Prosody
 B. Allegory
 C. Scansion
 D. Assonance
74. Which figure of speech is it when a statement is exaggerated in a poem?
 A. Onomatopoeia
 B. Metonymy
 C. Alliteration
 D. Hyperbole
75. 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
76. Which culture is known for their long, rhymic poetic verses known as Qasidas?
 A. Hindu
 B. Celtic
 C. Arabic
 D. Arameic
77. Complete this Shakespearan line - Let me not to the marriage of true minds bring:
 A. Impediments
 B. Inconveniences
 C. Worries
 D. Troubles
78. Which of the following is a Japanese poetic form?

- A. Jintishi
B. Villanelle
C. Ode
D. Tanka
79. 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
80. 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
81. What is a funny poem of five lines called?
- A. Quartet
B. Limerick
C. Sextet
D. Palindrome
82. 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
83. Sassoon and Brooke wrote what kind of poetry?
- A. Light verse
B. Romantic
C. Political satire
D. War poems
84. Where did T. S. Eliot spend most of his childhood?
- A. Denver
B. St Louis
C. Cuba
D. Toronto
85. Ted Hughes was married to which American poetess?
- A. Carolyn Kizer
B. Mary Oliver
C. Sylvia Plath
D. Marianne Moore
86. How old was Rupert Brooke at the time of his death?
- A. 24
B. 31
C. 21
D. 28
87. 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
88. 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
89. 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
90. Aldous Huxley was a poet, but was better known as what?
- A. Politician
B. Dramatist
C. Novelist
D. Architect

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| <p>91. Of which poet was it said 'Even if he's not a great poet, he's certainly a great something'?</p> <p>A. Elliot
B. Kipling
C. Cummings
D. Brooke</p> <p>92. which of these is magnum opus of chaucer?</p> <p>A. Troilus and criseyde
B. House of fame
C. The canterbury tales
D. Parliament of fowls.</p> <p>93. in which language the stories of canterbury tale are written?</p> <p>A. French
B. Latin
C. Middle english
D. English</p> | <p>94. chaucer's franklin was guilty of which sin?</p> <p>A. Lust
B. Corruption
C. Theft
D. Gluttony</p> <p>95. How many languages did chaucer know?</p> <p>A. 2
B. 4
C. 1
D. 5</p> <p>96. from which language the name "chaucer" has been driven?</p> <p>A. french
B. latin
C. italian
D. english</p> |
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92. C 93. C 94. D 95. B 96. A

Narayan Chaudhary



Part two

2	Ages, era, period	95
2.1	Middle Ages	
2.2	16th Century	
2.3	Early 17th Century	
2.4	Restoration and 18th Century	
2.5	Romantic Period	
2.6	Victorian Age	
2.7	20th Century	
2.8	Elizabethan Period	
2.9	Jacobean Era	
2.10	The Renaissance	
2.11	Middle ages	
2.12	Elizabethan era	

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2. Ages, era, period

2.1 Middle Ages

- | | |
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| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Popular English adaptations of romances appealed primarily to<ol style="list-style-type: none">A. the royal family and upper orders of the nobilityB. the lower orders of the nobilityC. agricultural laborersD. the clergy2. Christian writers like the Beowulf poet looked back on their pagan ancestors with:<ol style="list-style-type: none">A. nostalgia and ill-concealed envy.B. bewilderment and visceral loathing.C. admiration and elegiac sympathy.D. bigotry and shallow triumphalism.3. Words from which language began to enter English vocabulary around the time of the Norman Conquest in 1066?<ol style="list-style-type: none">A. FrenchB. NorwegianC. SpanishD. Danish4. What is the first extended written specimen of Old English? | <ol style="list-style-type: none">A. Boethius's Consolidation of PhilosophyB. Saint Jerome's translation of the BibleC. Bede's Ecclesiastical History of the English PeopleD. a code of laws promulgated by King Ethelbert <ol style="list-style-type: none">5. Toward the close of which century did English replace French as the language of conducting business in Parliament and in court of law?<ol style="list-style-type: none">A. tenthB. twelfthC. thirteenthD. fourteenth6. Which of the following best describes litote, a favorite rhetorical device in Old English poetry?<ol style="list-style-type: none">A. embellishment at the service of Christian doctrineB. repetition of parallel syntactic structures |
|--|---|

- C. ironic understatement
D. stress on every third diphthong
7. 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
8. 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
9. 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
10. Which of the following languages did not coexist in Anglo-Norman England?
- A. Latin
B. Dutch
C. French
D. Celtic
11. 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 War of the Roses
12. 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.
13. 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. a prized ink used in the illumination of prestigious manuscripts
14. 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. being buried alive
15. Who is the author of Piers Plowman?
- A. Sir Thomas Malory
B. Margery Kempe
C. Geoffrey Chaucer
D. William Langland
16. 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
17. 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. Augustine of Canterbury
 D. Alfred
18. 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.
19. 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
20. Who was the first English Christian king?
- A. Alfred
 B. Richard III
 C. Richard II
 D. Ethelbert
21. 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
22. 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
23. Which twelfth-century poet or poets were indebted to Breton storytellers for their narratives?
- A. Geoffrey Chaucer
 B. Marie de France
 C. Chr tien de Troyes
 D. b and c only
24. 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
25. 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 Peasant Uprising of 1381.
 C. the Dissolution of the Monasteries in the 1530s.
 D. the wave of contempt for manuscripts that followed the beginning of printing in 1476.
26. Who would be called the English Homer and father of English poetry?
- A. Sir Thomas Malory
 B. Geoffrey Chaucer
 C. Caedmon
 D. John Gower

27. Which king began a war to enforce his claims to the throne of France in 1336?
- Henry II
 - Henry V
 - Louis XIV
 - Edward III
28. Which of the following statements about Julian of Norwich is true?
- She sought unsuccessfully to restore classical paganism.
 - She was a virgin martyr.
 - She is the first known woman writer in the English vernacular.
 - She made pilgrimages to Jerusalem, Rome, and Santiago.
29. Which people began their invasion and conquest of southwestern Britain around 450?
- the Normans
 - the Geats
 - the Anglo-Saxons
 - the Danes
30. Which influential medieval text purported to reveal the secrets of the afterlife?
- Dante's Divine Comedy
 - Boccaccio's Decameron
 - The Dream of the Rood
 - Chaucer's Legend of Good Women
31. How did Henry II, the first of England's Plantagenet kings, acquire vast provinces in southern France?
- the Battle of Hastings
 - Saint Patrick's mission
 - the Fourth Lateran Council
 - his marriage to Eleanor of Aquitaine

28. C 29. C 30. A 31. D

2.2 16th Century

1. Short plays called ____staged dialogues on religious, moral, and political themes—were performed by playing companies before the construction of public theaters.
- interludes
 - spectacles
 - meditations
 - mysteries
2. Which of the following refers to the small area of Ireland, extending north from Dublin, over which the English government could claim effective control?
- Ulster
 - the Protectorate
 - the Pale
 - West Britain
3. Which of the following statements accurately reflects the status of England, its people, and its language in the early sixteenth century?
- English travelers were not obliged to learn French, Italian, or Spanish during their explorations of the Continent.
 - English was fast supplanting Latin as the second language of most European intellectuals.
 - English travelers often returned from the Continent with foreign fashions, much to the delight of moralists.
 - Intending his Utopia for an international intellectual community, Thomas More wrote in Latin, since English had no prestige outside of England.
4. Who succeeded Elizabeth I on the throne of England?
- Elizabeth II
 - Henry IX

1. A 2. C 3. D 4. C

- C. James I
 D. Charles I
5. Which of the following might be addressed/represented by pastoral poetry?
 A. shepherd and shepherdesses who fall in love and engage in singing contests
 B. heroic stories in epic form
 C. a celebration of the humility, contentment, and simplicity of living in the country
 D. A and C only
6. Which of the following sixteenth-century poets was not a courtier?
 A. George Puttenham
 B. Philip Sidney
 C. Walter Raleigh
 D. Thomas Wyatt
7. To what does the phrase 'the stigma of print' refer?
 A. lead poisoning contracted from handling printer's ink
 B. the brutal punishment for printing without a license
 C. the pre-Reformation ban on printing the Bible in English
 D. the perception among court poets that printed verses were less exclusive
8. Who owned the rights to a theatrical script?
 A. the patron of the acting company, eg, the Lord Chamberlain
 B. the bishop of London
 C. the printer
 D. the acting company
9. From which of the following Italian texts might Tudor courtiers have learned the art of intrigue and the keys to gaining and keeping power?
 A. Castiglione's 'The Courtier'
 B. Dante's 'Divine Comedy'
 C. Boccaccio's 'Decameron'
 D. Machiavelli's 'The Prince'
10. Which designates the theory that the reigning monarch possesses absolute authority as God's deputy?
 A. manifest destiny
 B. extreme unction
 C. royal absolutism
 D. constitutional monarchism
11. Which of the following statements is not an accurate reflection of education during the English Renaissance?
 A. It was aimed primarily at sons of the nobility and gentry.
 B. Its curriculum emphasized ancient Greek, the language of diplomacy, professions, and higher learning.
 C. It was conducted by tutors in wealthy families or in grammar schools.
 D. It was ordered according to the medieval trivium and quadrivium.
12. What was the only acknowledged religion in England during the early sixteenth century?
 A. Atheism
 B. Protestantism
 C. Catholicism
 D. Ancestor-worship
13. What is blank verse?
 A. iambic pentameter in rhyming couplets
 B. the verse form of the Shakespearean sonnet
 C. free verse, without rhyme or regular meter
 D. unrhymed iambic pentameter
14. Which royal dynasty was established in the resolution of the so-called War of the Roses and continued through the reign of Elizabeth I?
 A. Tudor
 B. Windsor
 C. York
 D. Lancaster

15. Which of the following shifts began in the reign of Henry VII and continued under his Tudor successors?
- the growing authority of the Pope over domestic English affairs
 - the expansion of England's colonial possessions
 - the rise in the power and confidence of the aristocracy
 - the countering of feudal power structures by a stronger central authority
16. Expressed in Elizabethan poetry as well as court rituals and events, a cult of ____ formed around Elizabeth and dictated the nature of relations between herself and her court.
- ignominy
 - unwarranted abuse
 - odium
 - love
17. To what subgenre did the Senecan influence give rise, as evidenced in the first English tragedy *Gorboduc*, or *Ferrex and Porrex*?
- villain tragedy
 - poetic tragedy
 - heroic tragedy
 - revenge tragedy
18. Which of the following is true about public theaters in Elizabethan England?
- They relied on admission charges, an innovation of the period.
 - The early versions were oval in shape.
 - They were located outside the city limits of London.
 - all of the above
19. The churchyard of St. Paul's Cathedral was well-known for its:
- ruinous condition.
 - performing bears.
 - graffiti.
 - bookshops.
20. Who introduced the art of printing into England?
- Elizabeth Eisenstein
 - Johannes Gutenberg
 - Henry VIII
 - William Caxton
21. Which of the following describes the chief system by which writers received financial rewards for their literary production?
- charity
 - patronage
 - censorship
 - subscription
22. In the *Defense of Poesy*, what did Sidney attribute to poetry?
- a magical power whereby poetry plays tricks on the reader
 - a divine power whereby poetry transmits a message from God to the reader
 - a moral power whereby poetry encourages the reader to emulate virtuous models
 - a defensive power whereby poetry and its figurative expressions allow the poet to avoid censorship
23. Which of the following sixteenth-century works of English literature was translated into the English language after its first publication in Latin?
- Christopher Marlowe's *Doctor Faustus*
 - William Shakespeare's *King Lear*
 - Thomas More's *The History of King Richard III*
 - Thomas More's *Utopia*
24. Who began to ignite the embers of dissent against the Catholic church in November 1517 in a movement that came to be known as the Reformation?
- Anne Boleyn
 - Martin Luther
 - Pope Leo X
 - Ulrich Zwingli

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| <p>25. Between 1520 and 1550, the population of London:</p> <p>A. remained constant.</p> <p>B. fell from 375,00 to barely 100,000.</p> <p>C. doubled from 60,000 to 120,000.</p> <p>D. doubled from 600,000 to 1,200,000.</p> <p>26. Which historical figure initiated a series of religious persecutions condemning Protestants as heretics and burning them at the stake in the 1550s?</p> <p>A. Archbishop Cranmer</p> <p>B. Catherine of Aragon</p> <p>C. Elizabeth I</p> <p>D. Mary Tudor</p> <p>27. Who authored <i>Il Cortigiano</i> (The Courtier), a book that was highly influential in the English court, providing subtle guidance on self-display?</p> <p>A. Cavalcanti</p> <p>B. Castiglione</p> | <p>C. Pirandello</p> <p>D. Boccaccio</p> <p>28. What impulse probably accounts for the rise of distinguished translations of works, such as Homer's <i>Iliad</i> and <i>Odyssey</i>, into English during the sixteenth century?</p> <p>A. human reverence for the classics</p> <p>B. the belief that the English were direct descendants of the ancient Greeks</p> <p>C. pride for the vernacular language</p> <p>D. a and c only</p> <p>29. Which was not an objection raised against the public theaters in the Elizabethan period?</p> <p>A. They caused excessive noise and traffic.</p> <p>B. They charged too much.</p> <p>C. They excited illicit sexual desires.</p> <p>D. They drew young people away from work.</p> |
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25. C 26. D 27. B 28. D 29. B

2.3 Early 17th Century

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| <p>1. What was the general subject of the Welsh poet Katherine Philips's work?</p> <p>A. celebrations of the transience of all life and beauty</p> <p>B. celebrations of lesbian sexuality in terms that did not imply a male readership</p> <p>C. celebrations of religious ecstasy and divine inspiration</p> <p>D. celebrations of female friendship in Platonic terms normally reserved for male friendships</p> <p>2. James I liked to imagine himself as a modern version of which ruler?</p> <p>A. Pericles</p> <p>B. Genghis Khan</p> <p>C. Richard Lionheart</p> | <p>D. Augustus Caesar</p> <p>3. What was the intended target of the Gunpowder Plot in 1605?</p> <p>A. Westminster Abbey</p> <p>B. Tower Bridge</p> <p>C. the Houses of Parliament</p> <p>D. Buckingham Palace</p> <p>4. Which of the following colonial ventures took place in the reign of James I (1603-25)?</p> <p>A. the founding of the Jamestown settlement</p> <p>B. the founding of the Plymouth colony</p> <p>C. Henry Hudson's fruitless search for the Northwest Passage</p> <p>D. all of the above</p> |
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1. D 2. D 3. C 4. D

5. What was the title of Thomas Hobbes's defense of absolute sovereignty based on a theory of social contract?
 - A. The Litany in a Time of Plague
 - B. Utopia
 - C. Leviathan
 - D. The Advancement of Learning
6. Who served as Protector under England's first written constitution?
 - A. Gerrard Winstanley
 - B. Oliver Cromwell
 - C. Praisegod Barebone
 - D. George Monk
7. Which religious radical advocated the civic toleration of all religions, including Catholicism, Judaism, and Islam?
 - A. John Lilburne
 - B. William Laud
 - C. Roger Williams
 - D. Oliver Cromwell
8. What is the delicate balancing act of Marvell's 'Horatian Ode'?
 - A. praising Roman virtues whilst endorsing Christian beliefs
 - B. praising feminine virtue whilst mocking the fixation on chastity
 - C. celebrating Cromwell's victories whilst inviting sympathy for the executed king
 - D. celebrating the Restoration whilst regretting the frivolity of the new regime
9. Which of the following was not one of the four bodily humours?
 - A. choler
 - B. blood
 - C. cholesterol
 - D. black bile
10. What was the licensing system?
 - A. All royalties from the sale of books went to the crown (hence the name).
 - B. Poets were required to have a university diploma (the original 'poetic license').
 - C. All books had to be dedicated to a noble or royal patron.
 - D. All books had to be submitted for official approval before publication.
11. What major new prose genre emerged in the Jacobean era?
 - A. the novel
 - B. the sermon
 - C. the familiar essay
 - D. the diary
12. Which group of radicals got their name from their penchant for rambling prophecy?
 - A. the Fifth Monarchists
 - B. the Roarers
 - C. the Diggers
 - D. the Ranters
13. Which of the following did Milton not advocate in print in the 1640s and 1650s?
 - A. the disestablishment of the church and the removal of bishops
 - B. the right of the people to dismiss and even execute their rulers
 - C. the free circulation of ideas without prior censorship
 - D. the restoration of the monarchy
14. Which poet was a member of the powerful and culturally influential Sidney family?
 - A. Ben Jonson
 - B. Aemilia Lanyer
 - C. Samuel Daniel
 - D. Mary Wroth
15. What historical figure promoted the rapid growth of a high Anglican faction within the church whose ceremony, ritual, and doctrine more closely resembled Roman Catholicism?

- A. William Collins
 B. William Laud
 C. William Shakespeare
 D. William Tyndale
16. Restored to the throne in 1660, Charles II ruled:
 A. with an absolute prerogative his father would have envied.
 B. through a system of draconian military courts.
 C. with deference to Parliament's legislative supremacy.
 D. only a small area around London and Oxford.
17. What was one of the first acts of Parliament after the outbreak of hostilities in the First Civil War?
 A. the abolishment of public plays and sports
 B. the conversion of the English church to Catholicism
 C. the adoption of English as the official language
 D. the consolidation of power in an absolute monarch
18. Which of the following female authors of the Jacobean era wrote a work that became the first of its kind to be published by an English woman?
 A. Rachel Speght
 B. Aemilia Lanyer
 C. Elizabeth Cary, Lady Falkland
 D. all of the above
19. Who authored the scholarly biography, Life of Donne?
 A. Izaak Walton
 B. Katherine Philips
 C. John Skelton
 D. Isabella Whitney
20. Which was not among the new genres promoted by poets such as Jonson, Donne, and Herbert?
 A. the Petrarchan sonnet
 B. the classical satire
 C. the country-house poem
 D. the epigram
21. Which of the following plays was not authored by Shakespeare in the Jacobean period?
 A. Othello
 B. Volpone
 C. King Lear
 D. Antony and Cleopatra
22. What is the title to Milton's blank-verse epic that assimilates and critiques the epic tradition?
 A. L'Allegro
 B. Lycidas
 C. Paradise Lost
 D. The Divine Comedy
23. Which poem testifies to the profound doubts and uncertainties attending Donne's conversion from Catholicism to Protestantism?
 A. Air and Angels
 B. Satire 3
 C. The Apparition
 D. The Indifferent
24. Which of the following was not a cause associated with militant Protestant reformers (Puritans, Presbyterians, and separatists)?
 A. the pursuit of a more confrontational policy towards Catholic powers
 B. the elimination of bishops
 C. the right of congregations to choose their own leaders
 D. the wider use of religious images in churches

25. Which of the following themes or subjects was not common in the works of Cavalier poets, such as Thomas Carew, Sir John Denham, Edmund Waller, Sir John Suckling, James Shirley, Richard Lovelace, and Robert Herrick?
- courtly ideals of the good life
 - carpe diem
 - loyalty to the king
 - pious devotion to religious virtues
26. Who succeeded Elizabeth I in 1603, establishing the Stuart dynasty?
- James IV of Scotland
 - James VI of Scotland
 - Mary, Queen of Scots
 - Anne Boleyn
27. The idea that God predestines human beings to be saved or damned is associated with which Protestant reformer?
- Martin Luther
 - John Calvin
 - Henry VIII
 - Arminius
28. Which of the following was characteristic of the court of James I?
- gluttonous feasting
 - hard drinking
 - hunting
 - all of the above
29. Which writer was not active under both Elizabeth I and James I?
- William Shakespeare
 - Ben Jonson
 - John Donne
 - John Milton
30. Which of the following was not an expressed objective of the Long Parliament when it convened in 1640?
- abolishing extra-legal taxes and courts
 - mounting a revolution and executing the king
 - bringing to trial the king's hated ministers, Strafford and Laud
 - remaining in session until they themselves agreed to disband
25. D 26. B 27. B 28. D 29. D 30. B

2.4 Restoration and 18th Century

1. According to Samuel Johnson, 'No man but a blockhead ever wrote except for ____:
- love.
 - honor.
 - money.
 - his party.
2. Romantic poetry about the natural world uses descriptions of nature ____
- to depict a metaphysical concept of nature by endowing it with traits normally associated with humans
 - as a means to demonstrate and discuss the processes of human thinking
 - symbolically to suggest that natural objects correspond to an inner,
 - All the above
3. Which work exposes the frivolity of fashionable London?
- Defoe's Robinson Crusoe
 - Swift's Gulliver's Travels
 - Behn's Oroonoko
 - Pope's The Rape of the Lock
4. Which book was not written by Jane Austen?
- Sense and Sensibility
 - Emma

- C. Pride and Prejudice
 D. Mansfield Park
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. 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
8. 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
9. 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
10. 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
11. 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 Act of Union
12. 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
13. 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
14. Who began the tradition of revenge play ?
- A. George peelee
 B. Samuel daniel
 C. Phineas fletcher
 D. Thomas kyd
15. 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

16. Which of the following is not a common feature of neoclassical poetry?
- Imitation of classical forms and allusion to mythology
 - An effort to represent human nature
 - Use of the rhymed couplet
 - Fantastic comparisons
17. Why didn't Alexander Pope attend an English university?
- He lived in Italy until the age of 27
 - Asthma, headaches, and spinal deformity made him an invalid
 - He was a Catholic, and therefore forbidden from attending
 - He just wasn't bright enough
18. In the late seventeenth century, a "battle of the books" erupted between which two groups?
- abolitionists and enthusiasts for slavery
 - round-earthers and flat-earthers
 - the Welsh and the Scots
 - champions of ancient and modern learning
19. Which poet, critic and translator brought England a modern literature between 1660 and 1700?
- Addison
 - Bunyan
 - Crabbe
 - Dryden
20. What name is given to the English literary period that emulated the Rome of Virgil, Horace, and Ovid?
- Augustan
 - Metaphysical
 - Romantic
 - Neo-Romantic
21. The crisis over the Exclusion Bill effectively divided the country into which two political parties?
- the Republicans and the Royalists
 - the Royalists and the Whigs
 - the Tories and the Whigs
 - the Royalists and the Tories
22. Which bird did the Ancient Mariner kill?
- Seagull
 - Albatross
 - Humming Bird
 - Crow
23. 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"?
- the lyric poem written in the first person
 - the sonnet
 - doggerel rhyme
 - the political tract
24. Who became the first \prime minister\ of Great Britain in the reign of George II?
- Henry St. John
 - Robert Harley
 - John Churchill
 - Robert Walpole
25. What is Shakespeare's longest play?
- Taming of the Shrew
 - Romeo and Juliet
 - A Midsummer Night's Dream
 - Hamlet
26. Which statement(s) about inventions during the Industrial Revolution are true?
- Hand labor became less common with the invention of power-driven machinery.
 - Velcro replaced buttons and snaps.
 - Steam, as opposed to wind and water, became a primary source of power.
 - both a and c

27. When the Parliament, controlled by the puritans, took power in England, one of the acts that greatly influenced Literature of that time was
- The closing of theatres
 - The return of the King.
 - King Arthurs' dead
 - King to exile
28. Which of the following is a typically Romantic poetic form?
- the fractal
 - the figment
 - the fragment
 - the aubade
29. 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?
- Coleridge's Dejection: An Ode
 - Blake's "Prophetic Books"
 - Wollstonecraft's Vindication of the Rights of Woman
 - all but C
30. In which work do you read: "Things fall apart; the center cannot hold. "?
- The Canturbury Tales
 - The Dark Angel
 - The Wild Swans of Coole
 - The Second Coming
31. John Donne is, in some sense, the originator of metaphysical poetry. But who is most closely associated with the "founding" of neoclassical poetry?
- William Wordsworth
 - Alexander Pope
 - Ben Jonson
 - George Herbert
32. Who wrote: "Things fall apart; the center cannot hold "?
- William Butler Yeats
 - James Joyce
 - Thomas Moore
 - Edgar Allan Poe
33. Who wrote The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, a novel that abandons clock time for psychological time?
- Henry Fielding
 - Laurence Sterne
 - Samuel Richardson
 - Tobias Smollett
34. 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.
- Alexander Pope
 - William Collins
 - Thomas Gray
 - Ben Jonson
35. What was \restored\ in 1660?
- the monarchy, in the person of Charles II
 - the dominance of the Tory Party
 - the \Book of Common Prayer\
 - toleration of religious dissidents
36. He wrote both religious and secular poetry. One of his poems urged virgins to make the most of their time.
- Ben Jonson
 - Alexander Pope
 - Robert Herrick
 - John Dryden
37. Which of the following was a major factor in the unprecedented economic wealth of Great Britain during the eighteenth century?
- formal diplomatic relations with China
 - 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
38. 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
39. 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.
40. Which of the following was not considered a type of the alienated, romantic visionary?
- A. Prometheus
B. Satan
C. Cain
D. George III
41. 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*
42. 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
43. 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
44. 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
45. In which work do you read: "Beauty is truth, truth beauty:"?
- A. *Adonais*
B. *Bright Star*
C. *Ode on a Grecian Urn*
D. *La Belle Dame Sans Merci*
46. According to Samuel Johnson, "No man but a blockhead ever wrote except for ____:
- A. love."
B. honor."
C. money."
D. his party."
47. 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
48. Which metrical form was Pope said to have brought to perfection?

- A. the heroic couplet
 B. blank verse
 C. free verse
 D. the ode
49. 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. A and C only
50. 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
51. 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
52. 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 Ransom
 D. Ann Radcliffe's The Italian
53. Who wrote: "Beauty is truth, truth beauty."?
 A. John Keats
 B. William Shakespeare
 C. Samuel Butler
 D. Samuel Taylor Coleridge
54. Which metrical form was Pope said to have brought to perfection?
 A. the heroic couplet
 B. blank verse
 C. free verse
 D. the ode
55. 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. Jane Austen
56. 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
57. 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. Educational reform, producing a dramatic increase in literacy
 D. A and C only
58. 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. Ossian

59. In which county was Jane Austin born?
- Sussex
 - Hampshire
 - Yorkshire
 - Norfolk
60. What literary work best captures a sense of the political turmoil, particularly regarding the issue of religion, just after the Restoration?
- Gay's Beggar's Opera
 - Butler's Hudibras
 - Fielding's Jonathan Wild
 - Dryden's Absalom and Achitophel
61. 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.
- True
 - False
62. Which of the following English groups were supportive of the French Revolution during its early years?
- Republicans
 - Liberals
 - Radicals
 - both B and C
63. Which work exposes the frivolity of fashionable London?
- Defoe's Robinson Crusoe
 - Swift's Gulliver's Travels
 - Behn's Oroonoko
 - Pope's The Rape of the Lock
64. Whose great Dictionary, published in 1755, included more than 114,000 quotations?
- William Hogarth
 - Jonathan Swift
 - Samuel Johnson
 - Ben Jonson
65. Becky sharp was the heroine in which novel?
- Vanity Fair
 - Sense and Sensibility
 - Pride and Prejudice
 - Mansfield Park
66. With its forbidden themes of incest, murder, necrophilia, atheism, and torments of sexual desire, Horace Walpole's Castle of Otranto, created which literary genre?
- the revenge tragedy
 - the Gothic romance
 - the epistolary novel
 - the comedy of manners
67. A side note: Which drug/substance was Samuel Taylor Coleridge addicted to?
- Heroine
 - Cocaine
 - Alcohol
 - Opium
68. With its forbidden themes of incest, murder, necrophilia, atheism, and torments of sexual desire, Horace Walpole's Castle of Otranto, created which literary genre?
- the revenge tragedy
 - the Gothic romance
 - the epistolary novel
 - the comedy of manners
69. Which of the following is not an example of Restoration comedy?
- Etherege's The Man of Mode
 - Wycherley's The Country Wife
 - Behn's The Rover
 - Marlowe's Doctor Faustus
70. How many lines are there in a Sonnet?
- 10
 - 16
 - 14
 - 22
71. 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
72. 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 creation of the bourgeois novel as a commodity
 D. the union of England and Wales with Scotland
73. 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 Ransom
 D. Ann Radcliffe's The Italian
74. Looking to the ancient past, many Romantic poets identified with the figure of the
- A. troubadour
 B. skald
 C. chorister
 D. bard
75. 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
76. What was the name of the Bronte sister's only brother?
- A. Anderson
 B. Branwell
 C. Richard
 D. Pearson
77. 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
78. 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
79. 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
80. Who exemplified the role of the "peasant poet"?
- A. John Clare
 B. John Keats
 C. Robert Burns
 D. A and C only
81. 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
82. 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
83. What drove William Cowper to break down and become a recluse?
A. the conviction that he was damned forever
B. the loss of his fortune in the \South Sea Bubble\
C. the vindication of Newtonian physics
D. condemnation of his work by Jeremy Collier
84. Who is termed as "The Morning Star of Renaissance"?
A. Spenser
B. John Gower
C. Chaucer
D. Langland
85. The Faerie Queene was written during the reign of which monarch?
A. James I
B. Mary Tudor
C. Elizabeth Tudor
D. Henry VII
86. 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. All would have been appropriate protagonists for a Romantic literary text.
87. 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
88. 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. John Keats's "To Autumn"
D. all but C
89. 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"
90. 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
91. 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
92. 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
93. 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. all of the above
94. 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
95. 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.
96. 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)
97. Which of the following was a typically Romantic means of achieving visionary states?
 A. opium
 B. dreams
 C. childhood
 D. a, b and c
98. 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
99. 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
100. How many children were there in the Bronte family?
 A. 3
 B. 4
 C. 5
 D. 6
101. 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
102. 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. a, b and c
103. 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. all of the above
104. Who wrote: "Reader, I married him."?

- A. Jane Austen
B. Charlotte Bronte
C. Edith Wharton
D. Emily Bronte
105. What is the name for the process of dividing land into privately owned agricultural holdings?
A. partition
B. segregation
C. enclosure
D. division
106. 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
107. Which group of intellectual women established literary clubs of their own around 1750 under the leadership of Elizabeth Vesey and Elizabeth Montagu?
A. the bluestockings
B. the coteries of plenty
C. the Pre-Raphaelites
D. the tattlers and spectators
108. 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
109. 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
110. 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.
111. 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. A and C only
112. In which Dickens novel does Pip appear?
A. Bleak House
B. Great Expectations
C. A Tale of Two Cities
D. The Pickwick Papers
113. Which philosopher had a particular influence on Coleridge?
A. Aristotle
B. Duns Scotus
C. David Hume
D. Immanuel Kant
114. 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
115. 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
116. What was most frequently considered a source of pleasure and an object of inquiry by Augustan poets?
- A. civilization
 B. woman
 C. God
 D. nature
117. 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
118. 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
119. 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 Act of Union
120. 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
121. 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. Ossian
122. Which of the following women exposed themselves to scandal by writing racy stories for the popular press?
- A. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Mary Wroth, and Elizabeth Cary
 B. Aphra Behn, Delarivier Manley, and Eliza Haywood
 C. Anne Finch, Anne Killigrew, and Lady Mary Wortley Montagu
 D. Rachel Speght, Katherine Philips, and Frances Burney
123. 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
124. 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.

125. Against which of the following principles did Jonathan Swift inveigh?
- theoretical science
 - metaphysics
 - abstract logical deductions
 - a, b, and c
126. What did Byron deride with his scathing reference to "'Peddlers,' and 'Boats,' and 'Wagons'!"?
- the neo-classical influence of Pope and Dryden
 - the clumsiness of Shakespeare's plots
 - the Orientalist fantasies of Coleridge
 - Wordsworth's devotion to the ordinary and everyday
127. Which poet, critic and translator brought England a modern literature between 1660 and 1700?
- Addison
 - Bunyan
 - Crabbe
 - Dryden
128. Which of the following texts addresses class as a social and economic reality?
- William Godwin's *Inquiry Concerning Political Justice*
 - Percy Bysshe Shelley's *England in 1819*
 - William Godwin's *Caleb Williams*
 - all of the above
129. Complete this famous quote by John Dryden: "Who think too little, and who talk too ____"
- often
 - long
 - much
 - fast
130. Which of the following charges were commonly leveled at the novel by its detractors at the dawn of the Romantic era?
- Too many of its readers were women.
 - It required less skill than other genres.
 - It lacked the classical pedigree of poetry and drama.
 - all of the above
131. 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?"
- The Rape of the Lock*
 - Solitude: An Ode*
 - The Dunciad*
 - Eloisa to Abelard*
132. The poem 'The Battle of Maldon' celebrates events which took place in the 10th century, but who was it between
- Danes and English
 - Dutch and English
 - Normans and English
 - French and English
133. Against which of the following principles did Jonathan Swift inveigh?
- theoretical science
 - metaphysics
 - abstract logical deductions
 - a, b, and c
134. What literary work best captures a sense of the political turmoil, particularly regarding the issue of religion, just after the Restoration?
- Gay's *Beggar's Opera*
 - Butler's *Hudibras*
 - Fielding's *Jonathan Wild*
 - Pope's *Dunciad*
135. Who composed *The Preludes*?
- S T Coleridge
 - William Wordsworth
 - William Shakespeare
 - William Blake

136. What was most frequently considered a source of pleasure and an object of inquiry by Augustan poets?
- civilization
 - woman
 - God
 - nature
137. 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?
- Fanny Burney
 - Mary Wollstonecraft
 - Anna Letitia Barbauld
 - Jane Austen
138. Whose great Dictionary, published in 1755, included more than 114,000 quotations?
- William Hogarth
 - Jonathan Swift
 - Samuel Johnson
 - Ben Jonson
139. Who wrote: "There can be no freedom or beauty about a home life that depends on borrowing and debt."?
- Henry David Thoreau
 - Benjamin Franklin
 - Robert Browning
 - Henrik Ibsen
140. Which of the following factors contributed to literature becoming a profitable business?
- Commercial and public lending libraries were established in order to provide for an enlarged reading public
 - Education reform increased literacy, thus creating a demand for commercial and public lending libraries.
 - A new aesthetics of valuing literature for its own sake emphasized reading for pleasure.
 - all of the above
141. How would "Natural Supernaturalism" be best characterized as a Romantic notion introduced by Carlyle?
- a form of animism in which objects in the natural world are believed to be inhabited by spirits
 - a spontaneous belief in the supernatural based upon a surprise encounter with a supernatural being
 - a process by which things that are familiar and thought to be ordinary are made to appear miraculous and new to our eyes
 - the experience of hallucinating contact with the supernatural world when taking opium
142. 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?
- economic independence
 - the Rights of Man
 - laissez-faire
 - enclosure
143. Who wrote: "I would prefer not to."?
- Edgar Allan Poe
 - Herman Melville
 - Thomas Gray
 - Henry David Thoreau
144. A Tale of Two Cities by Charles Dickens involves which two cities?
- London and Rome
 - Paris and Rome
 - London and Paris
 - Berlin and London
145. 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
146. The *Catcher in the Rye* takes place in what city?
 A. New York City
 B. Stanford, Connecticut
 C. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
 D. Boston, Massachusetts
147. Which setting could you not imagine a work of Romantic literature employing?
 A. a field of daffodils
 B. the "Orient"
 C. a graveyard
 D. All of the above would be appropriate settings for Romantic literature.
148. 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
149. 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
146. A 147. D 148. B 149. B

2.5 Romantic Period

1. Which philosopher had a particular influence on Coleridge?
 A. Aristotle
 B. Duns Scotus
 C. David Hume
 D. Immanuel Kant
2. What is the name for the process of dividing land into privately owned agricultural holdings?
 A. partition
 B. segregation
 C. enclosure
 D. division
3. Who exemplified the role of the 'peasant poet'?
 A. John Clare
 B. John Keats
 C. Robert Burns
 D. a and c only
4. 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
5. 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. a, b and c
6. Which poets collaborated on the *Lyrical Ballads* of 1798?

- A. Mary Wollstonecraft and William Blake
- B. Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley and Percy Bysshe Shelley
- C. William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge
- D. Charles Lamb and William Hazlitt
7. 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
8. Which of the following was a typically Romantic means of achieving visionary states?
- A. opium
- B. dreams
- C. childhood
- D. a, b and c
9. 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
10. According to a theater licensing act, repealed in 1843, what was meant by legitimate drama?
- A. The dramatist 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.
11. 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. Jane Austen
12. Which of the following is a typically Romantic poetic form?
- A. the fractal
- B. the figment
- C. the fragment
- D. the aubade
13. Which of the following was not considered a type of the alienated, romantic visionary?
- A. Prometheus
- B. Satan
- C. Cain
- D. George III
14. Which of the following plays was actually performed on stage?
- A. Byron's Manfred
- B. Coleridge's Remorse
- C. Shelley's Prometheus Unbound
- D. Shelley's The Cenci
15. Looking to the ancient past, many Romantic poets identified with the figure of the
- A. troubadour
- B. skald
- C. chorister
- D. bard
16. 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)
17. Wordsworth described all good poetry as
- the rhythmic expression of moral intuition
 - the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings
 - the polite patter of a corrupted age
 - the divine gift of grace
18. What did Byron deride with his scathing reference to 'Peddlers,' and 'Boats,' and 'Wagons'!?
- the neo-classical influence of Pope and Dryden
 - the clumsiness of Shakespeare's plots
 - the Orientalist fantasies of Coleridge
 - Wordsworth's devotion to the ordinary and everyday
19. Which of the following texts published in the 1790s did not epitomize the radical social thinking stimulated by the French Revolution?
- Wollstonecraft's *Vindication of the Rights of Men*
 - Paine's *Rights of Man*
 - Godwin's *Enquiry Concerning Political Justice*
 - Burke's *Reflections on the Revolution in France*
20. Which of the following factors did not contribute to the growth of the reading public in this period?
- The notoriety of the \Lake School\
 - Technological developments, such as the steam-driven printing press
 - Innovations in retailing, such as the cut-price sale of remaindered books
 - Increased literacy, thanks in large part to Sunday schools
21. Thomas and Henrietta Bowdler's edition of *The Family Shakespeare* gave rise to the verb \bowdlerize.\What does it mean?
- the expurgation of indelicate language
 - the modernization of archaic vocabulary
 - the insertion of bawdy songs
 - the misspelling of simple words like \the\and \and\
22. Horace Walpole's *The Castle of Otranto* initiated which literary tradition?
- Hunnish epic
 - Gothic fiction
 - epistolary novel
 - meta-novel
23. Which chilling novel of surveillance and entrapment had the alternative title *Things as They Are*?
- Jane Austen's *Emma*
 - Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein*
 - William Godwin's *Caleb Williams*
 - Sir Walter Scott's *Waverley*
24. Which of the following English groups were supportive of the French Revolution during its early years?
- Republicans
 - Liberals
 - Radicals
 - both B and C
25. Which of the following charges were commonly levelled at the novel by its detractors at the dawn of the Romantic era?
- Too many of its readers were women.
 - It required less skill than other genres.
 - It lacked the classical pedigree of poetry and drama.
 - all of the above
26. Which of the following periodical publications (reviews and magazines) first appeared in the Romantic era?

- A. London Magazine
 - B. The Spectator
 - C. The Edinburgh Review
 - D. a and c only
27. What served as the inspiration for Percy Bysshe 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
28. 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
29. 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. both a and c

27. C 28. C 29. D

2.6 Victorian Age

1. Which of the following authors promoted versions of socialism?
 - A. William Morris
 - B. John Ruskin
 - C. Edward FitzGerald
 - D. all but C
2. Heathcliff is a character from
 - A. Emma
 - B. Jane Eyre
 - C. Vanity Fair
 - D. Wuthering Heights
3. Who was the leader of Pre-Raphaelite group of artists in England?
 - A. D.G Rossetti
 - B. Swinburne
 - C. Christina Rossetti
 - D. Morris
4. The Charge of the Light Bridge is a poem by

- A. D.G Rossetti
 - B. Leigh Hunt
 - C. Tennyson
 - D. Arnold
5. Which of the following Victorian writers regularly published their work in periodicals?
- A. Thomas Carlyle
 - B. Matthew Arnold
 - C. Charles Dickens
 - D. all of the above.
6. What did Victorian journalists mean by terming certain women 'surplus' or 'redundant'?
- A. They remained unmarried due to a population imbalance between the sexes.
 - B. Their willingness to work for low wages resulted in a surplus of textiles, causing them to drop in price.
 - C. They were women writers who wrote frequently about similar topics.

- D. They prostituted themselves as a way to make money in a market economy that didn't provide extensive job opportunities to women.
7. 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
8. Which of the following comic playwrights made fun of Victorian values and pretensions?
- A. W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan
- B. George Bernard Shaw
- C. Robert Corrigan
- D. all but C
9. George Eliot's novel *Romola* is a:
- A. Gothic novel
- B. Autobiographical novel
- C. Historical novel
- D. Picaresque novel
10. *Vanity Fair* is a novel by:
- A. Jane Austin
- B. Dickens
- C. Emily Bronte
- D. Thackery
11. Which city became the perceived center of Western civilization by the middle of the nineteenth century?
- A. Paris
- B. Tokyo
- C. London
- D. Amsterdam
12. 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
13. 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. all of the above
14. In 'In Memorium', Tennyson mourns the death of :
- A. Hugh Clough
- B. Arthur Hallam
- C. Lord Byron
- D. Keats
15. 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
16. What was common amongst D.G Rossetti, Christina Rossetti, Morris and Swinburne?
- A. They all belonged to the Oxford Movement
- B. They were all painters
- C. They were all Victorian Novelists
- D. They all belonged to the Pre-Raphaelite School
17. The title *Vanity Fair* has been taken from:

- A. Paradise Lost
 B. Divine Comedy
 C. Utopia
 D. Pilgrims Progress
18. 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
19. 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
20. Who, among the following English playwrights, scripted the film Shakespeare in Love ?
 A. Alan Bennett
 B. Caryl Churchill
 C. Tom Stoppard
 D. Harold Pinter
21. Dunstan is a character from the novel
 A. Silas Marner
 B. Emma
 C. Hard Times
 D. Adam Bede
22. Which one of Gaskell's novels has been called a Victorian Much Ado About Nothing?
 A. Cranford
 B. North and South
 C. Ruth
 D. Mary Barton
23. The Oxford Movement was basically a:
 A. Religious Movement
 B. Political Movement
 C. Social Movement
 D. Literary Movement
24. 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
25. 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
26. The Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria's reign was celebrated in:
 A. 1842
 B. 1837
 C. 1871
 D. 1859
27. 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.
28. Arnold's Culture and Anarchy deals with the subject of:

- A. Religion
B. Civilization
C. Tehology
D. Education
29. Maud is a poem written by:
A. Pope
B. Tennyson
C. Swineburne
D. Byron
30. 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.
31. 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
32. Which city became the perceived center of Western civilization by the middle of the nineteenth century?
A. Paris
B. Tokyo
C. London
D. Amsterdam
33. Who was appointed as Poet-Laureate after William Wordsworth
A. D.G Rossetti
B. Tennyson
C. Robert Browning
D. George Eliot
34. Queen Victoria succeeded to the throne of England after:
A. George IV
B. George III
C. William IV
D. Edward VII
35. 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
36. 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.
37. Cocktown is an imaginary industrial town in the novelfirst
A. Cranford
B. Hard Times
C. Ruth
D. Vanity Fair
38. 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

39. By 1890, what percentage of the earth's population was subject to Queen Victoria?
- 1%
 - 10%
 - 15%
 - 25%
40. The Irish Dramatic Movement was heralded by such figures as
- H. Drummond, Edward Irving and John Ervine
 - W. B. Yeats, Lady Gregory and Edward Martyn
 - Oscar Wilde and his contemporaries
 - Jonathan Swift and his contemporaries
41. What did Thomas Carlyle mean by 'Close thy Byron; open thy Goethe'?
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 - a critical methodology stating that all words have a single meaningful function within a given piece of literature
 - a philosophy dictating that we should only keep what we use on a daily basis.
43. Queen Victoria became the Empress of India in:
- 1843
 - 1854
 - 1892
 - 1876
44. What is meant by 'Wessex'?
- The region where Bronte sisters lived
 - The region in which Hardy's novels are set
 - The home town of George Eliot
 - A county in Ireland
45. Jane Fairfax and Frank Churchill are characters from the novel
- Cranford
 - Hard Times
 - Emma
 - Great Expectation
46. 'George Eliot' was the pen-name of:
- Mary Collins
 - Marian Evans
 - Lara Evans
 - Clare Reeve
47. Which contemporary discussions on women's rights did Tennyson's The Princess address?
- the grueling working conditions for women in textile factories
 - the debate on women's suffrage
 - the need to enlarge and improve educational opportunities for women, resulting in the establishment of the first women's college in London
 - the question of monarchical succession and if a woman should hold royal power
48. Spenser's Epithalamion is:
- a narrative poem
 - a sonnet
 - an elegy
 - a wedding hymn
49. The Battle of Baladava in the Crimean War finds its reference in the poem

- A. In Memorium
B. 1st September
C. Ultima Ratio Regum
D. The Charge of the Light Bridge
50. Which best describes the minority of Evangelicals in the Church of England?
- A. A group of unattractive people relegated to the colonies to perform missionary work where they wouldn't tarnish the aesthetics of the Church of England.
B. Also called Nonconformists or Dissenters, Evangelicals led the missionary movement in the colonies, advocated a Puritan moral code, and were responsible for the emancipation of slaves in the British Empire as early as 1833.
C. They were part of the High Church or the \Catholic\side of the church.
D. They were devout \tractarians,\as described by John Henry Newman.
51. Which of the following terms is defined as the application of a scientific attitude of mind toward studying the Bible, seen as a mere text of history and not an infallibly sacred document?
- A. New Criticism
B. Critical Inquiry
C. Scientific Bibliology
D. Higher Criticism
52. 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
53. Which one is the unfinished novel of Charles Dickens
- A. Dombey and Son
B. Little Dorrit
C. Our Mutual Friend
D. Edwin Drood
54. 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
55. 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. all but C
56. 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
57. 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
58. 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
59. The basic theme of Arnold's Literature and Dogma is:
- A. Contemporary literary criticism
 B. Art and Literature
 C. Theology
 D. Social changes in the Victorian Age
60. Which of the following authors promoted versions of socialism?
- A. William Morris
 B. John Ruskin
 C. Edward FitzGerald
 D. all but c
61. The Song of the Lotus is a poem by
- A. Coleridge
 B. Eliot
 C. Tennyson
 D. Keats
62. 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
63. 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. the attempt of a protagonist to define his or her place in society
 D. A and C
64. 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
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 B. Charles Dickens
 C. John Ruskin
 D. Friedrich Engels
66. 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
67. 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.
68. Matthew Arnold's *Thyrsis* is an elegy written on the death of:
- A. Arthur Hallam
- B. Milton
- C. Edward King
- D. Hugh Clough
69. 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.
70. Which movement revived under Whitefield and Wesley?
- A. Methodist
- B. Imagism
- C. Oxford Movement
- D. Pre-Raphaelite
71. 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
72. Who is the author of *Blessed Damozel*?
- A. Robert Browning
- B. D.G Rossetti
- C. Tennyson
- D. Christina Rossetti
73. 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
74. 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
75. The Oxford Movement was started by:
- A. The people of the Oxford area
- B. The Scholars of the Oxford University
- C. The clergymen of Oxford
- D. The University Wits
76. Which of the following Victorian writers regularly published their work in periodicals?

- A. Thomas Carlyle
 B. Matthew Arnold
 C. Charles Dickens
 D. all of the above
77. Which poem by Chaucer was written on the death of Blanche, Wife of John of Gaunt ?
 A. The Legend of Good Women
 B. The House of Fame
 C. The Book of Duchess
 D. Troilus and Criseyde
78. Which one is Gaskell's first novel?
 A. Mary Barton
 B. Ruth
 C. Cranford
 D. North and South
79. 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
80. Wild's drama Woman of No Importance appeared in :
 A. 1884
 B. 1893
 C. 1879
 D. 1904
81. 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. all of the above
82. Which of the following statements about The Canterbury Tales is true ?
 A. The Wife of Bath, The Clerk, Sir Gawain and The Franklin are characters and tale-tellers in this work.
 B. "The General Prologue" is appended to The Canterbury Tales.
 C. In all, Chaucer tells thirty tales in this work.
 D. The Canterbury Tales remained unfinished at the time of its author's death.
83. 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
84. From where Matthew Arnold took the story for his Sohras and Rustam?
 A. Arabian Nights
 B. Canterbury Tales
 C. Shah Namah
 D. Pilgrims Progress
85. 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
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 D. A and C
86. 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
87. Who, among the following, was a Catholic novelist, an Intelligence Officer, a film critic and set his fictions in far-away places wrecked by political conflicts ?
- A. Graham Greene
- B. Anthony Powell
- C. Evelyn Waugh
- D. William Golding
88. What is common amongst Cardinal Newman, John Keble, Henry Newman and Stanley?
- A. They were all poets
- B. They were all associated with Pre-Raphaelite School
- C. They were all atheists
- D. They were all associated with the Oxford Movement
89. What factors contributed to the increased popularity of nonfiction prose?
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- 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
90. Which of the following acts were not passed during the Victorian era?
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- B. the Custody Act
- C. the Women's Suffrage Act
- D. the Married Women's Property Rights Acts
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- B. Anglicans and Methodists
- C. England and Ireland
- D. Britain and Germany
92. 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.
93. Which of the following comic playwrights made fun of Victorian values and pretensions?
- A. W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan
- B. Oscar Wilde
- C. Robert Corrigan
- D. all but C
94. By 1890, what percentage of the earth's population was subject to Queen Victoria?
- A. 1
95. For what do Matthew Arnold's moral investment in nonfiction and Walter Pater's aesthetic investment together pave the way?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>A. a renewed secularism in the twentieth century</p> <p>B. modern literary criticism</p> <p>C. late nineteenth-century and early-twentieth-century satirical drama</p> <p>D. the surrealist movement</p> <p>96. Why did the novel seem a genre particularly well-suited to women?</p> <p>A. It did not carry the burden of an august tradition like poetry.</p> <p>B. It was a popular form whose market women could enter easily.</p> <p>C. It was seen as a frivolous form where one shouldn't make serious statements about society.</p> | <p>D. all but C</p> <p>97. Who is the author of Aurora Leigh?</p> <p>A. Tennyson</p> <p>B. Elizabeth Barret Browning</p> <p>C. D. G. Rossetti</p> <p>D. Christina Rossetti</p> <p>98. Which of the following novels is called a "Novel without a hero"?</p> <p>A. Vanity Fair</p> <p>B. Mill on the Floss</p> <p>C. Northanger Abbey</p> <p>D. Pickwick Papers</p> |
|--|--|

96. D 97. B 98. A

2.7 20th Century

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. Which of the following was originally the Irish Literary Theatre?</p> <p>A. the Irish National Theatre</p> <p>B. the Globe Theatre</p> <p>C. the Abbey Theatre</p> <p>D. both A and C</p> <p>2. Which of the following writers did not come from Ireland?</p> <p>A. W. B. Yeats</p> <p>B. James Joyce</p> <p>C. Seamus Heaney</p> <p>D. none of the above</p> <p>3. What event allowed mainstream theater companies to commission and perform work that was politically, socially, and sexually controversial without fear of censorship?</p> <p>A. the abolition of the Lord Chamberlain's office in 1968</p> <p>B. the illegal performance of work by Howard Brenton and Edward Bond</p> <p>C. the collapse of liberal humanist consensus in the late 1960s</p> | <p>D. the foundation of the Field Day Theater Company in 1980</p> <p>4. Which events in and after the 1960s contributed significantly to the decentralization of England from London to a more regional focus, ultimately also making way for a less homogenous vision of England and the popularity of postcolonial fiction?</p> <p>A. Radio announcers were permitted to speak in regional dialects and multicultural accents.</p> <p>B. The Arts Council designated many of its resources to supporting regional arts councils.</p> <p>C. Regional radio and television stations appeared throughout the country.</p> <p>D. all of the above</p> <p>5. Which of the following has been a significant development in British theater since the abolition of censorship in 1968?</p> <p>A. the rise of workshops and the collaborative ethos</p> <p>B. the diversifying impact of playwrights from the former colonies</p> |
|---|---|

1. D 2. D 3. A 4. D 5. D

- C. the death of the musical
D. all but C
6. 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. narrative realism
7. 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. James Joyce's *Ulysses*
8. 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
9. 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
10. 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
11. 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
12. 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 diversifying impact of playwrights from the former colonies
C. the death of the musical
D. all but C
13. With which enormously influential perspective or practice is the early-twentieth-century thinker Sigmund Freud associated?
A. eugenics
B. psychoanalysis
C. phrenology
D. all of the above
14. 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"
15. 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
16. 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*
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 C. James Joyce’s *Finnegans Wake*
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17. 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
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 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. none of the above
19. 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
20. Which poet could be described as part of ‘The Movement’ of the 1950s?
- A. Thom Gunn
 B. Dylan Thomas
 C. Philip Larkin
 D. both A and C
21. 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
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 C. the creation of the internet
 D. the invention of the airplane
22. 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
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- A. its intellectual complexity
 B. its union of thought and passion
 C. its uncompromising engagement with politics
 D. A and B
24. Which thinker had a major impact on early-twentieth-century writers, leading them to reimagine human identity in radically new ways?
- A. Sigmund Freud
 B. Sir James Frazer
 C. Immanuel Kant
 D. all but C
25. Which poet could be described as part of “The Movement” of the 1950s?

- A. Thom Gunn
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B. religious symbolism and society comedy
C. iambic pentameter and sexual innuendo
D. witty paradoxes and feminist diatribe
28. What was the significance of the voyage of the *Empire Windrush*?
A. It brought the last group of English convicts to Australia in 1901.
B. It was sunk by the German navy in 1914, bringing the United States into World War I.
C. It brought the first group of immigrants from Jamaica to England in 1948.
D. It delivered a small dog into space in 1959, and returned it to earth.
29. In what decade did the 'angry young men' come to prominence on the theatrical scene?
A. 1910s
B. 1930s
C. 1950s
D. 1970s
30. Which text exemplifies the anti-Victorianism prevalent in the early twentieth century?
A. Eminent Victorians
B. *Jungle Books*
C. *The Way of All Flesh*
D. both A and C
31. Which text exemplifies the anti-Victorianism prevalent in the early twentieth century?
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B. *Jungle Books*
C. *The Way of All Flesh*
D. both A and C
32. 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
33. Which of the following novels display post-war 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*
34. 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. all but C
35. What did Henry James describe as 'loose baggy monsters'?
A. novels
B. plays
C. the English
D. publishers

36. With which enormously influential perspective or practice is the early-twentieth-century thinker Sigmund Freud associated?
- eugenics
 - psychoanalysis
 - phrenology
 - anarchism
37. Which best describes the imagist movement, exemplified in the work of T. E. Hulme and Ezra Pound?
- a poetic aesthetic vainly concerned with the way words appear on the page
 - an effort to rid poetry of romantic fuzziness and facile emotionalism, replacing it with a precision and clarity of imagery
 - an attention to alternate states of consciousness and uncanny imagery
 - the resurrection of Romantic poetic sensibility
38. How did one critic sum up Samuel Beckett's *Waiting for Godot*?
- \nothing happens-twice\
 - \political correctness gone mad\
 - \kitchen sink drama\
 - \angry young men
39. Which best describes the imagist movement, exemplified in the work of T. E. Hulme and Ezra Pound?
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42. Which phrase indicates the interior flow of thought employed in high-modern literature?
- automatic writing
 - confused daze
 - total recall
 - stream of consciousness
43. What did Henry James describe as "loose baggy monsters"?
- novels
 - plays
 - the English
 - publishers
44. 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?
- art for intellect's sake
 - art for God's sake
 - art for the masses
 - art for art's sake
45. Which of the following would be considered postcolonial novelists, defined as coming historically after the era of England's large-scale imperialism?
- Salman Rushdie
 - Joseph Conrad
 - Rabindranath Tagore
 - John Ruskin

46. What event allowed mainstream theater companies to commission and perform work that was politically, socially, and sexually controversial without fear of censorship?
- the abolition of the Lord Chamberlain's office in 1968
 - the illegal performance of work by Howard Brenton and Edward Bond
 - the collapse of liberal humanist consensus in the late 1960s
 - the foundation of the Field Day Theater Company in 1980
47. When was the ban finally lifted on D. H. Lawrence's novel *Lady Chatterley's Lover*, written in 1928.
- 1930
 - 1945
 - 1960
 - 2000
48. Which phrase indicates the interior flow of thought employed in high-modern literature?
- automatic writing
 - confused daze
 - total recall
 - stream of consciousness
49. Which of the following is not associated with high modernism in the novel?
- stream of consciousness
 - free indirect style
 - irresolute open endings
 - narrative realism
50. Which of the following was originally the Irish Literary Theatre?
- the Irish National Theatre
 - the Independent Theatre
 - the Abbey Theatre
 - both A and C
51. Which British dominion achieved independence in 1921-22, following the Easter Rising of 1916?
- the southern counties of Ireland
 - Canada
 - Ulster
 - India
46. A 47. C 48. D 49. D 50. D 51. A

2.8 Elizabethan Period

- Which relative did Elizabeth I have executed?
 - Anne Boleyn
 - Mary I
 - Mary, Queen of Scots
 - Catherine of Aragon
- Which work did Edmund Spenser author?
 - The Castle of Perseverance
 - The Double
 - The Metamorphoses
 - The Faerie Queene
- What is the name for a shift in tone or meaning of a sonnet?
 - Octave
 - Volta
 - Iambic Pentameter
 - Petrarchan
- 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?
 - the body was placed in a lead coffin
 - the body was placed in a wooden coffin
 - the body was placed in a stone coffin
 - the body was placed in a metal coffin

- A. Long processions
 B. Mourning clothes
 C. Strict simplicity
 D. Tolling of church bells
5. 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
6. Which of the following is a ceremony in which a sovereign is officially crowned?
- A. Investiture
 B. Invocation
 C. Gala
 D. Coronation
7. What was Elizabeth's close circle of advisers called?
- A. The Star Chamber
 B. Parliament
 C. The Privy Council
 D. The Cabinet
8. 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
9. What religion was Mary Queen of Scots?
- A. Episcopalian
 B. Catholic
 C. Presbyterian
 D. Lutheran
10. 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
11. 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
12. Elizabeth and Mary I belonged to what royal family?
- A. Windsor
 B. Stuart
 C. Tudor
 D. Plantagenet
13. 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

14. Who issued an interdict against Elizabeth?
 A. Pope Pius V
 B. Pope Innocent III
 C. Pope Gregory XIII
 D. Pope Boniface
15. Who succeeded Elizabeth I?
 A. Mary Queen of Scots
 B. Charles I
 C. James I
 D. Edward VI
16. 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
17. Which of the following disciplines most fascinated Elizabeth?
 A. Philology
 B. Alchemy
 C. Zoology
 D. Astrology
18. Who was the father of the Mary I?
 A. Henry VI
 B. William
 C. George III
 D. Henry VIII
19. What type of non-rhymed poetry did Christopher Marlowe pioneer?
 A. Blank verse
 B. The sonnet
 C. Trochaic Heptameter
 D. Free-flow verse
20. Which language did young Elizabeth learn in secret?
 A. French
 B. Gaelic
 C. Esperanto
 D. Welsh
21. 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
22. 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
23. 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
24. 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
25. In what year did England and Spain fight a famous sea battle?
 A. 1500
 B. 1588
 C. 1600
 D. 1575

26. A poem that deals in an idealized way with Shepherds and rustic life is known as:
- A Protestant Poem
 - A Petrarchan Sonnet
 - An extended metaphor
 - A pastoral poem
27. Who was the sister of Mary I?
- Isabella
 - Victoria
 - Anne
 - Elizabeth I
28. What religion was Mary I?
- Catholic
 - Anglican
 - Episcopalian
 - Presbyterian
29. Who was the mother of Elizabeth I?
- Catherine of Aragon
 - Jane Seymour
 - Catherine Howard
 - Anne Boleyn
30. Which of the following was Elizabeth known as?
- Unintelligent
 - Rude
 - Stingy
 - Fanatic
31. Which country believed it had an "Invincible Armada" before 1588?
- France
 - England
 - Spain
 - The Netherlands
32. The complex ranking system that Elizabethans believed ordered every single thing in the universe was known as:
- The Great Order of Life
 - The Great Chain of Being
 - The Great System of Shakespeare
 - The Great Sonnet Symbolism Maker
33. 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?
- Property
 - Wealth
 - Lineage
 - Love
34. What was a favorite entertainment in Elizabeth's court?
- Swimming
 - Gambling
 - Jousting
 - Backgammon
35. 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?
- 35
 - 40
 - 45
 - 50
36. Who was Edmund Spenser's patron?
- The Earl of Leicester
 - Elizabeth
 - Lord Burleigh
 - Francis Bacon
37. Which of the following was the Tower of London used for in the Elizabethan age?
- As an astronomical observation deck
 - As a storage place for grain
 - As a prison
 - As a school for the royal children
38. What was Elizabeth's nickname for Sir Walter Raleigh?

- A. Waldimor
B. Water
C. William
D. Winter
39. 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
40. What are the beginning and ending dates of the Elizabethan era?
- A. 1558-1603
B. 1500-1520
C. 1560-1570
D. 1575-1600
41. Who was the first Tudor King?
- A. Henry VIII
B. Henry VII
C. George III
D. James I
39. B 40. A 41. B

2.9 Jacobean Era

1. 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
2. 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)
3. 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
4. “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
5. 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
6. 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

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>7. Famous satiric drama, Volpone, is written by?</p> <p>A. Sir Walter Scot</p> <p>B. Christopher Marlow</p> <p>C. Ben Johnson</p> <p>D. George Herbert</p> <p>8. 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 pre-dominant of that period.</p> <p>A. Elizabethan era</p> <p>B. English Reformation</p> <p>C. England</p> <p>D. Tudor period</p> <p>9. The foremost poet of Jacobean era was?</p> <p>A. John Milton</p> | <p>B. Charles Bacon</p> <p>C. John Donne</p> <p>D. Herbert Spencer</p> <p>10. the first fire-breathing dragon in English literature occurs in which Old English epic poem.</p> <p>A. Iliad</p> <p>B. Odyssey</p> <p>C. Beowulf</p> <p>D. Canterbury Tales</p> <p>11. What proceeded Jacobean era?</p> <p>A. Elizabethan Era</p> <p>B. Caroline era</p> <p>C. Victorian era</p> <p>D. Jacobean Era</p> |
|---|---|

7. C 8. A 9. C 10. C 11. B

2.10 The Renaissance

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. How many times did Milton marry?</p> <p>A. 2</p> <p>B. 0</p> <p>C. 1</p> <p>D. 3</p> <p>2. Which school did Milton attend?</p> <p>A. St Paul's</p> <p>B. Christ's Hospital</p> <p>C. Merchant Taylors'</p> <p>D. Westminster</p> <p>3. In 1638 and 1639 Milton traveled abroad. In which country did he spend most of the time?</p> <p>A. Germany</p> <p>B. France</p> <p>C. Italy</p> <p>D. Spain</p> | <p>4. Following parliament's victory in the civil war, Milton was appointed to a position in Cromwell's government in 1649. What was his title?</p> <p>A. Heresy tsar</p> <p>B. Poet laureate</p> <p>C. Secretary to the Admiralty</p> <p>D. Secretary for Foreign Tongues</p> <p>5. In which city was Milton?</p> <p>A. Norwich</p> <p>B. York</p> <p>C. London</p> <p>D. Canterbury</p> <p>6. Which of the following works was NOT written by John Milton?</p> <p>A. 'L'Allegro'</p> <p>B. 'Lycidas'</p> <p>C. 'Il Penseroso'</p> <p>D. 'Absolom and Achitophel'</p> |
|--|--|

1. D 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. C 6. D

7. When did John Milton die?
 - A. 4 February 1702
 - B. 2 June 1700
 - C. 17 April 1688
 - D. 8 November 1674
8. 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
9. 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
10. "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
11. Which of these words or usages did Milton NOT coin?
 - A. Space used to mean "outer space"
 - B. Unaccountable
 - C. Pandemonium
 - D. Blatant
12. 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'
13. When was John Milton born?
 - A. 22 April 1600
 - B. 19 August 1604
 - C. 6 June 1606
 - D. 9 December 1608
14. 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
15. John Milton was 34 when he married Mary Powell. How old was she?
 - A. 48
 - B. 34
 - C. 22
 - D. 17
16. 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
 - D. none of the above
17. In what country did the Renaissance begin?
 - A. Italy
 - B. France
 - C. England
 - D. Germany
18. 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
19. 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
20. Which of the following techniques was NOT used in the Renaissance art?
 A. realism
 B. perspective
 C. individualism
 D. abstraction
21. what sparked the Renaissance?
 A. The Feudal system was collapsing
 B. the "95 theses"
 C. the Crusades
 D. the Black Plague
22. who lost the most power during the renaissance?
 A. Italian merchants
 B. catholic church
 C. black people
 D. king and queen of Spain
23. Utopia was written by:
 A. Cervantes
 B. Machiavelli
 C. Poliziano
 D. Thomas More
24. The Prince was written to gain favor of the:
 A. Pazzi
 B. Republic
 C. Medici
 D. Inquisition
25. Who translated the New Testament into German for the first time?
 A. Poliziano
 B. Cervantes
 C. Martin Luther
 D. Alexander VI
26. The "father of humanism" was
 A. Petrarch
 B. Dante
 C. Boccaccio
 D. Pico della Mirandola
27. 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
28. 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
29. 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
30. 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
31. 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
32. Thomas More's Utopia placed the blame for
32. C

society's problems on

- A. human nature
- B. God's will
- C. society itself
- D. the Church

2.11 Middle ages

1. 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
2. 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
3. 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
 - D. none of the above
4. Chaucer acted as a controller of custom during ____?
 - A. 1374 to 1385
 - B. 1350 to 1360
 - C. 1360 to 1400
 - D. none of the above
5. 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.
6. 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
 7. in which year chaucer was imprisoned by the French?
 - A. 1360
 - B. 1357
 - C. 1378
 - D. none of the above
 8. 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

9. Which of the following languages did not coexist in Anglo-Norman England?
 - A. Latin
 - B. Dutch
 - C. French
 - D. Celtic
10. 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
11. 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
12. Which of these kings was not served by Chaucer?
 - A. Edward III
 - B. Henry II
 - C. Richard II
 - D. none of the above
13. 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
14. What was the occupation of Chaucer's father?
 - A. leather merchant
 - B. civil servant
 - C. a vintner
 - D. none of the above
15. 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
16. One of Chaucer's daughter was ____?
 - A. a musician
 - B. an astronomer
 - C. a nun
 - D. none of the above
17. 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
18. 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
 - D. none of the above
19. How many children did Chaucer have?
 - A. 4
 - B. 1
 - C. 0
 - D. 2
20. Chaucer is buried in a corner of Westminster, which came to be known as ____?
 - A. Chaucer's corner
 - B. poet's corner
 - C. legend's corner
 - D. none of the above

21. 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
22. 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. Chrétien de Troyes
23. 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 War of the Roses
24. 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
25. 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. b and c only
26. Chaucer became a page to which king's daughter-in-law?
- A. Edward III
 - B. Richard II
 - C. Henry IV
 - D. none of the above
27. 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. Edward III
28. what was chaucer's profession?
- A. a poet
 - B. a merchant
 - C. a civil servant
 - D. none of the above
29. 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. his marriage to Eleanor of Aquitaine
30. which of these is not certain about Chaucer?
- A. his birth date
 - B. his death year
 - C. his father's name
 - D. none of the above
31. 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
32. 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
33. Chaucer became a member of Parliament in ____?
 A. 1386
 B. 1300
 C. 1343
 D. none of the above
34. 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.
35. 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
 D. none of the above
36. Who would be called the English Homer and father of English poetry?
 A. Bede
 B. Sir Thomas Malory
 C. Geoffrey Chaucer
 D. Caedmon
37. 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
38. 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
39. 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. fourteenth
40. Who was the first English Christian king?
 A. Alfred
 B. Richard III
 C. Richard II
 D. Ethelbert
41. 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. a code of laws promulgated by King Ethelbert
42. 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.
43. 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
44. what was the duration of hundred year's war?
- A. 1300 to 1350
- B. 1337 to 1453
- C. 1302 to 1343
- D. none of the above
45. 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
46. 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.
47. Who is the author of Piers Plowman?
- A. Sir Thomas Malory
- B. Margery Kempe
- C. Geoffrey Chaucer
- D. William Langland

43. D 44. B 45. D 46. C 47. D

2.12 Elizabethan era

1. How many years of happiness was Dr Faustus promised by the Devil?
- A. 16
- B. 20
- C. 24
- D. 28
2. Which of these Kings was the subject of a play by Marlowe?
- A. Henry V
- B. Richard III
- C. Edward II
- D. John
3. 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
4. Christopher Marlowe was England's first official Poet Laureate.
- A. True
- B. False
5. In the title of Marlowe's play, of where was Dido the Queen?
- A. Troy
- B. Carthage
- C. Sparta
- D. Persia
6. Marlowe's poem 'The Passionate Shepherd to His Love' begins with the line "Come

1. C 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. B

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

7. 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

8. In Marlowe's play, what was the name of the Jew of Malta?

- A. Lazarus

B. Solomon

C. Barabas

D. Shylock

9. One of Marlowe's most famous poems was an account of which lovers?

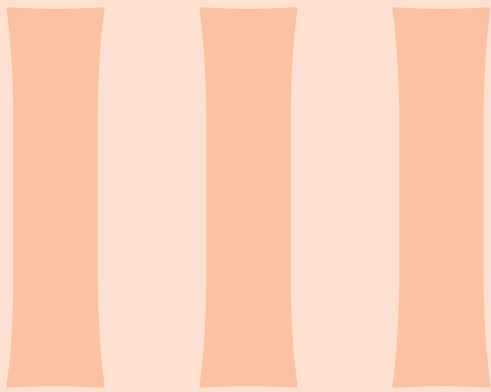
- A. Anthony and Cleopatra
- B. Hero and Leander
- C. Troilus and Cressida
- D. Apollo and Hyacinth

10. 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

6. D 7. B 8. C 9. B 10. C

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Part three

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3. American Literature

3.1 Multiple choice questions

1. Stopping on a snowy Evening
 - A. Robert Frost
 - B. Langston Hugues
 - C. Countee Cullen
 - D. Sherwood Anderson
2. What lesson does Hare's adventure involving a tall man with a cane attempt to teach the Winnebago people?
 - A. Flattery will get you no where
 - B. Don't put off for tomorrow what you can do today
 - C. Do unto others as you would have them do unto you
 - D. Boasting shows weakness and will lead to bad things
3. Ralph Waldo Emerson was a mentor for a number of early American writers, including:
 - A. Hawthorne
 - B. Stewart
 - C. Thoreau
 - D. A and B
4. About Johnathan Edwards
 - A. Wrote the Mayflower Contract
 - B. Was a Puritan preacher and writer
 - C. When he spoke, audiences rose to their feet and cheered
 - D. B and C
5. What statement below best sums up the literary significance of Emerson?
 - A. Father of Free verse
 - B. Father of american poetry
 - C. Pro Slavery
 - D. Father of American Literature
6. This quote comes from what writing: "God holds you over the pit of Hell much as one holds a spider over the fire____"?
 - A. Spiders of the World
 - B. Hands of Satan
 - C. Hell and Salem
 - D. Sinners in the Hand____
7. Thoreau believed that if a government was unjust, people need to resist the government. This is called____

- A. Following orders.
 B. Resisting arrest.
 C. Civil disobedience.
 D. Mutiny.
8. How do the Shelby's treat their slaves?
 A. Kindly but firmly
 B. Set them all free
 C. Beat them everyday
 D. They do not have slaves
9. When the child finds that issues cannot be resolved in 30 minutes he...
 A. will adjust with reality
 B. becomes adamant and disillusioned
 C. will find sources elsewhere
 D. resigns to reality
10. A good definition of American Realism is:
 A. An examination of life as it actually is.
 B. A romantic portrayal of life.
 C. An examination of the countryside versus the city.
 D. A sad and depressing view of reality.
11. My present business," continued he, speaking with lofty confidence, "is merely to inquire my way to the dwelling of my [relative]." ____ There was a sudden and general movement in the room, which Robin interpreted as expressing the eagerness of each individual to become his guide. This passage exemplifies:
 A. Jamming
 B. Ambiguity
 C. Snaring
 D. Foregrounding
12. This is the name of the report by Cotton Mather about the trial accusing Martha Carrier of witchcraft
 A. The Burning of Our House
 B. The Story of Plymouth Plantation
 C. Sinners in the Hand
 D. The Wonders of the Invisible World
13. The use of a etcetera in the final line is ____
 A. euphemism
 B. empathy
 C. alliteration
 D. onomatopoeia
14. Define oral tradition.
 A. The passing on from one generation to another of songs, chants, proverbs, and other verbal compositions after it has been written down.
 B. The telling of songs, chants, proverbs, and other verbal compositions to a single generation within and between non-literate cultures
 C. The use of "like" or "as" to draw a comparison between two unlike things
 D. The passing on from one generation (and/or locality) to another of songs, chants, proverbs, and other verbal compositions within and between non-literate cultures by word of mouth
15. Let me for a few moments turn your attention to the reservations in the different states of New England, and, with but few exceptions, we shall find them as follows: the most mean, abject, miserable race of beings in the world - a complete place of prodigality and prostitution. What does "prodigality" mean?
 A. Wasteful extravagance
 B. Promiscuity
 C. Return from the dead
 D. Redemption
16. The Puritans who settled Massachusetts Bay were non-separating Puritans, which meant?
 A. They did not want to disassociate from the Church of England
 B. Separate from church of England
 C. Start their own beliefs
 D. Create separation
17. Define trickster tale.

- A. A recurrent thematic element in an artistic or literary work.
 B. The struggle found in fiction
 C. Giving human qualities to animals or objects
 D. A story about a mischievous, supernatural being
18. The black language holds great importance for the ____
 A. Black community in America
 B. identity of Blacks in The United States
 C. Survival and continuation of the Black community
 D. restoration of a language
19. The website address for our class is____
 A. Americanliterature@gmail.com
 B. Literature.usa@yahoo.com
 C. www.gatecseit.in
 D. American.lit@msn.net
20. What job does Uncle Tom perform at the St. Clare plantation?
 A. Cook
 B. Groomsman
 C. Head Coachman
 D. Valet
21. What statement below best sums up the literary significance of Samuel Sewall?
 A. Anti-Slavery
 B. Father of american poetry
 C. Pro Slavery
 D. Father of American Liteature
22. Which statement best describes literary significance of William APess?
 A. Indian Autobiography
 B. Father of free verse
 C. Father of American poetry
 D. Both A and B
23. "An Indian's Looking Glass for the White Man" illustrates what genre of early American writing?
 A. Sermon
 B. Autobiography
 C. Spiritual diary
 D. Biography
24. What writing describes the death of two settlers at the hands of 300 bowmen?
 A. General History of Virginia
 B. Robin Hood, Prince of Thieves
 C. Walum Olum
 D. Beowulf
25. This person was captured by Native Americans but saved by Pocahontas
 A. Joseph Smith, Jr
 B. Jerry Smith
 C. Hiram Smith
 D. John Smith
26. About the Iroquois
 A. Dekonawidah planted the Tree of Great Peace
 B. Powerful enemy of the Delaware tribe
 C. The tribe drafted a constitution to define the governance of their society
 D. All the above
27. About Edward Taylor
 A. Wrote Huswifery in an ornate style that wouldn't have been accepted by the Puritans
 B. Wrote a poem about his house burning down
 C. Was exiled to the New World because he wouldn't talk to the Church of England
 D. A and C
28. The house of this Puritan poet burned down
 A. Elizabeth Browning
 B. Eliza Snow
 C. George Elliot
 D. Anne Bradstreet
29. The first part of American History dwells of the ____

- A. Discovery of America by Columbus
B. Discovery and settlement of the Western continent
C. early English settlers
D. missionaries settled in America
30. Bartolome de Las Casas wrote
A. The devastation of the indies
B. Flor Y Canto
C. A Very Old Man with Enormous wings
D. Hopscotch
31. The 'fearful trip' is a recall of
A. The Civil war
B. Voyage
C. Abraham Lincoln
D. Trip from England to the United States
32. In which state is the Shelby farm located?
A. Tennessee
B. Kentucky
C. Alabama
D. Mississippi
33. Which of the following is NOT a feature or characteristics of Emily Dickinson's poetry?
A. Mysterious
B. Slant Rhymes
C. True Rhymes
D. No titles
34. This checkmark diagram represents the plot structure for what genre of early American writing?
A. Slave narrative
B. Indian autobiography
C. Sermon
D. Transcendentalism
35. Over which river does Eliza make her miraculous crossing?
A. The Mississippi
B. The Colorado
C. The Ohio
D. The Danube
36. This is the title of a famous Puritan sermon
A. A Bird in the Hand
B. Hands of Satan
C. Sinners in the Hand
D. Sins of the World
37. Maria Stewart is associated with what major American literary movement?
A. Idealism
B. Slavery
C. Romanticism
D. Nationalism
38. How does Eliza cross the Ohio river?
A. By ferry
B. On a makeshift raft
C. In a stolen canoe
D. Hopping rafts of ice
39. He wrote a journal about his expedition in northern Florida
A. De Vaca
B. Johnathan Edwards
C. Cortez
D. Vasco de Gama
40. Having undertaken, for the Glory of God and advancement of the Christian Faith and Honour of our King and Country ____ do by these presents solemnly and mutually in the presence of God and one of another, Covenant and Combine ourselves together into a Civil Body Politic, for our better ordering and preservation and furtherance of the ends aforesaid; and by virtue hereof to enact, constitute and frame such just and equal Laws, Ordinances, Acts, Constitutions and Offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the Colony, unto which

we promise all due submission and obedience. In witness whereof we have hereunder subscribed our names at Cape Cod, the 11th of November, in the year of reign of our Sovereign Lord King James____ Anno Domini 1620.

- A. Fredrick Douglass
 - B. John Winthrop
 - C. Benjamin Franklin
 - D. Mayflower Compact
41. Maria Steward believe that black woman are crucial to the uplift of black Americans. Why?
- A. They have the power to fix things themselves
 - B. Men are more powerful
 - C. Both are correct
 - D. None of the above
42. What is the author's purpose in the Zuni origin tale "The Flood"?
- A. To include the tribe's favorite food, corn, into the myth
 - B. To warn its youth about the consequences of promiscuity and other iniquities
 - C. To explain how floods came into existence
 - D. To explain how earthquakes came into existence
43. In which state was "Uncle Tom's Cabin" written?
- A. Maine
 - B. Massachusetts
 - C. Georgia
 - D. Ohio
44. ____this may suffice, that not only the seed of Cham or Canaan, but any lawful Captives of other Heathen Nations may be made Bond men as hath been proved. ____ By all which it doth evidently appear both by Scripture and Reason, the practice of the People of God in all Ages, both before and

after the giving of the Law, and in the times of the Gospel, that there were Bond men, Women and Children commonly kept by holy and good men, and improved in Service; and therefore by the Command of God, Lev. 25, 44, and their venerable Example, we may keep Bond men, and use them in our Service still; yet with all candour, moderation and Christian prudence, according to their state and condition consonant to the Word of God

- A. John Saffin
 - B. John Winthrop
 - C. Benjamin Franklin
 - D. Mayflower Compact
45. How does Hare outsmart Sharp-elbow to retrieve his stolen arrow?
- A. He sends a young man to retrieve it
 - B. He sends his grandmother to cast a spell on him that causes Sharp-elbow to consent to anything asked of him
 - C. He takes a whetstone with him to retrieve the arrow and when Sharp-elbow attacks he uses the whetstone for protection against the attack
 - D. He lights four prayersticks and asks the gods to retrieve it for him
46. "I hear my being dance from ear to ear". Here ear to ear refers to
- A. a round about way of telling things
 - B. a heart warming smile
 - C. listening through an ear and pass it off through the other
 - D. a complete experience
47. In the enthusiasm of my confidence, I brought chairs into the room, and desired them here to rest from their fatigues; while I myself, in the wild audacity of my perfect triumph, placed my own seat upon the very spot beneath which reposed the corpse of the victim. What is the meaning of the word audacity?
- A. Fearless daring or aggressive boldness

- B. Auditory city
C. Authority
D. Insanity or dementia
48. Who is the representative figure of the "Jazz Age"
- A. Sherwood Anderson
B. F. Scott Fitzgerald
C. Saul Bellow
D. Wallace Stevens
49. Who says "Earth is the right place for love"
- A. Sylvia plath
B. Langston Hughes
C. Wallace Stevens
D. Robert Frost
50. This person wrote about a island that he called Colba, now known as Cuba
- A. John Smith
B. Coronado
C. Columbus
D. De Vaca
51. The poem ends on a
- A. happy and meaningful note
B. courageous and hopeful note
C. tragic and painful note
D. philosophical note
52. The children of the village, too, would shout with joy whenever he approached. He assisted at their sports, made their playthings, taught them to fly kites and shoot marbles, and told them long stories of ghosts, witches, and Indians. This work draws upon:
- A. A European fairy tale
B. A local ghost story
C. An Indian legend
D. A European ghost story
53. What does the priest's son's prayers for the punishment of the tribe's iniquities tell us about the Zuni tribe?
- A. They are nosey and stays busy tending to other people's business
B. The Zunis are spiritual and have a strong moral code that they live by and teach to their children
C. That the Zunis are afraid of earthquakes and floods
D. That the Zunis like to make up stories for pure entertainment
54. But when to their feminine rage the indignation of the people is added, when the ignorant and the poor are aroused, when the unintelligent brute force that lies at the bottom of society is made to growl and mow, it needs the habit of magnanimity and religion to treat it godlike as a trifle of no concernment. What does "mow" mean in this context?
- A. To grimace
B. To bleat like sheep
C. To lift heavy things
D. To cut grass
55. Whom does Mr.Haley choose from among Shelby's slaves?
- A. Eliza and Harry
B. Uncle Tom and Cassy
C. Uncle Tom and Eliza
D. Uncle Tom and Harry
56. What animal is personified as the trickster in the Winnebago tale?
- A. Bear
B. Coyote
C. Snake
D. Hare
57. When did Hemingway receive the Nobel Prize for Literature ?
- A. 1952
B. 1954
C. 1956
D. 1958
58. What statement below best sums up the literary significance of John Winthrop?

- A. American myths
 B. non separating puritan
 C. City upon a hill
 D. All are correct
59. Jack London's "To Build a Fire" contained foreshadowing, which means____
 A. It took place at nightfall.
 B. It was a moody and spooky story.
 C. It contained clues to events yet to happen.
 D. It had descriptions of shadows in the woods.
60. The tone of the third stanza of the poem embodies a sense of
 A. Panic
 B. Pain
 C. Calmness
 D. content
61. What ritual does the character resembling the devil attempt to perform in the woods, with goodman Brown as the object?
 A. A conversion
 B. A christening
 C. A wedding
 D. A baptism
62. What was the purpose of the Mayflower Compact?
 A. Establish a new government
 B. first agreement on self governing
 C. Religious freedom
 D. Sovereignty
63. The first stanza of the poem provides an idea that it is
 A. a revenge story
 B. not a happy story
 C. a metaphysical poem
 D. a deterministic poem
64. Who is Sharp-elbow?
 A. A genrous village chief who is known for his kindness
 B. Hare's grandfather
 C. A god who protects and guides Hare on his many adventures
 D. A tyrannical village chief who is known for his elbow blades
65. The emagery in the poem is
 A. Mystical
 B. Naturalistics
 C. Deterministic
 D. Supernatural
66. Yes, when the stars glisten'd, All night long on the prong of a moss-scallop'd stake, Down almost amid the slapping waves, Sat the lone singer wonderful causing tears. What is a prong?
 A. An edgy platform
 B. Other side
 C. A pointed, projected part of something
 D. An adumbration
67. Which of these statements does NOT apply to Hawthorne as a moralist:
 A. Awareness of the importance of living a life without error and sin
 B. Awareness of the dangers of setting yourself up as the judge of others or of isolating yourself from humanity
 C. Awareness of the ethical problems of sin, punishment and atonement
 D. Awareness of the mysteries and frailties of human nature
68. The cautious old gentleman knit his brows tenfold closer after this explanation, being sorely puzzled by the ratiocination of the syllogism; while methought the one in pepper and salt eyed him with something of a triumphant leer. At length he observed, that all this was very well, but still he thought the story a little extravagant – there were one or two points on which he had his doubts. "Faith, sir," replied the storyteller, "as to that matter, I don't believe one half of it myself." This passage exemplifies:

- A. Narrative frame
B. Hortatory sermon
C. Snaring
D. Jamming
69. According to the tale, what horrible crime did the ucle commit?
A. He killed all of the old people
B. He killed all of the female children
C. He killed all of the male children
D. He killed all of the women
70. But, reader, I acknowledge that this is a confused world, and I am not seeking for office; but merely placing before you the black inconsistency that you place before me—which is ten times blacker than any skin that you will find in the Universe. And now let me exhort you to do away that principle, as it appears ten times worse in the sight of God and candid men, than skins of color—more disgraceful than all the skins that Jehovah ever made. If black or red skins, or any other skin of color is disgraceful to God, it appears that he has disgrace himself a great deal—for he has made fifteen colored people to one white, and placed them here upon the earth (1462).
A. John Saffin
B. John Winthrop
C. Samuel Sewall
D. William Apess
71. Who is NOT considered to be a representative of the Southern Renaissance?
A. William Faulkner
B. Tennessee Williams
C. Robert Penn Warren
D. T.S.Eliot
72. The two main characters in *The Pearl* are____
A. Juan Tomas and his wife.
B. The doctor and the priest.
C. Kino and his wife Juana.
D. None of the above
73. *Winesburg, Ohio*
A. Sherwood Anderson
B. Robert Lee Frost
C. William Faulkner
D. Carl Sanburg
74. Which statement below best defined Dickinson's idea of circumference?
A. Above and beyond
B. limitations
C. no limitations
D. Equality
75. *About Cotton Mather*
A. Belonged to the Delaware tribe
B. Fasted 450 times for sins he committed
C. Wrote about the trial of Martha Carrier
D. B and C
76. Who inherits ownership of Tom when St. Clare dies?
A. Eva
B. Marie
C. George Shelby
D. Haley
77. *About John Smith*
A. Exaggerated and embellish events and depicted Native Americans as barbaric
B. In the *General History of Virginia*, attempted an objective, journalistic style
C. Was saved by Squanto
D. A and B
78. Dumas, whose father was a General in the French Army, is a Mulatto; Soulie, a Quadroon. He went from New-Orleans, where, though to the eye a white man, yet, as known to have African blood in his veins, he could never have enjoyed the privileges due to a human being. A Mulatto is a person who has one white parent and one black parent; what, then, is a Quadroon?

- A. A person who has two black parents.
 B. A person who has one Meranto parent and one black.
 C. A person who has two Delfigo parents.
 D. A person who has one white parent and one parent who is a Mulatto
79. "And then hopped sidewise to the Wall". Here the poet personifies the bird as a
 A. Predator
 B. Gentleman
 C. Hierarchical views of man
 D. Protector
80. Which American poet is hailed as the representative poet of America ?
 A. Robert Frost
 B. R. W. Emerson
 C. Walt Whitman
 D. Edgar Allen Poe
81. What statement below best sums up the literary significance of John Saffin?
 A. Anti-Slavery
 B. Father of american poetry
 C. Pro Slavery
 D. Father of American Liteature
82. His son Rip, an urchin begotten in his own likeness, promised to inherit the habits, with thae old clothes of his father. He was generally seen trooping like a colt at his mother's heels, equipped in a pair of his father's cast-off galligaskins, which he had much ado to hold up with one hand, as a fine lady does her train in bad weather. What are "galligaskins"?
 A. Long, wide petticoats
 B. A trench-coat
 C. Loose, wide breeches
 D. Underpants
83. According to the myth, why must all things have an end?
 A. The Earthmaker wanted the opportunity to creat a new race of people
 B. Mankind would suffer because of a lack of food if there were more people than resources to care for them
 C. Hare wished it to be so and that was how it was
 D. Grandmother wished it to be so and that was how it was
84. About the Pima
 A. Introduced domestic animals to the Navajo
 B. Made houses of saplings bent into domes
 C. Legend From the Houses of Magic
 D. B and C
85. Who is the central Figure in O Nell's The Hairy Ape
 A. Mildred
 B. Yank
 C. The Secretary of I.W.W.
 D. None of the above
86. About the Navajo
 A. Settled in Northeastern US
 B. Kept the Navajo Origin Legend through oral tradition
 C. Believed that corn was crucial to creation
 D. B and C
87. Which statement below best paraphrases what John Winthrop meant when he declared that the MBC would be as a "city upon a hill"?
 A. Religious freedom
 B. Everyone has a role in society
 C. Only men should work
 D. Woman have no role in society
88. Before humans were sold as commodities, what item was highly sought after in West Africa?

- A. Diamonds
B. Land
C. Gold
D. Gasoline
89. "learn by going where I have to go". The poet learns of
A. Going back to his hometown
B. his errors and starts correcting them
C. going back to the state of depression
D. the final destination where he has to reach
90. Which is one of the five tenants of Puritanism?
A. Total equality
B. Unconditional love
C. Individualism
D. Irresistible grace
91. What does Eva's father promise her before she dies?
A. That he will adopt Topsy
B. That he will free Uncle Tom
C. That he will remarry
D. That he will try to find Harry
92. Mr. Covey entered the stable with a long rope; and just as I was half out of the loft, he caught hold of my legs, and was about tying me. As soon as I found what he was up to, I gave a sudden spring, and as I did so, he holding to my legs, I was brought sprawling on the stable floor. Mr. Covey seemed now to think he had me, and could do what he pleased; but at this moment—from whence came the spirit I don't know—I resolved to fight; and, suiting my action the resolution, I seized Covey hard by the throat, and as I did so, I rose. He held on to me, and I to him. — He trembled like a leaf. — We were at it for nearly two hours. Covey at length let me go, puffing and blowing at a great rate, saying that if I had not resisted, he would not have whipped me half so much. The truth was, that he had not whipped me at all. I considered him as getting entirely the worst end of the bargain; for he had drawn no blood from me, but I had from him
- A. Fredrick Douglass
B. John Winthrop
C. Benjamin Franklin
D. William Apess
93. Which of the following describes the pre-colonial era's literature styles?
A. Pamphlets, poetry, novels, short stories
B. Novels, poetry, dramas, histories
C. Literary magazines, poetry, novels, short stories
D. Narratives and poetry
94. This group of Native Americans believed that corn was crucial to creation.
A. Teton
B. Cherokee
C. Utes
D. Navajo
95. Absalom, Absalom is a novel written by
A. Steinback
B. Faulkner
C. Hemingway
D. Fitzgerald
96. A factual account of the development of a people, nation, institution or culture
A. Tradition
B. Constitution
C. History
D. Myth
97. And seeing GOD hath said, He that stealeth a Man and Selleth him, or if he be found in his hand, he shall surely be put to Death. Exod. 21.16. This Law being of Everlasting Equity, wherein Man Stealing is Ranked amongst the most atrocious of Capital Crimes: What louder Cry can there be made of that Celebrated Warning, Caveat Emptor! And all things considered, it would conduce more to the Welfare of the Province, to have White Servants for a

- Term of Years, than to have slaves for Life. Few can endure to hear of a Negro's being made free; and indeed they can seldom use their freedom well; yet their continual aspiring after their forbidden Liberty, renders them unwilling Servants.
- A. John Saffin
 B. John Winthrop
 C. Samuel Sewall
 D. William Apess
98. On this explorer's quest for gold, the guide mislead them to Texas
- A. Columbus
 B. Magellan
 C. Coronado
 D. Houston
99. ____the eyes of all people are upon us; soe that if wee shall deale falsely with our god in this worke wee have undertaken and soe cause him to withdrawe his preent help from us, wee shall be made a story and a by-word through the world, wee shall open the mouthes of enemies to speake evill of the ways of god and all professours for Gods sake; wee shall shame the faces of many of gods worthy servants, and cause their prayers to be turned into Cursses upon us till we be consumed out of the good land whether wee are going ____
- A. Fredrick Douglass
 B. John Winthrop
 C. Benjamin Franklin
 D. William Apess
100. The story is told from the point of view of
- A. Mrs. Mallard
 B. Mrs. Mallard's sister Josephine
 C. Mr. Mallard
 D. a third person
101. Why does Henry David Thoreau write his book "Walden"?
- A. To show ideas of transcendentalism are put into action
 B. To critique slavery
 C. Tell his entire life story
 D. None of the above
102. What does the narrator find at the end of the journey?
- A. Field and works
 B. Crusted snow and dead leaves
 C. Hills and highways
 D. all are sleeping
103. In which city does the St. Clare live?
- A. Memphis
 B. New Orleans
 C. Louisville
 D. Atlanta
104. Who wrote "Barn burning"?
- A. Rober Lee frost
 B. Eugene O' Neil's
 C. Tennesse Williams
 D. William Faulkner's
105. Which of Uncle Tom's personal characteristics guided his interactions with others and his responses to his circumstances?
- A. His gentle and soft-spoken nature
 B. His honesty and deep devotion to God
 C. His overwhelming fear of violence
 D. His ability to hide his rebellious nature.
106. The cloud-spirits peeped from their silvery islands, as the congregated mirth went roaring up the sky! The Man in the Moon heard the far bellow. "Oho," quoth he, "the old earth is frolicsome to-night!" This is:
- A. An autobiography
 B. A fairy tale
 C. Gothic fiction
 D. A novel
107. Which of the following is true about the target audience for John Saffin's pamphlet?

- A. African Americans
B. White public of Plymouth
C. White public of Massachusetts
D. Native Americans
108. What is TULIP?
A. Total depravity
B. Unconditional election
C. Limited atonement
D. Irresistible Grace
E. Perseverance of the Saints
F. All of the above
109. What does George Harris' master demand of him that prompts him to plan his escape?
A. Relocate to Louisiana
B. Punish another slave
C. Abandon his faith
D. Marry another woman
110. For a time the narrator comforts Roderick by reading and painting with him; one of Roderick's paintings is described as follows: "A small picture presented the interior of an immensely long and rectangular vault or tunnel, with low walls, smooth, white, and without interruption or device. Certain accessory points of the design served well to convey the idea that this excavation lay at an exceeding depth below the surface of the earth." What later event in the story does this picture foreshadow?
A. The narrator and Roderick bury Madeline alive in a stone tomb beneath the mansion.
B. The narrator and Roderick drown Madeline in the tarn next to the mansion.
C. Roderick and Madeline escape the house via an underground tunnel.
D. The narrator and Roderick become trapped in catacombs beneath the mansion.
111. Where does Tom first meet Eva?
A. In New Orleans
B. On a ferry
C. In Memphis
D. On a river boat
112. At the end of Hare's adventure with the headless bodies how does he turned them into "fast-fish."
A. The headless bodies served Hare fish.
B. The headless bodies tried to abuse people so they were turned into 'fast-fish' as a punishment.
C. The headless bodies liked to eat fish.
D. The headless bodies were actually creatures who evolved from fish so they were simply returned to their primordial state.
113. This is a system of fundamental laws governing a society
A. Discourse
B. Constitution
C. Language
D. Connotation
114. What was one theme in the period of independence?
A. national identity
B. political conflicts
C. urban and european vs indigenous and rural
D. All the above
115. "When I was 16 years of age, we heard a Strange Rumor among the English, that there were Extraordinary Ministers preaching from Place to Place and Strange Concern among the White People. This was in the Spring of the Year. ____ After I was awakened & converted, I went to all the meetings, I could come at; & Continued under Trouble of Mind about 6 months; at which time I began to Learn the English letters; got me a Primer, and used to go to my English Neighbours frequently for Assistant in reading ____"

- A. Samson Occum
 B. John Winthrop
 C. Benjamin Franklin
 D. Mayflower Compact
116. Which of Washington Irving's characters falls asleep for twenty years?
 A. Tom Buchanan
 B. Tom Joad
 C. Philip Marlowe
 D. Rip van Winkle
117. What statement below best sums up the literary significant of Maria Stewart?
 A. First African American woman to speak to a mixed audience
 B. First African American to publish life writing
 C. Most popular native american writer
 D. Most popular slave narrative
 E. All the above
118. But when a Boy, and Barefoot I more than once at Noon Have passed, I thought, a Whip lash Unbraiding in the Sun The speaker of this poem is ____
 A. A boy
 B. An alien
 C. A girl
 D. A communist
119. What does George Shelby give Uncle Tom to wear on a string around his neck before Tom is taken away?
 A. A locket
 B. A ring
 C. A dollar
 D. A crucifix
120. Why do you think the uncle was named the "Unnatural Uncle"?
 A. The Eskimo's felt that family was important and to try to harm a family member was not normal or natural
 B. The pronunciation of Eskimo names are impossible so the author decided that this was easy for the reader
 C. All Eskimo myths name the antagonist the "Unnatural Uncle"
 D. Since this tale is from the oral tradition, the characters had no names and when the myth was written down this is the name that was given
121. To which country do George and Eliza plan to immigrate?
 A. Liberia
 B. Nigeria
 C. France
 D. Algeria
122. Which member of the corn clan could not overlook the wrondings of the rest of the clan?
 A. The youngest member
 B. The oldest member
 C. The priest's son
 D. The chief's son
123. The American Renaissance overlapped the _____ time period, in which American writers were trying to _____.
 A. Postmodern; end slavery.
 B. Colonial; end patriotism for England.
 C. Modernism; end individualism.
 D. Romanticism; define themselves and their writing style as independent from England.
124. Rabbit Angstrom Novels are written by –
 A. Harper Lee
 B. John Updike
 C. Henry Miller
 D. R. Ellison
125. John Winthrop's "A Model of Christian Charity" illustrates what genre of early American writing?

- A. Sermon
B. Romanticism
C. Transcendentalism
D. Both B and C
126. Which of the following animals seem to represent strength and courage for the Eskimos?
A. Horse
B. Fox
C. Eagle
D. Deer
127. What did John Smith write?
A. Jason and Isolde
B. General History of Virginia
C. Declaration of Independence
D. Journal of an Expedition
128. Which American writer won the Nobel Prize in 1930?
A. Sinclair Lewis
B. Upton Sinclair
C. John Steinbeck
D. Raymond Chandler
129. Themes in colonial time period:
A. resistance
B. cultural independence
C. Europe
D. All the above
130. What animal is personified as Hare's grandfather?
A. Bear
B. Fox
C. Deer
D. Cougar
131. Which of the following best defines the Enlightenment movement?
A. Age of reason
B. Political thinking
C. Celebration of individual
D. Philosophical movement
132. Which of the following is a true statement about Romanticism?
A. Interest in the common man
B. Celebration of the individual
C. Age of reason
D. Both A and B
133. Native Son (1940) is written by
A. Jean Toomer
B. Richard Wright
C. Ralph Ellison
D. Stephen Crane
134. What is Mrs. Shelby's first name?
A. Emily
B. Rachel
C. Margaret
D. Danielle
135. Apess claims that Native Americans in New England are the "most mean, abject, miserable race of beings in the world." Which of the following is NOT a reason he offers as an explanation for their misery?
A. They are victimized by corrupt Indian Agents appointed by the government.
B. They are not provided with adequate education.
C. They are legally denied the right to engage in commerce.
D. Native American women have been seduced and abandoned by white men.
136. From where does Eliza cross into Canada?
A. Lake Erie
B. Lake Huron
C. Niagara Falls
D. Northern Minnesota
137. The farmer drove his plough-share deep "Whose bones are these?" said he, "I find them where my browsing sheep Roam o'er the upland lea." What does "lea" mean? Veldu eitt:

- A. Rocky land
 B. Bridge
 C. Plain or plateau
 D. Meadow or pastureland
138. Well, then; I have received personal information, from a very high quarter, that a certain document of the last importance, has been purloined from the royal apartments. The individual who purloined it is known; this beyond a doubt; he was seen to take it. It is known, also, that it still remains in his possession. What is the meaning of the verb to purloin?
 A. To borrow
 B. To steal
 C. To ruin
 D. To return
139. He had heard this destruction of the original possessors of the soil described, as we find it in the history of the times, where, we are told, "the number destroyed was about four hundred;" and "it was a fearful sight to see them thus frying in the fire, and the streams of blood quenching the same, and the horrible scent thereof; but the victory seemed a sweet sacrifice, and they gave the praise thereof to God." This work is:
 A. A hortatory sermon
 B. A historical novel
 C. Gothic fiction
 D. A narrative frame
140. Apess concludes his piece by:
 A. Predicting the Apocalypse
 B. Declaring his intention to run for public office
 C. Calling for Native Americans to declare themselves independent of the U.S. government
 D. Exhorting his allies and advocates to continue working to end prejudice
141. This is the implied comparison between two dissimilar things
 A. Myth
 B. History
 C. Tradition
 D. Metaphor
142. It was about this time that I conceiv'd the bold and arduous Project of arriving at moral Perfection. I wish'd to live without committing any Fault at any time; I would conquer all that either Natural Inclination, Custom, or Company might lead me into. As I knew, or thought I knew, what was right and wrong, I did not see why I might not always do the one and avoid the other. But I soon found I had undertaken a Task of more difficulty than I had imagined. — I included under Thirteen names of Virtues all that at that time occur'd to me as necessary or desirable, and annex'd to each a short Precept, which fully express'd the Extent I gave to its Meaning.
 A. Samson Occum
 B. John Winthrop
 C. Benjamin Franklin
 D. Mayflower Compact
143. Who was Fuseli?
 A. Swiss-bom painter
 B. French guitarist
 C. An Italian-born doctor
 D. British painter
144. Where does Senator Bird take Eliza and Harry?
 A. To a Congregationalist community
 B. To a Methodist community
 C. To a Quaker settlement
 D. To Philadelphia
145. The lesson the young man teaches Dorothy is
 A. to hide her emotion
 B. to live and enjoy her life
 C. to fight with people
 D. not to lodge a complaint

146. Henry David Thoreau lived for a while____
- At Lake Tahoe.
 - At Willow Pond.
 - At the Feather River.
 - At Walden Pond.
147. In this technological world the child should build up...?
- a vision for himself
 - inner strength
 - his own life
 - a will not to depend on others
148. When there was a momentary calm in that tempestuous sea of sound, the leader gave the sign, the procession resumed its march. On they went, like fiends that throng in mockery around some dead potentate, mighty no more, but majestic still in his agony. On they went, in counterfeited pomp, in senseless uproar, in frenzied merriment, trampling all on an old man's heart. This is:
- Historical fiction
 - A fairy tale
 - An autobiography
 - A detective story
149. In Walden, who urges people to simplify their lives and look to nature for meaning?
- Robert Frost
 - Walt Whitman
 - Henry David Thoreau
 - Herman Melville
150. Who coined the phrase 'Lost Generation'?
- Hemingway
 - Gertude Stein
 - F. Scott Fitzgerald
 - Sherwood Anderson
151. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" as a literary work exposed the evils of____
- dowry
 - slavery
 - corruption
 - superstitions
152. According to the myth, how did frogs lose their teeth?
- Frogs used to eat rocks and one day a frog ate a rock that was too hard and smashed its teeth.
 - Frogs never had any teeth.
 - Hare hit a frog with a club and burned the frog and cursed it by declaring it would never be able to harm anyone because it threatened to hunt the hare down with dogs.
 - Grandmother wanted to eat frog leg stew so she captured a frog and extracted its teeth one by one while chanting a Winnebago song, and since then frogs were without teeth.
153. Why do we call Ralph Waldo Emerson the "Father of American Literature"?
- First native american to publish life writing
 - Mentor to other writers
 - Literary Maverick
 - None of the above
154. Wanders in that happy valley Through two luminous windows saw Spirits moving musically To a lute's well-tuned law, Round about a throne, where sitting (Porphyrogene!) In state his glory well befitting, The sovereign of the realm was seen. What does Porphyrogene mean?
- Born to be free
 - Inflicted with the disease Porphyria
 - Of royal birth
 - Wearing purple robes
155. The "Cycle of American Literature" was written by?

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| <p>A. Ralph Waldo Emerson
 B. Thoruau
 C. Robert E. Spiller
 D. Gustave Falubert</p> <p>156. Who is the central character in Hemingway's novel The Old Man and the Sea?</p> <p>A. Santiago
 B. Marlin
 C. Mandolin
 D. None of the above</p> <p>157. What does Topsy steal?</p> <p>A. Marie's bracelet
 B. A pair of gloves
 C. Augustine's Bourbon
 D. Griddlecakes</p> <p>158. What term describes Cassy's racial heritage?</p> <p>A. Quadroon
 B. Mulatto
 C. Octoroon
 D. Hectoroon</p> <p>159. What does the narrator of the story about Rip describe as the great error in Rip's composition?</p> <p>A. His weakness for spirits
 B. That he is henpecked by his wife
 C. His love of town gossip
 D. His unwillingness to work</p> <p>160. According to the myth, which of the following are likely hunting preparation rituals that the Winnebago perform?</p> <p>A. Burning tobacco as an offering
 B. Singing songs
 C. Entering into a trance to commune with the spirits of the natural world.
 D. All of the above</p> <p>161. What statement below best sums up the literary significance of William Bradford?</p> | <p>A. Created spiritual Diary
 B. Non-Separating puritan
 C. Separating puritan
 D. both A and C</p> <p>162. This character survived a massacre:</p> <p>A. Faith
 B. Hope
 C. Magawisca
 D. Madeline</p> <p>163. Before advocating on behalf of the enslaved in colonial Massachusetts, Samuel Sewall participated in what early American crisis event?</p> <p>A. Mayflower compact
 B. Salem Witch Trails
 C. No involvement
 D. All the above</p> <p>164. The populace think that your rejection of popular standards is a rejection of all standard, and mere antinomianism - and the bold sensualist will use the name of philosophy to gild his crimes. But the law of consciousness abides. There are two confessionals, in one or the other of which we must be shriven. What is "antinomianism"?</p> <p>A. Doctrine of Stoicism
 B. Doctrine of Gnosticism
 C. Doctrine of Materialism
 D. Doctrine of salvation by faith alone</p> <p>165. Which one is a great patriotic poem by Frost?</p> <p>A. Mending Wall
 B. Birches
 C. The Gift Outright
 D. Directive</p> <p>166. What story tells how Squanto taught the settler to grow corn, procure commodities and fish?</p> |
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- A. General History of Virginia
 B. Puritan Sermons
 C. The story of Plymouth Plantation
 D. Pride and Prejudice
167. The change TV brought into the society can be summed up as
 A. condensed life to the screen
 B. life turning more attractive
 C. bringing reality before them
 D. creating indifference to realities of life
168. Which of these is NOT a rhetorical purpose of the Spiritual Diary Genre?
 A. finding spiritual meaning
 B. Critic slavery
 C. Defend Slavery
 D. Both B and C
169. The ambitious spirits of his brother chief-tain Sassacus, had ever aspired to dominion over the allied tribes - and immediately after the appearance of the English, the same temper was manifest in a jealousy of their encroachments. He employed all his art and influence and authority, to unite the tribes for the extirpation of the dangerous invaders. Mononotto, on the contrary, averse to all hostility, and foreseeing no danger from them, was the advocate of a hospitable reception, and pacific conduct. What does "extirpation" mean?
 A. Execution
 B. Going to extremes
 C. Extermination
 D. Expatriating
170. I know that many say that they are willing, perhaps the majority of the people, that we should enjoy our rights and privileges as they do. If so, I would ask why are not we protected in our persons and property throughout the Union? Is it not because there reigns in the breast of many who are leaders, a most unrighteous, unbecoming and impure black principle, and as corrupt and unholy as it can be—while these very same unfeeling, self-esteeming characters pretend to take the skin as a pretext to keep us from our unalienable and lawful rights? I would ask you if you would like to be disfranchised from all your rights, merely because your skin is white, and for no other crime? I'll venture to say, these very characters who hold the skin to be such a barrier in the way, would be the first to cry out, injustice! awful injustice!
- A. Fredrick Douglass
 B. John Winthrop
 C. Benjamin Franklin
 D. William Apess
171. American Civil War was fought in
 A. 1815-1820
 B. 1830-1840
 C. 1861-1865
 D. 1825-1833
172. Whom does St. Clare give to Ophelia to educate?
 A. Eva
 B. Prue
 C. Emmeline
 D. Topsy
173. What vice does Tom attempt to convince Augustine Clare to renounce?
 A. gambling
 B. drinking
 C. bribery
 D. lying
174. The intellectual movement that believed that the observation of nature elevates the nature of humans, that deep truths can be grasped through intuition, and that God, Nature and humanity are united in a shared universe is____
 A. Transcendentalism
 B. Communism
 C. Totalitarianism
 D. Feudalism
175. Who is Eliza's mother?

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|---|--|
| <p>A. Cassy</p> <p>B. Mrs.Shelby</p> <p>C. Mrs.Legree</p> <p>D. Aunt Chole</p> <p>176. Monadnock on his forehead hoar Doth seal the sacred trust, Your mountains build their monument, Though ye destroy their dust. What is the meaning of the word "hoar"?</p> <p>A. Scarred</p> <p>B. Grey or white with age</p> <p>C. Ancient or venerable</p> <p>D. Wrinkled with age</p> <p>177. Which of Upton Sinclair's books is about the meat-packing industry?</p> <p>A. Main Street</p> <p>B. Arrowsmith</p> <p>C. Elmer Gantry</p> <p>D. The Jungle</p> <p>178. Who wrote The sound and the fury?</p> <p>A. Eugene O' Neil's</p> <p>B. William Faulkner</p> <p>C. Robert Lee frost</p> <p>D. Countee Cullen</p> <p>179. Who wrote "The love song of J. Alfred Prufrock"?</p> <p>A. Cumings</p> <p>B. Robert Lee Frost</p> <p>C. T.S. Eliot</p> <p>D. Edgar lee masters</p> <p>180. The narrator returns home during the</p> <p>A. spring</p> <p>B. Winter</p> <p>C. fall</p> <p>D. summer</p> <p>181. Beecher Stowe wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin" to illustrate the evils of_____</p> | <p>A. Alcohol</p> <p>B. Slavery</p> <p>C. Foreign</p> <p>D. Imperialism</p> <p>182. Abraham Lincoln: the war Years</p> <p>A. T.S. Elliot</p> <p>B. Carl Sandburg</p> <p>C. William Faulkner</p> <p>D. Wallace Stevne</p> <p>183. Miniver scorned the gold he sought. Here gold refers to</p> <p>A. the yellow metal</p> <p>B. paycheck or money</p> <p>C. materialism</p> <p>D. the pot of luck</p> <p>184. Why did Bradford and the Pilgrims create Plymouth Colony?</p> <p>A. For the land</p> <p>B. Sovereignty to establish godly kingdom as they saw fit</p> <p>C. Religious practice of the Church of Eng-land</p> <p>D. All of the above</p> <p>185. About Christopher Columbus</p> <p>A. Arrived on the Mayflower</p> <p>B. Mistook Bahama Islands for India</p> <p>C. Kept a journal of the First Voyage to America</p> <p>D. B and C</p> <p>186. Name the religious group that preached to live a simple and straightforward life</p> <p>A. Mormons</p> <p>B. Catholics</p> <p>C. Puritans</p> <p>D. Druids</p> <p>187. Which of the following is NOT a rhetor-ical purpose of "An Indian' Looking Glass for the White Man"?</p> |
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- A. Critic the way white people's society treats people of color wrong.
 B. Making peace
 C. Working together
 D. both B and C
188. All of the following are traits demonstrated by the hero except?
 A. Obedience
 B. Patience
 C. Loyalty
 D. Jealousy
189. William Bradford's *Of Plymouth Plantation* exemplifies what genre of early American writing?
 A. Slave narrative
 B. Free verse poem
 C. Journal
 D. Spiritual diary
190. Why do people evolve a language
 A. To communicate
 B. To articulate their circumstances
 C. For existence
 D. For identifying themselves
191. How old is Emmeline?
 A. Ten
 B. Thirteen
 C. Seventeen
 D. Fifteen
192. What was the original title of Hemingway's novel *The Old Man and the Sea* ?
 A. Fiesta
 B. The Assistant
 C. The Sea in Being
 D. Farewell to Arms
193. What invention won George Harris the respect of his factory's proprietor?
 A. A cotton ginning machine
 B. A hemp cleaning machine
 C. A hemp twines
 D. A bread slicing machine
194. I ask: Is it not the case that everybody that is not white is treated with contempt and counted as barbarians? And I ask if the word of God justifies the white man in so doing. When the prophets prophesied, of whom did they speak? When they spoke of heathens, was it not the whites and others who were counted Gentiles? And I ask if all nations with the exception of the Jews were not counted heathens. This passage exemplifies:
 A. Jamming
 B. Snaring
 C. Hortatory sermon
 D. Framing
195. The Puritans who settled Plymouth Colony were separating Puritans which meant?
 A. Continue being apart of the Church of England
 B. Reform
 C. Separate from the Church of England
 D. None of the above
196. In Talbot county, Eastern Shore, Maryland, near Easton, the county town of that country, there is a small district of country, thickly populated, and remarkable for nothing that I know of more than for the worn-out, sandy, deserts-like appearance of its soil, the general dilapidation of its farms and fences, the indigent and spiritless character of its inhabitants, and the prevalence of ague and fever. What does dilapidation mean?
 A. Hunger or famine
 B. Decrease
 C. Derivation
 D. Neglect or decay
197. How does St. Clare die?

- A. He drowns
 B. He suffers a heart attack
 C. He is poisoned
 D. He is stabbed
198. The poem 'Chicago' is written by
 A. Ezra Pound
 B. E.E. Cummings
 C. Carl Sandburg
 D. Carlos William
199. But for many minutes the heart beat on with a muffled sound. This, however, did not vex me; it would not be heard through the wall. At length it ceased. The old man was dead. I removed the bed and examined the corpse. Yes, he was stone, stone dead. This victim is killed because of:
 A. A letter
 B. His clouded eye
 C. His pact with the devil
 D. His loud heart beat
200. He was famed for great skill in horsemanship; he was foremost at all races and cock-fights; and, with the ascendancy which bodily strength acquires in rustic life, was the umpire in all disputes. He was always ready for either a fight or a frolic, but had more mischief and good humor than ill will in his composition. Who is this?
 A. Cotton Mather
 B. Diedrich Knickerbocker
 C. Brom Bones
 D. Geoffrey Crayon
201. Some of the movements that took place in the modernist time period include:
 A. Transcendentalism, Symbolism, and Dark Romanticism.
 B. The Harlem Renaissance, The Lost Generation, and Confessional Poetry.
 C. There were no movements during the modernist time period.
 D. Symbolism, Naturalism, and Postmodernism.
202. In Saul Bellow's novel Herzog (1964), Moses Herzog is a
 A. Christian
 B. Hindu
 C. Jew
 D. Afro-American
203. The process of passing on sayings, songs and tales.
 A. Narration
 B. History
 C. Persuasion
 D. Oral Tradition
204. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was written by____
 A. Harriet Beecher Stowe
 B. Edgar Allan Poe
 C. Arthur Miller
 D. Edith Wharton
205. This group united 5 tribes
 A. Iroquois
 B. Sioux
 C. Navajo
 D. Hopi
206. Which definition below best defines Transcendentalism?
 A. Reason
 B. Individualism
 C. Political thinking, philosophical, and social movement
 D. Deism, skepticism
207. "Your goodness must have some edge to it—else it is none. The doctrine of hatred must be preached as the counteraction of the doctrine of love when that pules and whines." In this work the author argues in favour of:
 A. Communism
 B. Revolution
 C. An independent nation of independent individuals
 D. Abolition

208. Miniver Cheevy's name satirically hints at his
- A. a minimalist achievements in life
 - B. magnanimous life style
 - C. brave approach to life
 - D. hard work and sensitivity towards the society
209. when did william Faulkner get nobel prize for literature?
- A. A-1941
 - B. B-1949
 - C. C-1945
 - D. D-1938
210. This mode of discourse attempts to convince someone
- A. Persuasion
 - B. Prejudice
 - C. Promise
 - D. Promotion
211. In addition to driving the family coach, what other responsibility do the St. Clare assign Uncle Tom?
- A. Tutoring Eva
 - B. Managing finances
 - C. Helping Dinah cook
 - D. Administering Marie's medicine
212. The Manitou is a great god in this legend.
- A. Gilgamesh
 - B. Colba
 - C. Odysseus
 - D. Walum Olum
213. This Puritan author wrote about the Salem witch trials
- A. Cotton Mather
 - B. Owen Edwards
 - C. Annie Bradford
 - D. Terry Pratchett
214. Frost's poem The Road Not Taken is included in his poetical collection-
- A. A Boy's Will
 - B. A Witness Tree
 - C. North of Boston
 - D. Mountain Interval
215. Which of the following is NOT a feature of the Enlightenment?
- A. Reason
 - B. Deism
 - C. Political
 - D. Skepticism
216. Which of the following themes or ideas are closely associated with the Native American way of life?
- A. Waste and abuse of natural resources
 - B. Immoral behavior
 - C. Love and respect for family and its elders
 - D. Uncivilized society
217. Having emerg'd from the Poverty and Obscurity in which I was born and bred, to a State of Affluence and some Degree of Reputation in the World, and having gone so far thro' Life with a considerable Share of Felicity, the conducting Means I made use of, which, with the Blessing of God, so well succeeded, my Posterity may like to know, as they may find some of them suitable to their own Situations, and therefore fit to be imitated.
- A. Fredrick Douglass
 - B. John Winthrop
 - C. Benjamin Franklin
 - D. William Apess
218. During the Revolutionary time period, what great document was written?
- A. The first romance novel.
 - B. The Declaration of Independence.
 - C. Confessional poetry.
 - D. The Heiner Papers

219. The hairy wild-bee that murmurs and hankers up and down, that gripes the full-grown lady-flower, curves upon her with amorous firm legs, takes his will of her, and holds himself tremulous and tight till he is satisfied... What does tremulous mean?
- A. Trembling and timid
 B. Stiff
 C. Afraid
 D. Contemplating and deciding
220. "He will give the gloom of gloom, and the sunshine of sunshine". The pronoun "He" refers to
- A. God
 B. Painter
 C. Sculptor
 D. Author
221. Of the two, reverend Sir," said the voice like the deacon's, "I had rather miss an ordination-dinner than to-night's meeting. They tell me that some of our community are to be here from Falmouth and beyond, and others from Connecticut and Rhode-Island; besides several of the Indian powows, who, after their fashion, know almost as much deviltry as the best of us. A "powow" in this context is:
- A. A devil-worshipper
 B. A boxer
 C. An apples-salesman
 D. A medicine man
222. According to "Hare's Adventure", how does he get his "burnt buttocks"?
- A. His buttocks was scorched by the sun which he had caught in a trap
 B. Grandmother burned him with a hot poker for being so mischievous
 C. Hare caught his own tale on fire trying to cook himself some dinner
 D. He was born that way
223. Who wrote Heritage?
- A. Countee cullen
 B. William Faulkner
 C. T.S. Eliot
 D. Wallace stevens
224. The following extract presents a suitable answer to the hacknied argument drawn by the defender of Slavery from the songs of the Slave, and is also a good specimen of the powers of observation and manly heart of the writer. The word hacknied is an old form of the word hackneyed. What does it mean?
- A. Lacking in freshness and originality
 B. Saddened
 C. Double meaning
 D. Blue-eyed
225. What statement below best sums up the literary significance of Frederick Douglass?
- A. Indian Autobiography
 B. Father of free verse
 C. Father of American poetry
 D. Most popular slave narrative
226. Who is the narrator in Melville's Moby Dick
- A. Captain Ahab
 B. Elijah
 C. Ishmael
 D. Gabrial
227. What statement below best sums up the literary significance of Walt Whitman?
- A. Father of free verse
 B. Father of American Poetry
 C. Circumference
 D. Both A and B
228. In what year was the Fugitive Slave Act passed?
- A. 1784
 B. 1841
 C. 1850
 D. 1857

229. What statement below best sums up the literary significance of Benjamin Franklin?
- A. Mentor to other writers
 - B. Rewrote the autobiography
 - C. Self-made and
 - D. Both B and C
230. This author wrote of the Pilgrims' voyage to the New World
- A. Bradford Nelson
 - B. William Holden
 - C. Nelson Holden
 - D. William Bradford
231. And then the fair Ohio charg'd Her many sisters dear, "Show me once more, those stately forms Within my mirror clear——" The author of this work wanted to:
- A. Show the beauty of Native women
 - B. Show the beauty of Ohio women
 - C. Protest the treatment of Native Americans
 - D. Raise awareness of women's part in US history
232. It was the very witching time of night that he, heavyhearted and crestfallen, pursued his travel homeward. Far below, the Tappan Zee spread its dusky waters. In the dead hush of midnight he could hear the faint barking of a watchdog from the opposite shore. The night grew darker and darker; the stars seemed to sink deeper in the sky, and driving clouds occasionally hid them from his sight. This passage is from:
- A. A fairy tale
 - B. An autobiography
 - C. A detective story
 - D. A Gothic tale
233. Black Boy is an autobiographical account of whose Southern boyhood?
- A. Thomas
 - B. Pynchon
 - C. John Dos Passos
 - D. Saul Bellow
234. What statement below best sums up the literary significance of Emily Dickinson?
- A. oversoul
 - B. Slant Rhyme
 - C. True Rhyme
 - D. All of the above
235. This group of Native Americans left behind a legend about creation using pictographs
- A. Apache
 - B. Delaware
 - C. Sioux
 - D. Inuit
236. Which of the following is NOT a feature of the Indian autobiography genre?
- A. Birth
 - B. Assimilation
 - C. Sovereignty
 - D. Religious in nature
237. Which statement below best defined Whitman's idea of Oversoul?
- A. Death
 - B. Relationships
 - C. American landscape
 - D. Hope
238. About William Bradford
- A. Wrote the Mayflower Compact agreement
 - B. Founded Jamestown
 - C. Wrote about the Plymouth Plantation
 - D. A and C
239. During the Colonial Time Period, the writing was influenced most by what religious persuasion?
- A. The Puritans
 - B. The Catholics
 - C. The Pilgrims
 - D. The Anglo Saxons

240. Bear is supposed to be brave, so how does Hare trick him into being afraid?
- Hare told him of a large beast living near Bear's home.
 - Hare took out his quiver and showed him four arrows.
 - Hare told him that the country is full of wars.
 - Hare threatened to kill him.
241. Name the ship that brought the first Pilgrims to the New World
- Mayflower
 - Santa Maria
 - Titanic
 - HMS Bounty
242. Themes in modern literature are:
- pretension
 - nostalgia
 - national identity
 - All the above
243. Of what does Goodman Brown become guilty after his midnight meeting in the woods?
- Atonement
 - Catharsis
 - Gullibility
 - Hubris
244. What statement below best sums up the literary significance of Samon Occum?
- Indian autobiography
 - Most popular slave narrative
 - First african american to speak to mixed audience
 - None of the above
 - All of the above
245. Who wrote "Emperor Ice cream"?
- Langston Hughes
 - William Faulkner
 - Wallace Stevens
 - Countee cullen
246. Who is the narrator in F. Scott Fitzgerald's novel The Great Gatsby (1925)
- Gatsby
 - Nick
 - Buchanan
 - None of the above
247. The vivid imagery of the season is shown to
- reinforce the thoughts of the narrator
 - reflect the happenings in the life of the narrator
 - state the situation of the narrator
 - emphasize the choice of the season
248. This mode of discourse presents details that appeal to the senses
- Description
 - Metaphor
 - Persuasion
 - Narration
249. The annals of Massachusetts Bay will inform us, that of six governors, in the space of about forty years from the surrender of the old charter, under James II., two were imprisoned by a popular insurrection - a third, as Hutchinson inclines to believe, was driven from the province by the whizzing of a musket ball - a fourth, in the opinion of the same historian, was hastened to his grave by continual bickerings with the house of representatives - and the remaining two, as well as their successors, till the Revolution, were favored with few and brief intervals of peaceful sway. What is an "insurrection"?
- An act or instance of beginning
 - An of revolting against civil authority
 - The state of one risen from the dead
 - The condition of being stopped
250. We paused before a House that seemed A Swelling of the Ground – The Roof was scarcely visible – The Cornice – in the Ground – What is Cornice?

- A. Cracks in the ground
B. Decorative molding beneath a roof
C. Dust
D. Stolen goods
251. I knew him, however, as both mathematician and poet, and my measures were adapted to his capacity, with reference to the circumstances by which he was surrounded. I knew him as a courtier, too, and as a bold intriguer. Such a man, I considered, could not fail to be aware of the ordinary political modes of action. Who is speaking?
A. Brown
B. Brom Bones
C. Rip
D. Dupin
252. "Left the house of the subscriber, bounden servant, Hezekiah Mudge—had on when he went away, grey coat, leather breeches, master's third best hat. One pound currency reward to whoever shall lodge him in any jail in the province." Hezekiah Mudge is a "bounden servant," meaning that he is bound by contract to be a servant (essentially a willing slave) for seven years in repayment for:
A. Freedom
B. Escape from enslavement
C. Transportation to the colonies
D. Dropping charges for murder
253. How long is Rip asleep in the woods?
A. Fifty years
B. Twenty years
C. One hundred years
D. Eighty years
254. We associate William Bradford with what colonial settlement?
A. Plymouth
B. Mayflower compact
C. Massachusetts Bay Colony
D. Rhode Island
255. 'Your' uses an upper case because
A. he wanted it to create logic to the capitalization of the final E.
B. he wanted to emphasize the 'Y'
C. the poem demanded an upper case
D. he places his beloved in an upper place
256. I have said that the sole effect of my somewhat childish experiment—that of looking down within the tarn—had been to deepen the first singular impression. There can be no doubt that the consciousness of the rapid increase of my superstition—for why should I not so term it?—served mainly to accelerate the increase itself. Such, I have long known, is the paradoxical law of all sentiments having terror as a basis. This work exemplifies:
A. Unity of effect
B. Ratiocinative effect
C. Cataleptic effect
D. Didactic effect
257. Which of the following is not an animal Hare prepared for humans to eat?
A. Bear
B. Elk
C. Horse
D. Both A and B
258. Walt Whitman's style of writing is known as
A. Experimental
B. Expressionistic
C. Lethargic
D. Modernistic
259. How does Sam secretly alert Eliza to Mr. Haley's presence outside the inn?
A. Throws a rock
B. Shouts about his hat
C. Sneezes loudly
D. Bucks his horse
260. Hawthorne's ancestors are associated with what historical American event?

- A. History of puritans
 B. History of slavery
 C. Transcendentalism
 D. None of the above
261. This term is an elaborate comparison between two different subjects
 A. Simile
 B. Conceit
 C. Sermon
 D. Anomaly
262. This mode of discourse is used to explain. (Example: repair manuals)
 A. Connotation
 B. Constitution
 C. Convocation
 D. Exposition
263. The founder of Jamestown
 A. Johnathon Edwards
 B. John Stillwell
 C. John Smith
 D. John Stelzer
264. Postmodern writing often uses _____ and _____ as literary devices.
 A. Black humor; metafiction.
 B. Metaphors; verbal irony.
 C. Hyperbole; Personification.
 D. Symbolism; Imagery.
265. Writers in the Romantic time period were concerned with:
 A. Nature as a source of secular and spiritual knowledge, emotion as truth, and exploration of the self.
 B. Scientific exploration.
 C. Love and romance.
 D. The philosophy of how to run a new country.
266. "Can this be so!" cried goodman Brown, with a stare of amazement at his undisturbed companion. Howbeit, I have nothing to do with the governor and council - they have their own ways, and are no rule for a simple husbandman, like me. But, were I to go on with thee, how should I meet the eye of that good old man, our minister, at Salem village? Oh, his voice would make me tremble, both Sabbath-day and lecture-day!" The word "husbandman" usually means farmer, but in this context it means something else - what?
 A. Rancher
 B. Male partner in a marriage
 C. Cowboy
 D. Man of ordinary status
267. The sweetest music is not in the oratorio, but in _____.
 A. Soulful lyrics
 B. Human voice
 C. Epic
 D. Lyric
268. Occom says he was discriminated against as a missionary and minister. What proof does he present to illustrate the unfair treatment of Native American ministers?
 A. Establishment of puritans
 B. Establishment of autobiography
 C. Establishment of Indian praying towns
 D. Establishment of self-reliance
269. The Battle of the Ants is an excerpt from _____.
 A. Civil Disobedience
 B. Walden
 C. Herald of Freedom
 D. Life without principle
270. A diary of someone's day by day account of events
 A. Journal
 B. History

- C. Article
D. Legend
271. She was a blooming lass of fresh eighteen, plump as a partridge, ripe and melting and rosy-cheeked as one of her father's peaches, and universally famed, not merely for her beauty, but her vast expectations. ... She wore ornaments of pure yellow gold to set off her charms, and a provokingly short petticoat to display the prettiest foot and ankle in the country round. This is:
- A. Faith
B. Madeline
C. Magawisca
D. Katrina
272. About the Delaware
- A. Used pictographs to explain nature
B. Told the story of Wolam Olum
C. Settled in Northeast US
D. All the above
273. _____ is the end of fame
- A. Love
B. Pity
C. Misfortune
D. Death
274. I was somewhat unmanageable when I first went [to Master Covey's], but a few months of this discipline tamed me. ____ I was broken in body, soul, and spirit. My natural elasticity was crushed, my intellect languished, the disposition to read departed, the cheerful spark that lingered about my eye died; the dark night of slavery closed in upon men, and behold a man transformed into a brute!"
- A. Fredrick Douglass
B. John Winthrop
C. Benjamin Franklin
D. William Apess
275. According to Hare, what work did the Earthmaker send him to do?
- A. To make mischief and cause trouble
B. To trample upon evil beings that were abusing his aunts and uncles
C. To play tricks on other animals to prove how intelligent he is
D. The hare has no purpose that is why his grandmother must always watch over him
276. Who is addressed as "you" in the poem?
- A. a romantic achiever
B. a frustrated romantic idealist
C. an under achiever
D. an accomplished royal
277. Along the way, goodman Brown and the character who seems to be the devil meet three people:
- A. Goody Cloyse, Faith, and old goodman Brown.
B. Goody Cloyse, deacon Gookin, and the minister.
C. The minister, old goodman Brown, and deacon Gookin.
D. Faith, old goodman Brown and deacon Gookin.
278. The Weary Blues
- A. William Faulkner
B. Carl Sandburg
C. Langston Hues
D. Sherwood anderson
279. How was the priest's son's prayer answered?
- A. The prayer was not answered and the people continued to live in sin
B. The dead uncle sent a hail storm to destroy the land
C. The priest's son was told to set fire to the village
D. The dead uncle sent an earthquake to punish the corn clan for their wrongdoings
280. The purpose of placing 'fallen cold and dead' at the end of each section is to

- A. remind the leader of the tragedy
 B. repeat the lines for the rhyming
 C. keep the readers aware of what is to come
 D. clarify his idea
281. This term refers to the "feeling" of a word
 A. Connotation
 B. Connection
 C. Constitution
 D. Description
282. _____ is known as the 'friendly innkeeper of the town'
 A. Stephen
 B. Parker J
 C. Goodman Parker
 D. Stephen J Parker
283. Which of the following is NOT among the 13 virtues Franklin struggles to master?
 A. Temperance
 B. Silence
 C. Order
 D. None of the above
284. I took my visitors all over the house. I bade them search — search well. I led them, at length, to his chamber. I showed them his treasures, secure, undisturbed. The narrator is:
 A. Helping Robin to search for his uncle
 B. A detective
 C. Leading the police to the scene of a crime
 D. Helping the police to look for a letter
285. Berryman's The Ball Poem can be categorised as a
 A. Confessional poem
 B. Metaphorical poem
 C. Fragmental poem
 D. Delusional poem
286. The now ghastly pallor of the skin, and the now miraculous luster of the eye, above all things startled and even awed me. The silken hair, too, had been suffered to grow all unheeded, and as, in its wild gossamer texture, it floated rather than fell about the face, I could not, even with effort, connect its arabesque expression with any idea of simple humanity. The character described in this passage:
 A. Commits suicide
 B. Devours a heart
 C. Meets the devil
 D. Buries someone alive
287. Whom did the corn clan member pray to for help?
 A. His dead uncle
 B. His dead father
 C. His dead grandmother
 D. His dead grandfather
288. Which character in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" directly opposes the Fugitive Slave Law?
 A. Senator Bird
 B. Mrs. Bird
 C. St. Clare
 D. Haley
289. Which of the following is not one of the 4 part of Puritan Sermon?
 A. Text
 B. Doctrine
 C. Bibliography
 D. None of the above
290. Arthur Miller's Death of A Salesman was appeared in –
 A. 1945
 B. 1947
 C. 1949
 D. 1950
291. How many children does Uncle Tom have?

- A. one
B. seven
C. five
D. three
292. I would not have it imagined, however, that he was one of those cruel potentates of the school, who joy in the smart of their subjects; on the contrary, he administered justice with discrimination rather than severity; taking the burthen off the backs of the weak, and laying it on those of the strong. What is the meaning of the word "smart" in this context?
A. Stupidity
B. Silliness
C. Pain
D. Intelligence
293. To Whom does Franklin say he is addressing his autobiography part 1?
A. Himself
B. Indians
C. His son, John
D. His son, William
294. This Puritan author wrote a persuasive speech
A. William Bradstreet
B. Mather Edwards
C. John Williams
D. Johnathan Edwards
295. It was possible, I reflected, that a mere different arrangement of the particulars of the scene, of the details of this picture, would be sufficient to modify, or perhaps to annihilate its capacity for sorrowful impression; and, acting upon this idea, I reined my horse to the precipitous brink of a black and lurid tarn that lay in unruffled lustre by the dwelling, and gazed down - but with a shudder even more thrilling than before - upon the re-modelled and inverted images of the gray sedge, and the ghastly tree-stems, and the vacant eye-like windows. What is the meaning of the word tarn? Veldu eitt:
- A. A bird
B. A small mountain lake
C. A wide river
D. A high cliff
296. Thoreau was part of the Transcendentalists, which were founded by____
A. Mark Twain.
B. Herman Melville.
C. Ralph Waldo Emerson.
D. Walt Whitman.
297. This governor was re-elected 30 times
A. Anne Bradstreet
B. Bradford Nelson
C. Jonathan Edwards
D. William Bradford
298. Which American President reportedly referred to Harriet Beecher Stowe as "the little lady who made this big war"?
A. George Washington
B. John Adams
C. Abraham Lincoln
D. John. F. Kennedy
299. We associate Nathaniel Hawthorne with what literary movement?
A. Nationalism
B. Transcendentalism
C. Romanticism
D. Indian Autobiography
300. Black English is the creation of the ____
A. Linguistics Society
B. Unites States of American -English
C. Black Diaspora Association
D. Black Diaspora
301. By 1600 Holland had ____
A. Emerged as a supreme power among the European countries
B. a huge collection of paintings and sculptures
C. the wisest men of the time
D. many scholars and sceptics

302. Thoreau through this essay tries to portray...
- Transcendentalism
 - Imperialism
 - Socialism
 - Naturalism
303. Thoreau places a sense of _____ Upon the ants
- honor and glory
 - meticulous faction
 - responsibility
 - revenge and betrayal
304. In which state is Legree's plantation located?
- Georgia
 - Florida
 - Louisiana
 - Vermont
305. What did the family do to protect the children from the uncle?
- They dressed the boys like girls and told them to behave as girls do
 - They locked the uncle away until the children were old enough to protect themselves
 - They dressed the girls like boys and told them to behave as boys do
 - They formed a mob and chased the uncle out of the village
306. About Anne Bradstreet
- Husband belonged to the Massachusetts Bay Company
 - Arrived on the Mayflower
 - Wrote about her house burning down
 - A and C
307. _____ gave a hint of the rich culture that was forgotten
- The life of the Indians
 - The influence of the missionaries in lives of the Indians
 - Reported speech poems
 - Narratives captivity
308. What type of myth is the tale "The Jealous Uncle"?
- Origin tale
 - Trickster tale
 - Hero tale
 - A fable
309. Unmoved – she notes the Chariots – pausing – At her low Gate – Unmoved – an Emperor be kneeling Upon her Mat – I've known her – from an ample nation – Then – close the Valves of her attention – Like Stone - What does ample mean?
- Menacing
 - Large or abundant
 - Fearful and gracious
 - Beautiful
310. Who has been teaching Uncle Tom to read?
- Eliza
 - George
 - Haley
 - Mr.Symmes
311. Pre-colonial theme:
- religious stories
 - creation stories
 - A and B
 - None of the above
312. What promise did Augustine's sudden death prevent him from fulfilling?
- Freeing his slaves
 - Relearning to pray
 - Overcoming his alcoholism
 - Reuniting Tom with Aunt Chole
313. Who wrote Mending wall?

- A. Carl Sanburg
B. T.S. Eliot
C. E.e cummings
D. Robert Lee Forst
314. "Light in August"
A. T.S. elliot
B. William Faulkner
C. Langston Hughes
D. Sherwood anderson
315. A language come into existence when____
A. there is brutal necessity
B. there are speakers of the language
C. ancient elements force to become a language
D. a new language id discovered
316. Which of the following is not a cultural myth we attribute to those earliest Massachusetts colonial settlements at Plymouth and Massachusetts?
A. Democracy
B. Brother love/charity
C. US Exceptionalism
D. None of the above
317. What statement below best sums up the literary significance of Nathaniel Hawthorne?
A. Popular early nosiest
B. Romantisum
C. Scarlett letter
D. All are correct
318. Why was the book "Uncle Tom's Cabin" written?
A. as a pro- slavery argument
B. the author was a runaway slave
C. as a view point from Canada
D. as propaganda against slavery
319. Who was the first black woman who win the Nobel Prize for Literature ?
A. Toni Morrison
B. Jane Austin
C. Ann Petry
D. Frances Harper
320. All works of the highest art are meant to____
A. tingle our senses
B. stir our intellect
C. restore our skills for the art
D. instill in us the sense of the art
321. The term Beat Generation comes from
A. Beat to his size
B. Beat to his stomach
C. Beat to his socks
D. Beat to his Shoe
322. Which statement below best defines the genre of Indian autobiography?
A. Genre that details life exerpeinces of white americans in early america and critiques american society to native americans.
B. Genre that details life exerpeinces of native americas in early america and critiques american society to native americans.
C. Both A and B
D. None of the above
323. When the prophets prophesied, of whom did they speak? When they spoke of heathens, was it not the whites and others who were counted Gentiles? And I ask if all nations with the exception of the Jews were not counted heathens. The author of this passage was:
A. A slave
B. A Transcendentalist
C. The son of itinerant actors
D. An indentured servant
324. As I lay die

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| <p>A. Sherwood Anderson</p> <p>B. Langston Hugues</p> <p>C. William Faulkner</p> <p>D. Robert Lee Frost</p> <p>325. Usher can only stand types of noises in his acutely uncomfortable state. The narrator describes a number of impromptus that Usher plays for him on which instrument?</p> <p>A. The harp</p> <p>B. The guitar</p> <p>C. The ukulele</p> <p>D. The violin</p> <p>326. After Hare had destroyed all the bad animals what did he decide to do next?</p> <p>A. He decided to prepare some animals for humans to eat</p> <p>B. He decided to go on his way and start a family of his own</p> <p>C. He decided that there were more bad animals and set out to destroy the rest of them</p> <p>D. The tale ended and the reader is not certain about what happened to bear</p> <p>327. The poem by Berryman has a sad and depressed tone about it and it foreshadows the</p> <p>A. fate of the author or how depressed he was</p> <p>B. fate and the mindest of the boy</p> <p>C. turn of events of the ball</p> <p>D. happenings in the poem</p> <p>328. This mode of discourse relates a story</p> <p>A. Fiction</p> <p>B. Narration</p> <p>C. Exposition</p> <p>D. Persuasion</p> <p>329. According to the sign in the Kentucky Inn, what is branded to George's right hand?</p> | <p>A. The letter S</p> <p>B. The Letter H</p> <p>C. A hexagon</p> <p>D. The number 314</p> <p>330. The pervading metaphor in the story is</p> <p>A. a clean well-lighted place</p> <p>B. the old waiter</p> <p>C. the old man</p> <p>D. liquor</p> <p>331. What statement below best sums up the literary significance of Thoreau?</p> <p>A. Father of Free verse</p> <p>B. Father of american poetry</p> <p>C. Self-reliance</p> <p>D. Father of American Liteature</p> <p>332. Who "haunts" the evil Simon Legree when he is drunk?</p> <p>A. Cassy</p> <p>B. Eliza</p> <p>C. George</p> <p>D. Uncle Tom</p> <p>333. We associate John Winthrop with what colonial Settlement?</p> <p>A. Plymouth</p> <p>B. Mayflower compact</p> <p>C. Massachusetts Bay Colony</p> <p>D. Rhode Island</p> <p>334. What event provides the motivation for Shelby to release all the slaves?</p> <p>A. Tom's death</p> <p>B. Eliza's escape</p> <p>C. Tom's daughter's wedding</p> <p>D. Tom saving Eva</p> <p>335. Thoreau scales humans down to the size of ants in order to_____</p> |
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- A. examine the aggressive, dominating and stupid nature of human warfare
 B. create a very vivid and impressive picture
 C. shows his real intentions in writing
 D. portray humans allegorically
336. "Gradually light returns to the street" means
 A. life resumes to normal routine
 B. it is day break
 C. streets are bright
 D. life is unpredictable
337. Parker's report to Margaret is
 A. straightforward and simple
 B. complex and heart wrenching
 C. simple and heartwarming
 D. painful and disgustingly low
338. Bret Harte's "The Outcasts of Poker Flat" took place in____
 A. The Rocky Mountains.
 B. The Appalachian Mountains.
 C. The Sierra Nevada Mountains.
 D. The Sierra Madre Mountains.
339. What is Augustine St. Clare's selfish wife's name?
 A. Marie
 B. Eliza
 C. Rachel
 D. Ophelia
340. As a boy, Frederick Douglass witnesses a scene that mortifies him and brings him face to face for the first time with the horrors of slavery. What is it?
 A. Seeing his mother die
 B. Watching a slave get beaten to death
 C. Watching his aunt get whipped
 D. Watching his dad beat his mother
341. "He glanced with rapid eyes... they looked like frightened beads". The figure of speech used here is
 A. Metaphor
 B. Oxymoron
 C. Simile
 D. Irony
342. Whitman uses line length and word choice to represent
 A. a wide range of emotion from joy to sorrow
 B. His style of writing
 C. the joyous moment
 D. a feeling of excitement
343. 'Picture must not be too picturesque'. Emerson here means pictures must
 A. not be too scenic
 B. capture our soul
 C. be simple and plain
 D. not dazzle
344. Which of the following is NOT considered a writer for the Transcendentalism Movement?
 A. Emerson
 B. Hawthorne
 C. Thoreau
 D. Stewart
345. Who wrote "The Waste Land"?
 A. Langston Hughes
 B. William Faulkner
 C. Wallace Stevens
 D. T.S. Eliot

337. C 338. C 339. A 340. C 341. C 342. A 343. D 344. B 345. D

3.2 True and false

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|---|---|
| <p>1. William Faulkner was born in New Orleans</p> <p>A. True</p> <p>B. False</p> <p>2. Peter Van der Donk was a real New Netherlands historian.</p> <p>A. True</p> <p>B. False</p> <p>3. Sir Walter Scott had an immense impact on American literature with his historical novels cast in historical settings, intermingling historical people with fictional characters.</p> <p>A. True</p> <p>B. False</p> <p>4. John Steinbeck's The Pearl was originally a folk tale.</p> <p>A. True</p> <p>B. False</p> <p>5. William Carlos Williams wrote the poem "The Red Wheelbarrow" which, like T.S. Eliot's poetry, contained complex images and allusions.</p> <p>A. True</p> <p>B. False</p> <p>6. At the beginning of the period of 1820-1865 fiction was still seen as a threat, likely to inflame the imagination and passion of susceptible young readers, in particular of young women.</p> <p>A. True</p> <p>B. False</p> <p>7. Mark Twain's real name was Samuel Clemens.</p> <p>A. True</p> <p>B. False</p> <p>8. Emerson influenced Friedrich Nietzsche.</p> <p>A. True</p> <p>B. False</p> <p>9. Transcendentalism was embraced in the late 1830s and 1840s by all the mainstream newspapers and magazines.</p> | <p>A. True</p> <p>B. False</p> <p>10. John Saffin supported the institution of slavery in colonial Massachusetts</p> <p>A. True</p> <p>B. False</p> <p>11. He had already lost the strength and instinct vigor of a man, his muscles were thin, his nerves weak, his face (a meek, woman's face) haggard, yellow with consumption. In the mill he was known as one of the girl-men: "Molly Wolfe" was his sobriquet. He was never seen in the cockpit, did not own a terrier, drank but seldom; when he did, desperately. The word "sobriquet" means "nickname".</p> <p>A. True</p> <p>B. False</p> <p>12. John Steinbeck worked for a while as a farm laborer. His experiences showed him how to survive and gave him material for his later writings like The Grapes of Wrath.</p> <p>A. True</p> <p>B. False</p> <p>13. Wolfe stole money from Kirby?</p> <p>A. True</p> <p>B. False</p> <p>14. Emerson encouraged people to learn from the great people of the past who gave their name to whole periods.</p> <p>A. True</p> <p>B. False</p> <p>15. The Sketch Book is an example of the personal travel book, a genre that became popular in American literature.</p> <p>A. True</p> <p>B. False</p> <p>16. "The Scarlet Letter" perfectly reflected transcendentalist themes of mystery, fright, and the occult.</p> <p>A. True</p> <p>B. False</p> |
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17. Many writers turned editors of magazines or newspapers in order to see their work published. Washington Irving was one of those writers.
- A. True
B. False
18. Whitman's favorite verse form was the common meter.
- A. True
B. False
19. Near the end of *The Pearl*, the little child, Coyotito, drowns in the river.
- A. True
B. False
20. Although Steinbeck wrote about people from California, he himself was born and lived in New York City.
- A. True
B. False
21. He now suspected that the great roysters of the mountain had put a trick upon him, and having dosed him with liquor, had robbed him of his gun. Wolf, too, had disappeared, but he might have strayed away after a squirrel or partridge. The word "roysters" means "roosters."
- A. True
B. False
22. "Mingled with fine wheat and the fat of a new-born babe," said the shape of old good-man Brown. "Ah, your worship knows the receipt," cried the old lady, cackling aloud. "So, as I was saying, being all ready for the meeting, and no horse to ride on, I made up my mind to foot it; for they tell me, there is a nice young man to be taken into communion to-night. But now your good worship will lend me your arm, and we shall be there in a twinkling." The word "receipt" in this context means "a written acknowledgment of having received a specified amount of money or goods."
- A. True
B. False
23. As the enraptured Ichabod fancied all this, and as he rolled his great green eyes over the fat meadow lands, the rich fields of wheat, of rye, of buckwheat, and Indian corn, and the orchards burthened with ruddy fruit, which surrounded the warm tenement of Van Tassel, his heart yearned after the damsel who was to inherit these domains, and his imagination expanded with the idea, how they might be readily turned into cash, and the money invested in immense tracts of wild land, and shingle palaces in the wilderness. The word "tenement" is another word for "residence."
- A. True
B. False
24. The novel *The Pearl* contains much "symbolism," which is using people, places, and things that represent ideas larger than their literal meaning.
- A. True
B. False
25. Fiction had become more popular and prestigious than poetry in 1820-1865.
- A. True
B. False
26. The Southern States were the center for printing and publishing.
- A. True
B. False
27. Transcendentalists were in favor of the conservative Protestant scrutiny practiced by publicists nationwide.
- A. True
B. False
28. Emerson believed that people should not strive to fit in.
- A. True
B. False
29. The poetry of T.S.Eliot is an example of Modernism.
- A. True
B. False

30. The Pearl takes place in rural South America.
 A. True
 B. False
31. It was possible, I reflected, that a mere different arrangement of the particulars of the scene, of the details of this picture, would be sufficient to modify, or perhaps to annihilate its capacity for sorrowful impression; and, acting upon this idea, I reined my horse to the precipitous brink of a black and lurid tarn that lay in unruffled lustre by the dwelling, and gazed down-but with a shudder even more thrilling than before-upon the re-modelled and inverted images of the gray sedge, and the ghastly tree-stems, and the vacant eye-like windows. "Sedge" is a plant.
 A. True
 B. False
32. Well into the middle of the 19th century boys and girls alike were protected from sexually frank classics written in Greek and Latin.
 A. True
 B. False
33. Samuel Sewall was a leading supporter of slavery in colonial Massachusetts.
 A. True
 B. False
34. He had seen his people slaughtered, or driven from their homes and hunting-grounds, into shameful exile; his wife had died in captivity, and his children lived in servile dependence in the house of his enemies. The author of this work wanted to raise awareness of women's part in US history.
 A. True
 B. False
35. Nathaniel Hawthorne was America's leading transcendentalist thinker.
 A. True
 B. False
36. Among the many jobs Mark Twain had, he was a riverboat captain.
 A. True
 B. False
37. The romantic movement in early nineteenth-century literature was a reaction against the Age of Reason.
 A. True
 B. False
38. "True;" said Dupin, after a long and thoughtful whiff from his meerschaum, "although I have been guilty of certain doggerel myself." The word "doggerel" means to bark like a dog.
 A. True
 B. False
39. Cast your whole vote, not a strip of paper merely, but your whole influence. A minority is powerless while it conforms to the majority; it is not even a minority then; but it is irresistible when it clogs by its whole weight. If the alternative is to keep all just men in prison, or give up war and slavery, the State will not hesitate which to choose. In this work the author argues in favour of____
 A. Revolution with war
 B. Peaceable revolution
40. In The Pearl, what starts off as a great opportunity later become nothing but sadness and destruction.
 A. True
 B. False
41. In general, before 1830 American painting was less obviously imitative of European styles than was American literature.
 A. True
 B. False
42. The final writing assignment in this class was on each student's favorite author.
 A. True
 B. False

43. Henry David Thoreau believed that the Mexican War was immoral because it advanced the cause of slavery.

A. True
B. False

3.3 Single answer

1. The limpid liquid within the young man, The vexed corrosion, so pensive and so painful, The torment—the irritable tide that will not be at rest, The like of the same I feel—the like of the same in others, The young man that flushes and flushes, and the young woman that flushes and flushes The young man that wakes, deep at night, the hot hand seeking to repress what would master him. Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: Spontaneous Me

2. The catalyst for Wolfe's downfall is____
Answer: Dr. May

3. Since then – 'tis Centuries – and yet Feels shorter than the Day I first surmised the Horses' Heads Were toward Eternity Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:
Answer: Because I could not stop for Death

4. As they could not reach me, they had resolved to punish my body; just as boys, if they cannot come at some persons against whom they have a spite, will abuse his dog. I saw that the State was half-witted, that it was timid as a lone woman with her silver spoons, and that it did not know its friends from its foes, and I lost all my remaining respect for it. Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: Resistance to Civil Government

5. She looked upward with an intent gaze, as if she held communion with an invisible being. "Spirit of my mother!" burst from her lips. Oh! that I could follow the to that blessed land where I should no more dread the war-cry, nor the death-knife!" Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: Hope Leslie

6. They have tears to shed over Greece and Poland; they have an abundance of sym-

pathy for "poor Ireland"; they can furnish a ship of war to convey the Hungarian refugee from a Turkish prison to the "land of the free and home of the brave." They boast that America is the "cradle of liberty"; if it is, I fear they have rocked the child to death. Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: Clotel; or, The President's Daughter

7. Why Are We in Vietnam?

Answer: Norman Mailer

8. Two together! Winds blow south, or winds blow north, Day come white, or night come black Home, or rivers and mountains from home, Singing all time, minding no time, While we two keep together Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: Out of the Cradle Endlessly Rocking

9. To Jerusalem and Back

Answer: Saul Bellow

10. Their Eyes Were Watching God

Answer: Zora Neale Hurston

11. Cup of Gold

Answer: John Steinbeck

12. The American Democrat

Answer: James Cooper

13. But at last you may think I am what is called a hard and uncharitable man. But not so. I believe there are many who would not hesitate to advocate our cause; and those too who are men of fame and respectability—as well as ladies of honor and virtue. Write the author's full name, correctly spelled:

Answer: William Apress

14. Maud Martha

Answer: Gwen Brooks

15. "Full of these ideas, I prepared myself with a pair of green spectacles, and called one fine

morning, quite by accident, at the Ministerial hotel. I found D—— at home, yawning, lounging, and dawdling, as usual, and pretending to be in the last extremity of ennui. He is, perhaps, the most really energetic human being now alive—but that is only when nobody sees him." Write the author's name in full, correctly spelled:

Answer: Edgar Allan Poe

16. Satan in Goray

Answer: Isaac Singer

17. The order of civilization is reversed here. The name of the child is not expected to be that if its father, and his condition does not necessarily affect that of the child. He may be the slave of Mr. Tilgman; and his child, when born, may be the slave of Mr. Gross. He may be a freeman; and his child may be a chattel. Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: My Bondage and My Freedom

18. Lie Down in Darkness

Answer: William Styron

19. Who wrote "The Heights of Macchu Picchu?"

Answer: Pablo Neruda

20. "His lynx eye immediately perceives the paper, recognizes the handwriting of the address, observes the confusion of the personage addressed, and fathoms her secret. After some business transaction, hurried through in his ordinary manner, he produces a letter somewhat similar to the one in question, opens it, pretends to read it, and then places it in close juxtaposition to the other. Again he converses, for some fifteen minutes, upon the public affairs. At length, in taking leave, he takes also from the table the letter to which he had no claim." Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: The Purloined Letter

21. Three Lives

Answer: Gertrude Stein

22. The disease of the lady [____] had long baffled the skill of her physicians. A settled apathy, a gradual wasting away of the person, and frequent although transient affections

of a partially cataleptical character, were the usual diagnosis. Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: The Fall of the House of Usher

23. He seldom has to listen to lectures on propriety of behavior, or an anything else. He is never chided for handling his little knife and fork improperly or awkwardly, for he uses none. He is never reprimanded for soiling the table-cloth, for he takes his meals on the clay floor. He never has the misfortune, in his games or sports, of soiling or tearing his clothes, for he has almost none to soil or tear. Write the author's name in full, correctly spelled:

Answer: Frederick Douglass

24. The Fall of America: Poems of These States

Answer: Allen Ginsburg

25. The Progress of Love

Answer: Alice Munro

26. Black Magic _____

Answer: Amiri Baraka

27. The Strange Case of Miss Annie Spragg

Answer: Louis Bromfield

28. Rolling Stones

Answer: O. Henry

29. Not one of all the purple Host Who took the Flag to-day Can tell the definition, So clear, of victory.. Write the author's name in full, correctly spelled:

Answer: Emily Dickinson

30. Rocket Ship Galileo

Answer: Robert Heinlein

31. The Pump House Gang

Answer: Tom Wolfe

32. "A blight came down, a blast swept by, The cone-roof'd cabins fell, And where that exil'd people fled, It is not ours to tell." Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: Our Aborigines

33. One Writer's Beginnings

Answer: Eudora Welty

34. The Soul selects her own Society - Then - shuts the Door - To her divine Majority - Present no more Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: The Soul selects her own Society

35. The Neon Wilderness

Answer: Nelson Algren

36. Beautiful dripping fragments, the negligent list of one after another as I happen to call them to me or think of them, The real poems, (what we can call poems being merely pictures,)* The poems of the privacy of the night, and of men like me, This poem drooping shy and unseen that I always carry, and that all men carry, (Know once for all, avow'd on purpose, wherever are men like me, are our lusty lurking masculine poems,) Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: Spontaneous Me

37. Begorra! On the spools. Alleys behint, though we helped her, we dud. An wid ye! Let Deb alone! It's ondacent frettin' a quite body. Be the powes, an'we'll have a night of it! There'll be lashin's ódrink, - the Vargent be blessed and praised for it! What does this Welsh worker mean by Vargent?

Answer: The virgin Mary

38. The Winthrop Covenant

Answer: Louis Auchincloss

39. "They rear'd their dwellings on our side, Their corn upon our breast; A blight came down, a blast swept by, The cone-roof'd cabins fell..." Write full name of author, correctly spelled:

Answer: Lydia Howard Huntley Sigourney

40. Her good luck was owing to the exceeding care which she took in preventing the succulent root from getting bruised in the digging, and in placing it beyond the reach of frost, by actually burying it under the hearth of her cabin during the winter months. What does succulent mean?

Answer: Juicy

41. _____ of Sor Juana Ines de la Cruz

Answer: a woman of genius: the intellectual biography

42. The shriek, I said, was my own in a dream. The old man, I mentioned, was absent in the country. I took my visitors all over the house. I bade them search—search

well. I led them, at length, to his chamber. I showed them his treasures, secure, undisturbed. In the enthusiasm of my confidence, I brought chairs into the room, and desired them here to rest from their fatigues— Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: The Tell-Tale Heart

43. In truth, all through the haunted forest, there could be nothing more frightful than the figure of ____ On he flew, among the black pines, brandishing his staff with frenzied gestures, now giving vent to an inspiration of horrid blasphemy, and now shouting forth such laughter, as set all the echoes of the forest echoing like demons around him. Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: Young Goodman Brown

44. The night in prison was novel and interesting enough. The prisoners in their shirtsleeves were enjoying a chat and the evening air in the doorway, when I entered. But the jailer said, "Come, boys, it is time to lock up"; and so they dispersed, and I heard the sound of their steps returning into the hollow apartments. My room-mate was introduced to me by the jailer as "a first-rate fellow and clever man." Write the author's name in full, correctly spelled:

Answer: Henry David Thoreau

45. Azul was written by

Answer: Ruben Dario

46. The great chastity of paternity, to match the great chastity of maternity, The oath of procreation I have sworn, my Adamic and fresh daughters, The greed that eats me day and night with hungry gnaw, till I saturate what shall produce boys to fill my place when I am through, The wholesome relief, repose, content, And this bunch pluck'd at random from myself, It has done its work – I toss it carelessly to fall where it may. Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: Spontaneous Me

47. Hopscotch is by

Answer: Julio Cortazar

48. Flor Y Canto is by the

Answer: aztecs

49. The Princess Casamassima

Answer: Henry James

50. That bond-woman's corse, - let Potomac's proud wave Go bear if along by our Washington's grave, And heave it high up on that hallowed strand, To tell of the freedom he won for our land. What does hallowed mean?

Answer: Sacred

51. How to Write Short Stories

Answer: Ring Lardner

52. Nine Stories

Answer: J. D. Salinger

53. The inconsistencies of Slaveholding professors of religion cry to Heaven. We are not disposed to detest, or refuse communion with them. Their blindness is but one form of that prevalent fallacy which substitutes a creed for a faith, a ritual for a life. Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: Review of Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, An American Slave

54. Here the fugitive saw nothing but slaves brought in and taken out, to be placed in ships and sent away to the same part of the country to which she herself would soon be compelled to go. She had seen or heard nothing of her daughter while in Richmond, and all hopes of seeing her now had fled. If she was carried back to New Orleans, she could expect no mercy from her master. Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: Clotel; or, The President's Daughter

55. Fanny

Answer: Erica Jong

56. A free, firm step, a clear-cut olive face, with a scarlet turban tied on one side, dark, shining eyes, and on the head the basket poised, filled with fruit and flowers, under which the scarlet turban and bright eyes looked out half-shadowed. The picture caught his eye. It was good to see a face like that. He would try to-morrow, and cut one like it.

To-morrow! He threw down the tin, trembling and covered his face with his hands. When he looked up again, the daylight was gone. Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: Life in the Iron-Mills

57. The continence of vegetables, birds, animals, The consequent meanness of me should I skulk or find myself indecent, while birds and animals never once skulk or find themselves indecent. The great chastity of paternity, to match the great chastity of maternity. Write the author's name in full, correctly spelled:

Answer: Walt Whitman

58. Its principle feature seemed to be that of an excessive antiquity. The discoloration of ages had been great. Minute fungi over-spread the whole exterior, hanging in a fine tangled webwork from the eaves. Yet all of this was apart from any extraordinary dilapidation. Write the author's name in full, correctly spelled:

Answer: Edgar Allan Poe

59. Name an author whose grandmother was thought to have the magical powers of a witch?

Answer: Frederick Douglass

60. The House of Dust: A Symphony

Answer: Conrad Aiken

61. Two sleepers at night lying close together as they sleep, one with an arm slanting down across and below the waist of the other, The smell of apples, aromas from crush'd sage-plant, mint, birch-bark, The boy's longings, the glow and pressure as he confides to me what he was dreaming, The dead leaf whirling its spiral whirl and falling still and content to the ground, Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: Spontaneous Me

62. Uncle Tom's Children

Answer: Richard Wright

63. Seize the Day

Answer: Saul Bellow

64. He had stepped aside where the light fell boldest on the figure, looking at it in silence. There was not one line of beauty

or grace in it: a nude woman's form, muscular, grown coarse with labor, the powerful limbs instinct with some one poignant longing. One idea: there it was in the tense, rigid muscles, the clutching hands, the wild, eager face, like that of a starving wolf's. Write the author's name in full, correctly spelled:

Answer: Rebecca Harding Davis

65. The pulse pounding through palms an trebling encircling finger, the young man all color'd, red, ashamed, angry; The souse upon me of lover the sea, as I lie willing and naked. The merriment of the twin babies that crawl over the grass in the sun, the mother never turning her vigilant eyes from them... What does souse mean in this context?

Answer: Drenching in water

66. Vineland

Answer: Thomas Pynchon

67. He seldom has to listen to lectures on propriety of behavior, or on anything else. He is never chided for handling his little knife and fork improperly or awkwardly, for he uses none. He is never reprimanded for soiling the table-cloth, for he takes his meals on the clay floor. He never has the misfortune, in his games or sports, of soiling or tearing his clothes, for he has almost none to soil or tear. Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: My Bondage and My Freedom

68. it conveyed to my mind in a sense of my entire dependence on the will of somebody I had never seen; and, from some cause or other, I had been made to fear this somebody above all else on earth. Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: My Bondage and My Freedom

69. We feel that his view, even of those who have injured him most, may be relied upon. He knows how to allow for motives and influences. Upon the subject of Religion; he speaks with great force, and not more than our own sympathies can respond to. Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: Review of Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, An American Slave

70. A stern, a sad, a darkly meditative, a distrustful, if not a desperate man, did he become, from the night of that fearful dream. On the Sabbath-day, when the congregation were singing a holy psalm, he could not listen, because an anthem of sin rushed loudly upon his ear, and drowned all the blessed strain. When the minister spoke from the pulpit, with power and fervid eloquence, and, with his hand on the open bible, of the sacred truths of our religion, and of saint-like lives and triumphant deaths, and of future bliss or misery unutterable, then did [he] turn pale, dreading, lest the roof should thunder down upon the gray blasphemer and his hearers— Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: Young Goodman Brown

71. The experience through which I was passing, they had passed through before. They had already been initiated into the mysteries of old master's domicile, and they seemed to look upon me with a certain degree of compassion; but my heart clave to my grandmother. Think it not strange, dear reader, that so little sympathy of feeling existed between us. Write the author's name in full, correctly spelled:

Answer: Frederick Douglass

72. A Choice of Enemies

Answer: Mordecai Richler

73. She crept into a corner of the cell, and stood watching him. He was scratching the iron bars of the window with a piece of tin which he had picked up, with an idle, uncertain, vacant stare, just as a child or idiot would do. Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: Life in the Iron-Mills

74. We slowly drove - He knew no haste And I had put away My labor and my leisure too, For his Civility - What does leisure mean?

Answer: Pastime

75. We passed the school where children strove At recess - in the ring - We passed the Fields of Gazing Grain - We passed the setting Sun - Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

- Answer:** Because I could not stop for Death
76. Black Rock: A Tale of the Selkirks
Answer: Ralph Connor
77. The young man that wakes deep at night, the hot hand seeking to repress what would master him, The mystic amorous night, the strange half-welcome pangs, visions, sweats, The pulse pounding through palms and trembling encircling fingers, the young man all color'd, red, ashamed, angry; Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:
Answer: Spontaneous Me
78. "Have I not heard her footsteps on the stair? Do I not distinguish that heavy and horrible beating of her heart? Madman!" —here he sprung violently to his feet, and shrieked out his syllables, as if in the effort he were giving up his soul—"Madman! I tell you that she now stands without the door!" Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:
Answer: The Fall of the House of Usher
79. Fantastic Voyage
Answer: Isaac Asimov
80. The Cat Who Walks Through Walls
Answer: Robert Heinlein
81. A Wonder Book for Boys and Girls
Answer: Nathaniel Hawthorne
82. Grendel
Answer: John Gardner
83. Following the Equator
Answer: Mark Twain
84. A Mixture of Frailties
Answer: Robertson Davies
85. The cautious old gentleman knit his brows tenfold closer after this explanation, being sorely puzzled by the ratiocination of the syllogism; while methought the one in pepper and salt eyed him with something of a triumphant leer. At length he observed, that all this was very well, but still he thought the story a little extravagant – there were one or two points on which he had his doubts. "Faith, sir," replied the story-teller, "as to that matter, I don't believe one half of it myself." Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:
Answer: The Legend of Sleepy Hollow
86. Jose hernandez wrote:
Answer: the departure of martin fierro
87. The dominant spirit, however, that haunts this enchanted region, and seems to be commander-in-chief of all the powers of the air, is the apparition of a figure on horse-back, without a head. It is said by some to be the ghost of a Hessian trooper, whose head had been carried away by a cannon-ball, in some nameless battle during the Revolutionary War, and who is ever and anon seen by the country folk hurrying along in the gloom of night, as if on the wings of the wind. Write the author's name in full, correctly spelled:
Answer: Washington Irving
88. Name the author who called attention to "white slavery" in the US.
Answer: Rebecca Harding Davis
89. The souse upon me of my lover the sea, as I lie and naked, The merriment of the twin babes that crawl over the grass in the sun, the mother never turning her vigilant eyes from them. Write the author's name in full, correctly spelled:
Answer: Walt Whitman
90. The Cave
Answer: Robert Penn Warren
91. Isabel Allende wrote:
Answer: house of the spirits
92. The Painted Bird
Answer: Jerzy Kosinski
93. A man, yet by these tears a little boy again, Throwing myself on the sand, confronting the waves, I, chanter of pains and joys, uniter of here and hereafter, Taking all hints to use them, but swiftly leaping beyond them, A reminiscence sing. Write the author's name in full, correctly spelled:
Answer: Walt Whitman
94. Which author was a recluse?
Answer: Emily Dickinson
95. Name the first author who wrote the first African American play?
Answer: William Wells Brown
96. Jorge Luis Borges wrote _____
Answer: Ficciones

97. Beloved

Answer: Toni Morrison

98. That it was affirmed that the great Hendrick Hudson, the first discoverer of the river and country, kept a kind of vigil there every twenty years, with his crew of the Half-moon, being permitted in this way to revisit the scenes of his enterprise, and keep a guardian eye upon the river, and the great city called by his name. Write the author's name in full, correctly spelled:

Answer: Washington Irving

99. Considered merely as a narrative, we have never read one more simple, true, coherent, and warm with genuine feeling. It is an excellent piece of writing, and on that score to be prized as a specimen of the powers of the Black Race, which Prejudice persists in disputing. We prize highly all evidence of this kind, and it is becoming more abundant. What does coherent mean?

Answer: Clear and understandable

100. Fifth Business

Answer: Robertson Davies

101. She was a dainty little figure with a white neck, round arms, and a slender waist, at the extremity of which her scarlet petticoat jutted out over a hoop, as if she were standing in a balloon. Moreover, her face was oval and pretty, her hair dark beneath the little cap, and her bright eyes possessed a sly freedom, which triumphed over those of ____ Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: My Kinsman, Major Molineux

102. Born for another's benefit, as the firstling of the cabin flock I was soon to be selected as a meet offering to the fearful and inexorable demigod, whose huge image on so many occasions haunted my childhood's imagination Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: My Bondage and My Freedom

103. We wish that every one may read his book and see what a mind might have been stifled in bondage, - what a man may be subjected to the insults of spendthrift dandies, or the blows of mercenary brutes, in whom

there is no whiteness except of the skin, no humanity except in the outward form, and of whom the Avenger will not fail yet to demand - "Where is thy brother?" Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: Review of Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, An American Slave

104. He was an elderly man, of large and majestic person, and strong, square features, betokening a steady soul; but steady as it was, his enemies had found means to shake it. His face was pale as death, and far more ghastly; the broad forehead was contracted in his agony, so that his eyebrows formed one grizzled line; his eyes were red and wild, and the foam hung white upon his quivering lip. His whole frame was agitated by a quick and continual tremor, which his pride strove to quell, even in those circumstances of overwhelming humiliation. Write the author's full name, correctly spelled:

Answer: Nathaniel Hawthorne Discuss this Question

105. The Rebel Angels

Answer: Robertson Davies

106. When school hours were over, he was even the companion and playmate of the larger boys; and on holiday afternoons would convoy some of the smaller ones home, who happened to have pretty sisters, or good housewives for mothers, noted for the comforts of the cupboard. Indeed, it behooved him to keep on good terms with his pupils. Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: The Legend of Sleepy Hollow

107. Name a work from this period that alludes to Emerson?

Answer: Life in the Iron-Mills

108. It was market-day. The narrow window of the jail looked down directly on the carts and the wagons drawn up in a long line, where they had unloaded. He could see, too, and hear distinctly the clink of money as it changed hands, the busy crowds of whites and blacks shoving, pushing one another, and the chaffering and swearing at

the stalls. Somehow, the sound, more than anything else had done, wakened him up, - made the whole real to him. He was done with the world and the business of it. Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: Life in the Iron Mills

109. Through this unjust and oppressive law, many persons born in the Free States have been consigned to a life of slavery on the cotton, sugar, or rice plantations of the Southern States. Write the author's name in full, correctly spelled:

Answer: William Wells Brown

110. My own songs awaked from that hour, And with them the key, the word up from the waves, The word of the sweetest song and all songs, That strong and delicious word which, creeping to my feet, (Or like some old crone rocking the cradle, swathed in sweet garments, bending aside) The sea whisper'd me. Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: Out of the Cradle Endlessly Rocking

111. Cast your whole vote, not a strip of paper merely, but your whole influence. A minority is powerless while it conforms to the majority; it is not even a minority then; but it is irresistible when it clogs by its whole weight. If the alternative is to keep all men in prison, or give up war and slavery, the State will not hesitate which to choose. Write the author's name in full, correctly spelled:

Answer: Henry David Thoreau

112. Another Country

Answer: James Baldwin

113. The Morning Watch

Answer: James Agee

114. Jane of Lantern Hill

Answer: Lucy Maud Montgomery

115. Society and Solitude

Answer: Ralph Waldo Emerson

116. Letting Go

Answer: Philip Roth

117. There is a time in every man's education when he arrives at the conviction that envy

is ignorance; that imitation is suicide; that he must take himself for better, for worse, as his portion; that though the wide universe is full of good, no kernel of nourishing corn can come to him but through his toil bestowed on that plot of ground which is given to him to till. The power which resides in him is new in nature, and none but he knows what that is which he can do nor does he know until he has tried. Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: Self-Reliance

118. Lost in the Funhouse

Answer: John Barth

119. The Story of a Novel

Answer: Tom Wolfe

120. Any free coloured persons visiting Washington, if not provided with papers asserting and providing their right to be free, may be arrested and placed in one of those dens. If they succeed in showing that they are free, they are set at liberty, provided they are able to pay the expenses of their arrest and imprisonment; if they cannot pay these expenses, they are sold out. Write the author's name in full, correctly spelled:

Answer: William Wells Brown

121. Orion and Other Poems

Answer: Charles Roberts

122. "Why, I will tell you," replied the Prefect, as he gave a long, steady, and contemplative puff, and settled himself in his chair. "I will tell you in a few words; but, before I begin, let me caution you that this is an affair demanding the greatest secrecy, and that I should most probably lose the position I now hold, were it known that I confided it to any one." Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: The Purloined Letter

123. I was astounded. The Prefect appeared absolutely thunderstricken. For some minutes he remained speechless and motionless, less, looking incredulously at my friend with open mouth, and eyes that seemed starting from their sockets; then, apparently in some measure, he seized a pen, and after several pauses and vacant

stares, finally filled up and signed a check for fifty thousand francs, and handed it across the table to [my friend]. Write the author's name in full, correctly spelled:

Answer: Edgar Allan Poe

124. Mules and Men

Answer: Zora Neale Hurston

125. Soon, however a bewildering excitement began to seize upon his mind; the preceding adventures of the night, the unexpected appearance of the crowd, the torches, the confused din and the hush that followed, the spectre of his kinsman reviled by that great multitude, – all this, and more than all, a perception of tremendous ridicule in the whole scene, affected him with a sort of mental inebriety. Write the author's full name, correctly spelled:

Answer: Nathaniel Hawthorne

126. He likes a boggy acre, A floor too cool for corn. Yet when a child, and barefoot, I more than once, at morn, Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: A narrow Fellow in the Grass

127. But may I remark, that, if the lineal descendants of Ham are only to be enslaved, according to the scriptures, slavery in the country will soon become an unscriptural institution; for thousands are ushered into the world annually, who – like myself – owe their existence to white fathers, and, most frequently, to their masters, and their master's sons. Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: My Bondage & My Freedom

128. Low-hanging moon! What is that dusky spot in your brown yellow? O it is the shape, the shape of my mate. O moon do not keep her from me any longer. Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: Out of the Cradle Endlessly Rocking

129. Picturing Will

Answer: Ann Beattie

130. You Know Me Al

Answer: Ring Lardner

131. We the Living

Answer: Ayn Rand

132. Notwithstanding his special acuteness and ability, he is unable to take a fact out of its merely political relations, and behold it as it lies absolutely to be disposed of by the intellect, – what, for instance, it behoves a man do here in America to-day with regard to slavery, but ventures, or is driven, to make some such desperate answer as the following, while professing to speak absolutely, and as a private man, – from which that new and singular code of consideration, under their responsibility to their constituents, to the general laws of propriety, humanity, and to God... What does acuteness mean?

Answer: Sharpness

133. As they could not reach me, they had resolved to punish my body; just as boys, if they cannot come at some person against whom they have a spite, will abuse his dog. I saw that the State was half-witted, that it was timid as a lone woman with her silver spoons, and that it did not know its friends from its foes, and I lost all my remaining respect for it. Write the author's name in full, correctly spelled:

Answer: Henry David Thoreau

134. May stopped, heated, glowing with his own magnanimity. And it was magnanimous. The puddler had drunk in every word, looking through the Doctor's flurry, and generous heat, and self-approval, into his will, with those slow, absorbing eyes of his. "Make yourself what you will. It is your right." "I know," quietly. "Will you help me?" Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: Life in the Iron-Mills

135. The Groves of Academe

Answer: Mary McCarthy

136. Diary of a Yuppie

Answer: Louis Auchincloss

137. A Slipping-Down Life

Answer: Anne Tyler

138. After what I have now said of the circumstances of my mother, and my relations to her, the reader will not be surprised, nor be disposed to censure me, when I tell but the simple truth, viz: that I received the tidings

of her death with no strong emotions of sorrow for her, and with very little regret for myself on account of her loss. I had to learn the value of my mother long after her death, and by witnessing the devotion of other mothers to their children. Write the author's name in full, correctly spelled:

Answer: Frederick Douglass

139. Going to the Territory

Answer: Ralph Ellison

140. Nobody Knows My Name

Answer: James Baldwin

141. This is what I want you to do. I want you to hide your disgust, take no heed to you clean clothes, and come right down with me, - here, into the thickest of the fog and mud and foul effluvia. I want you to hear this story. There is a secret down here, in this nightmare fog, that has lain dumb for centuries: I want to make it a real thing to you. Write the author's name in full, correctly spelled:

Answer: Rebecca Harding Davis

142. Our Mr. Wrenn

Answer: Sinclair Lewis

143. In this district is situated the capitol of the U.S. Any free coloured person visiting Washington, if not provided with papers asserting and providing their right to be free, may be arrested and placed in one of these dens. If they succeed in showing that they are free, they are set at liberty, provided they are able to pay the expenses of their arrest and imprisonment; if they cannot pay these expenses, they are sold out. Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: Clotel; or, The President's Daughter

144. "And now, my children, look upon each other!" They did so; and, by the blaze of the hell-kindled torches, the wretched man beheld his [wife], and the wife her husband, trembling before that unhallowed altar. Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: Young Goodman Brown

145. The grass divides as with a comb, A spotted shaft is seen; And then it closes at your

feet And opens further on. Write the author's name in full, correctly spelled:

Answer: Emily Dickinson

146. The Long Valley

Answer: John Steinbeck

147. Drum-Taps

Answer: Walt Whitman

148. The Outsider

Answer: Richard Wright

149. "Have we come to the counsel of old men and old women!" said Sassacus in the bitterness of his spirit. "When women put down their womanish thoughts and counsel like men, they should be obeyed," said my father. "Follow me, warriors!" Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: Hope Leslie

150. The Wapshot Scandal

Answer: John Cheever

151. In every threat and in every compliment there was a blunder; for they thought that my chief desire was to stand the other side of that stone wall. I could not but smile to see how industriously they locked the door on my meditations, which followed them out again without let or hindrance, and they were really all that was dangerous. Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: Resistance to Civil Government

152. The Criterion (a magazine)

Answer: T. S. Eliot

153. Name the first African American novelist:

Answer: William Wells Brown

154. When the time of my departure was decided upon, my grandmother, knowing my fears, and in pity for them, kindly kept me ignorant of the dreaded event about to transpire. Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: My Bondage and My Freedom

155. A Bridge for Passing

Answer: Pearl Buck

156. Silver Pitchers and Independence

Answer: Louisa Alcott

157. Here, inside, is a little broken figure of an angel pointing upward from the mantelshelf; but even its wings are covered with

smoke, clotted and black. Smoke everywhere! A dirty canary chirps desolately in a cage beside me. Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: Life in the Iron-Mills

158. The eyes glaze once – and that is Death – Impossible to feign The Beads upon the Forehead By homely Anguish strung.. What does feign mean?

Answer: Fake

159. Have passed I thought a Whip Lash Unbraiding in the Sun When stooping to secure it It wrinkled And was gone - Write the author's name in full, correctly spelled:

Answer: Emily Dickinson

160. Henry James: A Life

Answer: Leon Edel

161. Ollantay is by

Answer: incas

162. The Lost World

Answer: Randall Jarrell

163. It was open—wide, wide open—and I grew furious as I gazed upon it. I saw it with perfect distinctness—all a dull blue with a hideous veil over it that chilled the very marrow of my bones; but I could see nothing else of the old man's face or person, for I had directed the ray as if by instinct precisely upon the damned spot. Write full name of author, correctly spelled:

Answer: Edgar Allan Poe

164. Name a best-selling author from this period:

Answer: Lydia Howard Huntley Sigourney

165. "We also measured the thickness of every book-cover, with the most accurate ad-measurement, and applied to each the most jealous scrutiny of the microscope. Had any of the bindings been recently meddled with, it would have been utterly impossible that the fact should have escaped observation. Some five or six volumes, just from the hands of the binder, we carefully probed, longitudinally, with the needles." Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: The Purloined Letter

166. Its evidence—the evidence of the sentence—was to be seen, he said, (and I here started as he spoke,) in the gradual yet certain condensation of an atmosphere of their own about the waters and the walls. The result was discoverable, he added, in that silent, yet importunate and terrible influence which for centuries had moulded the destinies of his family, and which made him what I now saw him—what he was. Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: The Fall of the House of Usher

167. The Crayon Miscellany

Answer: John Irving

168. I like a look of Agony Because I know it's true - Write the author of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: Emily Dickinson

169. Alexander's Bridge

Answer: Pearl Buck

170. Literary Lapses

Answer: Stephen Leacock

171. Rootabaga Stories

Answer: Carl Sandburg

172. One Man's Meat

Answer: E. B. White

173. He said to be an excellent speaker – can speak from a thorough personal experiences – and has upon the audience, beside, the influence of a strong character and uncommon talents. In the book before us he has put into the story of his life the thoughts, the feelings and the adventures that have been so affecting through the living voice; nor are they less so from the printed page. Write the author's name in full, correctly spelled:

Answer: Margaret Fuller

174. The Cross of the Legion of Honor has just been conferred in France on Dumas and Soulié, both celebrated in the paths of light literature. Dumas, whose father was a general in the French Army, is a Mulatto; Soulié a Quadroon. Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: Review of Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, An American Slave

175. They measure their esteem of each other by what each has, and not by what each is. But a cultivated man becomes ashamed of his property, out of new respect for his nature. Especially he hates what he has, if he see that it is accidental, – came to him by inheritance, or gift, or crime; then he feels that it is not having; it does not belong to him, has no root in him, and merely lies there, because no revolution or no robber takes it away. Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: Self-Reliance

176. Xingu and Other Stories

Answer: Edith Wharton

177. I like a look of Agony, Because I know it's true - Men do not sham Convulsion, Nor simulate, a Throe - What does sham mean?

Answer: Fake

178. It is an excellent piece of writing, and on that score to be prized as a specimen of the powers of the Black Race, which Prejudice persists in disputing. We prize highly all evidence of this kind, and it is becoming more abundant. Write the author's name in full, correctly spelled:

Answer: Margaret Fuller

179. There is but little virtue in the action of masses of men. When the majority shall at length vote for the abolition of slavery, it will be because they are indifferent to slavery, or because there is but little slavery left to be abolished by their vote. They will then be the only slaves. Only his vote can hasten the abolition of slavery who asserts his own freedom by his vote. Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: Resistance of Civil Government

180. Ye say they all have passed away, That noble race and brave, That their light canoes have vanished From off the crested wave. ... Write full name of author, correctly spelled:

Answer: Lydia Howard Huntley Sigourney

181. Or rather – He passed Us - The Dews drew quivering and Chill - For only Gossamer, my Gown - My Tippet – only Tulle - Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: Because I could not stop for Death

182. Black Music

Answer: Amiri Baraka

183. My Ten Years in a Quandary

Answer: Robert Benchley

184. Sor _____

Answer: Juana Ines de la Cruz

185. We wish that every one may read his book and see what a mind might have been stifled in bondage, - what a man may be subjected to the insults of spendthrift dandies, or the blows of mercenary brutes, in whom there is no whiteness except of the skin, no humanity except in the outward form, and of whom the Avenger will not fail yet to demand – "Where is thy brother?" Who is being described?

Answer: An escaped slave

186. "Spiritual Laws"

Answer: Ralph Waldo Emerson

187. Although some of them have been published, most American stories, songs, tales, and stories are in the _____ tradition.

Answer: oral

188. Andres Bello wrote

Answer: american wood

189. Beyond Desire

Answer: Sherwood Anderson

190. In Native American origin myths, _____ can be creators.

Answer: birds or animals

191. Down from the shower'd halo, Up from the mystic play of shadows twining and twistling as if they were alive, Out from the patches of briers and blackberries, From the memories of the bird that chanted to me, Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: Out of the Cradle Endlessly Rocking

192. Answered Prayers

Answer: Truman Capote

193. The Leaning Tower

Answer: Katherine Anne Porter

194. Considered merely as a narrative, we have never read one more simple, true, coherent, and war with genuine feeling. It is an excellent piece of writing, and so that score to be prized as a specimen of the powers of the Black Race, which Prejudice persists in disputing. We prize highly all evidence of this kind, and it is becoming more abundant. What does abundant mean?

Answer: In great quantity

195. Name an author whose biography was falsified:

Answer: Edgar Allan Poe

196. Bluebeard

Answer: Kurt Vonnegut

197. The devastation of the indies is by

Answer: Bartolome de las Casas

198. I should look at all the skins, and I know that when I cast my eye upon that white skin, and if I saw those crimes written upon it, I should enter my protest against it immediately, and cleave to the which is more honorable. And I can tell you that I am satisfied with the manner of my creation, fully—whether others are or not. Write title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: An Indian's Looking-Glass for the White Man

199. The Black Riders

Answer: Stephen Crane

200. "Experience"

Answer: Ralph Waldo Emerson

201. Success is counted sweetest By those who ne'er succeed. To comprehend a nectar Requires sorest need. Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: Success is counted sweetest

202. Which author argued that voting was like playing in a lottery?

Answer: Henry David Thoreau

203. The Witches' Brew

Answer: E. J. Pratt

204. I have just spoken of that morbid condition of the auditory nerve which rendered all music intolerable to the sufferer, with the exception of certain effects of stringed instruments. It was, perhaps, the narrow

limits to which he thus confined himself upon the guitar, which gave birth, in great measure, to the fantastic character of his performances. Write the author's name in full, correctly spelled:

Answer: Edgar Allan Poe

205. Hugh Selwyn Mauberley

Answer: Ezra Pound

206. Here a general shout burst from the bystanders—"A tory! a tory! a spy! a refugee! hustle him! away with him!" It was with great difficulty that the self-important man in the cocked hat restored order; and having assumed a tenfold austerity of brow, demanded again of the unknown culprit, what he came there for, and whom he was seeking. Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: Rip Van Winkle

207. The night in prison was novel and interesting enough. The prisoners in their shirtsleeves were enjoying a chat and the evening air in the doorway, when I entered. But the jailer said, "Come, boys, it is time to lock up"; and so they dispersed, and I heard the sound of their steps returning into the hollow apartments. My room-mate was introduced to me by the jailer as "a first-rate fellow and clever man." Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: Resistance to Civil Government

208. The Living Reed

Answer: Pearl Buck

209. Main-Travelled Roads

Answer: Hamlin Garland

210. Outre Mer—A Pilgrimage Beyond the Sea

Answer: Henry Longfellow

211. Several old logs and stumps imposed upon me, and got themselves taken for wild beasts. I could see their legs, eyes, and ears, or I could see something like eyes, legs and ears, till I got close enough to them to see that the eyes were knots, washed white with rain, and the legs were broken limbs, and the ears, only ears owing to the point from which they were seen. Thus early I learned that the point from which a thing is viewed is of some importance. As the

day advanced the heat increases, and it was not until the afternoon that we reached the much dreaded end of the journey. Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: My Bondage & My Freedom

212. Slouching Towards Bethlehem

Answer: Joan Didion

213. Making, Knowing, and Judging

Answer: W H Auden

214. As For Me and My House

Answer: Sinclair Ross

215. When I was let out the next morning, I proceeded to finish my errand, and, having put on my mended shoe, joined a huckleberry party, who were impatient to put themselves under my conduct; and in half an hour, - for the horse was soon tackled, - was in the midst of a huckleberry field, on one of our highest hills, two miles off; and then the State was nowhere to be seen. What is the meaning of tackled in this context?

Answer: Harnessed

216. Breakfast of Champions

Answer: Kurt Vonnegut

217. Fear of Flying

Answer: Erica Jong

218. The Two Magics

Answer: Henry James

219. American Wood is by:

Answer: Andres Bello

220. Which work exemplifies the hortatory sermon?

Answer: An Indian's Looking-Glass for the White Man

221. Aloneness

Answer: Gwendolyn Brooks • Gwen Brooks

222. Seeing escape impossible in that quarter, she stopped suddenly, and turned upon her pursuers. On came the profane and ribald crew, faster than ever, already exulting in her capture, and threatening punishment for her flight. For a moment she looked wildly and anxiously around to see if there was no hope of escape.. Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: Clotel; or, The President's Daughter

223. "Bryant, in his very learned 'Mythology,' mentions an analogous source of error, when he says that 'although the Pagan fables are not believed, yet we forget ourselves continually, and make inferences from them as existing realities.' With the algebraist, however, who are Pagans themselves, the 'Pagan fables' are believed, and the inferences are made, not so much through lapse of memory, as through an unaccountable addling of the brains." Write the author's name in full, correctly spelled:

Answer: Edgar Allan Poe

224. The Beads upon the Forehead By homely Anguish strung. Write the author's name in full, correctly spelled:

Answer: Emily Dickinson

225. Eighteen centuries ago, the Master of this man tried reform in the streets of a city as crowded and vile as this, and did not fail. His disciple, showing Him to-nigh to cultured hearers, showing the clearness of the God-power acting through Him, shrank back from one coarse fact; that in birth and habit the man Christ was thrown up from the lowest of the people: his flesh, their flesh; their blood, his blood; tempted like them, to brutalize day by day; to lie, to steal: the actual slime and want of their hourly life, and the wine-press he trod alone. Write the author's name in full, correctly spelled:

Answer: Rebecca Harding Davis

226. G. G. Marquez— G.G. stands for:

Answer: Gabriel Garcia

227. City Life

Answer: Donald Barthelme

228. Cast your whole vote, not a strip of paper merely, but your whole influence. A minority is powerless while it conforms to the majority; it is not even a minority then; but it is irresistible when it clogs by its whole weight. If the alternative is to keep all just men in prison, or give up war and slavery, the State will not hesitate which to choose. Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: Resistance to Civil Government

229. One Day in the Afternoon of the World

Answer: William Saroyan

230. Monadnock on his forehead hoar Doth seal the sacred trust, Your mountains build their monument, Though ye destroy their dust. Write the author's name in full, correctly spelled:

Answer: Lydia Howard Huntley Sigourney

231. "M.S. Found in a Bottle"

Answer: Edgar Allen Poe

232. The Temple of My Familiar

Answer: Alice Walker

233. A Month of Sundays

Answer: John Updike

234. The Rains Came

Answer: Louis Bromfield

235. "The Celestial Road"

Answer: Nathaniel Hawthorne

236. The Moviegoer

Answer: Walker Percy

237. The Underground Woman

Answer: Kay Boyle

238. Axel's Castle

Answer: Edmund Wilson

239. The disease had sharpened my senses—not destroyed—not dulled them. Above all was the sense of hearing acute. I heard all things in the heaven and in the earth. I heard many things in hell. Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: The Tell-Tale Heart

240. Raven's Wing

Answer: Joyce Oates

241. Mulatto

Answer: Langston Hughes

242. Several of nature's people I know, and they know me; I feel for them a transport Of cordiality Write the author's name in full, correctly spelled:

Answer: Emily Dickinson

243. Surfacing

Answer: Margaret Atwood

244. The Old South

Answer: Arna Bontemps

245. Ernest Hemingways role in ww1 was

Answer: Ambulance

246. Our simple habitations were soon consumed; we heard the foe retiring, and when the last sound had died away, we came forth to a sight that made us lament to be among the living. Write the full name of the author of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: Catharine Maria Sedgwick

247. The Iron Heel

Answer: Jack London

248. The Single Hound

Answer: Emily Dickinson

249. The Friday Book

Answer: John Barth

250. Name the author who inspired people like Mahatma Gandhi and Martin Luther King to political action?

Answer: Henry David Thoreau

251. Name a Gothic writer:

Answer: Edgar Allan Poe

252. God's Grace

Answer: Bernard Malamud

253. Which poem has a classical opening, similar to an epic poem?

Answer: Out of the Cradle Endlessly Rocking

254. Among the musical disciples who assembled, one evening in each week, to receive his instructions in psalmody, was ____ the daughter and only child of a substantial ____ farmer. She was a blooming lass of fresh eighteen; plump as a partridge; ripe and melting and rosy-cheeked as one of her father's peaches, and universally famed, not merely for her beauty, but her vast expectations. Write the author's name in full, correctly spelled:

Answer: Washington Irving

255. He now became entangled in a succession of crooked and narrow streets, which crossed each other, and meandered at no great distance from the water-side. The smell of tar was obvious to his nostrils, the masts of vessels pierced the moonlight above the tops of the buildings, and the numerous signs, which [he] paused to read,

informed him that he was near the centre of business. But the streets were empty, the shops were closed, and lights were visible only in the second stories of a few dwelling houses. Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: My Kinsman, Major Molineux

256. Black Thunder

Answer: Arna Bontemps

257. Excursions

Answer: Henry David Thoreau

258. The proper place today, the only place which Massachusetts has provided for her freer and less despondent spirits, is in her prison, to be put out and locked out of the State by her own act, as they have already put themselves out by their principles. It is there that the fugitive slave, and the Mexican prisoner on parole, and the Indian come to plead the wrongs of his race should find them; on that separate but more free and honorable ground, where the State places those who are not with her, but against her – the only house in a slave State in which a free man can abide with honor. Write the author's name in full, correctly spelled:

Answer: Henry David Thoreau

259. Isidro

Answer: Mary Austin

260. New Hampshire

Answer: Robert Frost

261. Portrait in Brownstone

Answer: Louis Auchincloss

262. Marjorie Morningstar

Answer: Herman Wouk

263. After the kings of Great Britain had assumed the right of appointing the colonial governors, the measure of the latter seldom met with the ready and general approbation, which had been paid to those of their predecessors, under the original charters. Write title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: My Kinsman, Major Molineux

264. He was a native of Connecticut, a State which supplies the Union with pioneers for the mind as well as for the forest, and sends

forth yearly its legions of frontier woodmen and country schoolmasters. The cognomen of Crane was not inapplicable to his person. He was tall, but exceedingly lank, with narrow shoulders, long arms and legs, hands that dangled a mile out of his sleeves, feet that might have served for shovels, and his whole frame most loosely hung together. Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: The Legend of Sleepy Hollow

265. The slow tides of pain he had borne gathered themselves up and surged against his soul. His squalid daily life, the brutal coarseness eating into his brain, as the ashes into his skin: before, these things had been a dull aching into his consciousness; to-night, they were reality. He gripped the filthy red shirt that clung, stiff with soot, about him, and tore it savagely from his arm. Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: Life in the Iron-Mills

266. Genealogy was a theme in which period?

Answer: pre-colonial

267. Searching for Caleb

Answer: Anne Tyler

268. The Family Moskat

Answer: Isaac Bashevis Singer

269. I knew what the old man felt, and pitied him, although I chuckled at heart. I knew that he had been lying awake ever since the first slight noise, when he had turned in the bed. His fears had been, ever since, growing upon him. He had been trying to fancy them causeless, but could not. Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: The Tell-Tale Heart

270. Ultramarine

Answer: Malcolm Lowry

271. Letters Home

Answer: Sylvia Plath

272. Unmoved – she notes the Chariots – pausing - At her low Gate - Unmoved – an Emperor be kneeling Upon her Mat - I've known her – from an ample nation - Then – close the Valves of her attention - Like Stone. What are Chariots?

Answer: Light carriages

273. Name a writer who worked as a war nurse:

Answer: Margaret Fuller

274. But, irreverently consorting with these grave, reputable, and pious people, these elders of the church, these chaste dames and dewy virgins, there were men of dissolute lives and women of spotted fame, wretches given over to all mean and filthy vice, and suspected even of horrid crimes. It was strange to see that the good shrank not from the wicked, nor were the sinners abashed by the saints. Scattered also among their pale-faced enemies were the Indian priests, or powwows, who had often scared their native forest with more hideous incantations than any known to English witchcraft. Write the author's full name, correctly spelled:

Answer: Nathaniel Hawthorne

275. I knew that he had been lying awake ever since the first slight noise when he had turned in the bed. His fears had been ever since growing upon him. He had been trying to fancy them causeless, but could not. Write full name of author, correctly spelled:

Answer: Edgar Allan Poe

276. I ask: Is it not the case that everybody that is not white is treated with contempt and counted as barbarians? And I ask if the word of God justifies the white man in so doing. When the prophets prophesied, of whom did they speak? When they spoke of heathens, was it not the whites and others who were counted Gentiles? And I ask if all nations with the exception of the Jews were not counted heathens. Write title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: An Indian's Looking-Glass for the White Man

277. There was a laugh. The young man talking to Kirby sat with an amused light in his cool gray eye, surveying critically the half-clothed figures of the puddlers, and the slow swing of their brawny muscles. He was a stranger in the city, - spending a couple of months in the borders of a Slave State, to study the institution of the South. Write the author of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: Rebecca Harding Davis

278. Native Americans do not see the world in a linear fashion, where events happen one after another; they see life as _____

Answer: an endless circle.

279. In fact, he declared it was no use to work on his farm; it was the most pestilent little piece of ground in the whole country; every thing about it went wrong, and would go wrong, in spite of him. Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: Rip Van Winkle

280. Who humbled 'mid these dewy glades
The red deer's antler'd crown, Or soaring at his
highest noon, Struck the strong eagle down
Write full name of author, correctly spelled:

Answer: Lydia Howard Huntley Sigourney

281. Virtues are in the popular estimate rather the exception than the rule. There is the man and his virtues. Men do what is called a good action, as some piece of courage or charity, much as they would pay a fine in expiation of daily non-appearance on parade. Write the name of the author, correctly spelled.

Answer: Ralph Waldo Emerson

282. "The boy sleeps safely," muttered the old man, and I have listened to the idle fear of a doating mother." "I come not of a fearful race," said my mother. Write the full name of the author of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: Catharine Maria Sedgwick

283. Here the fugitive saw nothing but slaves brought in and taken out, to be placed in ships and sent away to the same part of the country to which she herself would soon be compelled to go. She had seen or heard nothing of her daughter while in Richmond, and all hope of seeing her now had fled. If she was carried back to New Orleans, she could expect no mercy from her master. Write the author's name in full, correctly spelled:

Answer: William Wells Brown

284. The proper place today, the only place which Massachusetts has provided for her freer and less despondent spirits, is in her prison, to be put out and locked out of the

State by her own act, as they have already put themselves out by their principles. It is there that the fugitive slave, and the Mexican prisoner on parole, and the Indian come to plead the wrongs of his race should find them; on that separate but more free and honorable ground, where the State places those who are not with her, but against her – the only house in a slave State in which a free man can abide with honor. Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: Resistance to Civil Government

285. To comprehend a nectar Requires sorest need. Write the author's name in full, correctly spelled:

Answer: Emily Dickinson

286. Pedro Paramo is by

Answer: Juan Rulfo

287. Riot

Answer: Gwen Brooks

288. The love in the heart long pent, now loose, now at last tumultuously bursting, The aria's meaning, the ears, the soul, swiftly depositing, The strange tears down the cheeks coursing, The colloquy there, the trio, each uttering, The undertone, the savage old mother incessantly crying, To the boy's soul's questions sullenly timing, some drown'd secret hissing. To the out setting bard. Write the author's name in full, correctly spelled:

Answer: Walt Whitman

289. Coyote disappeared _____

Answer: Because his work was finished.

290. "Israfel"

Answer: Edgar Allen Poe

291. Eighteen centuries ago, the Master of this man tried reform in the streets of a city as crowded and vile as this, and did not fail. His disciple, showing Him to-night to cultured hearers, showing the clearness of the God-power acting through Him, shrank back from one coarse fact; that in birth and habit the man Christ was thrown up from the lowest of the people: his flesh, their flesh; their blood, his blood; tempted like them, to brutalize day by day; to lie, to steal: the actual slime and want of their hourly

life, and the wine-press he trod alone. Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: Life in the Iron-Mills

292. Let me refer you to the churches only. And, my brethren, is there any agreement? Do brethren and sisters love one another? Do they not rather hate one another? Outward forms and ceremonies, the lusts of the flesh, the lusts of the eye, and pride of life is of more value to many professors than the love of God shed abroad in their hearts, or an attachment to his altar, to his ordinances, or to his children. But you may ask: Who are the children of God? Write the author's full name, correctly spelled:

Answer: William Apress

293. Ye say their cone-like cabins, That clustered o'er the vale, Have fled away like withered leaves Before the autumn gale, Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: Indian Names

294. These prisons are mostly occupied by persons to keep their slaves in, when collecting their gangs together for the New Orleans market. Some of them belong to the government, and one, in particular, is noted for having been the place where a number of free colored persons have been incarcerated from time to time. Write the author's name in full, correctly spelled:

Answer: William Wells Brown

295. Native Americans use stories to _____

Answer: teach a lesson and convey practical information.

296. Carlos Fuentes wrote:

Answer: The Death of Artemio Cruz

297. If there were one who lived wholly without the use of money, the State itself would hesitate to demand it of him. But the rich man – not to make any invidious comparison – is always sold to the institution which makes him rich. Absolutely speaking, the more money, the less virtue; for money comes between a man and his objects, and obtains them for him; it was certainly no great virtue to obtain it. Write the author of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: Henry David Thoreau

298. I Sing the Body Electric

Answer: Ray Bradbury

299. I have even talked with [him] myself, who, when last I saw him, was a very venerable old man, and so perfectly rational and consistent on every other point, that I think no conscientious person could refuse to take this into the bargain; nay, I have seen a certificate on the subject taken before a country justice and signed with a cross, in the justice's own handwriting. The story, therefore, is beyond the possibility of a doubt. Write the author's name in full, correctly spelled:

Answer: Washington Irving

300. Who wrote "An Old Man With Enormous Wings"?

Answer: Gabriel Garcia Marquez

301. Low hangs the moon, it rose late, It is lagging - O I think it is heavy with love, with love. What does lagging mean?

Answer: Falling behind

302. When the time of my departure was decided upon, my grandmother, knowing my fears, and in pity for them, kindly kept me ignorant of the dreaded event about to transpire. Write the author's name in full, correctly spelled:

Answer: Frederick Douglass

303. Western Star

Answer: Stephen Benet

304. _____ was written by the Mayans in the pre-colonial period. _____ was written by the Incas in Peru " _____ was written by the Aztecs "

Answer: Popol Vuh, Flor Y Canto, Ollantay

305. The Cynic's Word Book

Answer: Ambrose Bierce

306. The Embarrassments

Answer: Henry James

307. But may I remark, that, if the lineal descendants of Ham are only to be enslaved, according to the scriptures, slavery in the country will soon become an unscriptural institution; for thousands are ushered into the world annually, who - like myself -

owe their existence to white fathers, and, most frequently, to their masters, and their master's sons. Write the author's name in full, correctly spelled:

Answer: Frederick Douglass

308. The Tidewater Tales

Answer: John Barth

309. The woman sprang up, and hastily began to arrange some bread and fitch in a tin pail, and to pour her own measure of ale into a bottle. Tying on her bonnet, she blew out the candle. What is fitch?

Answer: Salt pork

310. Demon or bird! (said the boy's soul,) Is it indeed toward your mate you sing? Or is it really me? For I, that was a child, my tongue's use sleeping, now I have heard you, Now in a moment I know what I am for, I awake, And already a thousands singers, a thousand songs, clearer, louder and more sorrowful than yours, A thousand warbling echoes have started to life within me, never to die. Write the author's name in full, correctly spelled:

Answer: Walt Whitman

311. He occupied one window, and I the other; and I saw that if one stayed there long, his principal business would be to look out the window. I had soon read all the tracts that were left there, and examined where former prisoners had broken out, and where a grate had been sawed off, and heard the history of the various occupants of that room; for I found that even there was a history and a gossip which never circulated beyond the walls of the jail. Write the author's name in full, correctly spelled:

Answer: Henry David Thoreau

312. The Cathedral

Answer: James Lowell

313. The mass of men serve the state thus, not as men mainly, but as machines, with their bodies. Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: Resistance to Civil Government

314. Death, Sleep, and the Traveller

Answer: John Hawkes

315. Patriotic Gore

Answer: Edmund Wilson

316. Unmoved –she notes the Chariots – pausing At her low Gate Write the author's name in full, correctly spelled:

Answer: Emily Dickinson

317. She was obliged to walk, unless chance flung into her way an opportunity to ride; and the latter was sometimes her good luck. But she always had to walk one way or the other. It was a greater luxury than slavery could afford, to allow a black slave-mother a horse or a mule, upon which to travel twenty-four miles, when she could walk the distance. Write the author's name in full, correctly spelled:

Answer: Frederick Douglass

318. All stood amazed, until an old woman, tottering out from among the crowd, put her hand to her brow, and peering under it in his face for a moment, exclaimed, "Sure enough! it is [he]—it is himself. Welcome home again, old neighbor. Why, where have you been these twenty years?" Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: Rip Van Winkle

319. But they replied, "Tall barks of pride Do cleave our waters blue, And strong keels ride our farthest tide, But where's their light canoe?" Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: Our Aborigines

320. 'Tis where Ontario's billow Like Ocean's surge is curled, Where strong Niagara's thunders wake The echo of the world. Write the title of this work, correctly spelled:

Answer: Indian Names

321. A basin was hollowed, naturally, in the rock. Did it contain water, reddened by the lurid light? or was it blood? Or, perchance, a liquid flame? Herein did the Shape of Evil dip his hand, and prepare to lay the mark of baptism upon their foreheads— Write the author's full name, correctly spelled:

Answer: Nathaniel Hawthorne

322. Now back, jailor, back to they dungeons, again, To swing the red lash and rivet the chain! The form thou would'st fetter – returned to its God; The universe holdeth no

realm of night More drear than her slavery - More merciless fiends than here stayed her fight - Joy! The hunted slave is free! What does fetter mean?

Answer: Shackle

323. The name of this singularly unpromising and truly famine stricken district in Tuckahoe, a name well known to all Marylanders, black and white. It was given to this section of the country probably, at the first, merely in derision; or it may possibly have been applied to it, as I have heard, because some one of its earlier inhabitants has been guilty of the petty meanness of stealing a hoe – or taking a hoe – that did not belong to him. What is the meaning of derision?

Answer: mockery

324. The Naked Lunch

Answer: William Burroughs

325. We slowly drove – He knew no haste And I had put away My labor and my leisure too, For His Civility - Write the author's name in full, correctly spelled:

Answer: Emily Dickinson

326. "The Horse Thief"

Answer: William Benet

327. A Story Teller's Story

Answer: Sherwood Anderson

328. Domingo Faustino _____ wrote _____

Answer: Sarmiento, Facundo: civilizacio y barbarie

329. We paused before a House that seemed A Swelling of the Ground The Roof was scarcely visible The Cornice – in the Ground. Write the author's name in full, correctly spelled:

Answer: Emily Dickinson

330. In other words, when a sixth of the population of a nation which has undertaken to be the refuge of liberty are slaves, and a whole country is unjustly overrun and conquered by a foreign army, and subjected to military law, I think it is not too soon for honest men to rebel and revolutionize. What makes this duty the more urgent is the fact, that the country so overrun is not our own, but ours is the invading army. Write the author's name in full, correctly spelled:

Answer: Henry David Thoreau

331. Not one of all the purple Host Who took
the Flag today Can tell the definition So
clear of Victory... Whom does Dickinson

mean by Who took the Flag?

Answer: Those who triumphed

Narayan Chaudhary

4. Literary Theory and Criticism

1. Which of the following is a critical work of Ben Jonson?
 - A. Discourse of English Poetry
 - B. Discoveries
 - C. Arte of English Poesie
 - D. An Apologie for Poetrie
2. The structure of tragedy according to Aristotle is
 - A. Simple
 - B. Complex
 - C. Loose
 - D. Episodic
3. "Poetry is emotions recollected in tranquility." Who has defined poetry in these words?
 - A. Shelley
 - B. Wordsworth
 - C. Coleridge
 - D. Matthew Arnold
4. Which theorist is associated with the idea that art is a copy of a copy?
 - A. Plato
 - B. Julia Kristeva
 - C. Walter Benjamin
 - D. Louis Althusser
5. Horace was a friend of
 - A. Alexander the Great
 - B. Emperor Augustus
 - C. Julius Caesar
 - D. Pompey
6. Who said that Keat's love letters of a surgeon's apprentice?
 - A. Arnold
 - B. Shelley
 - C. Byron
 - D. Hazlitt
7. Seven is an archetype associated with:
 - A. Perfection
 - B. Birth
 - C. Evil
 - D. Death
8. Which theorist is most closely associated with the idea of art as imitation?

- A. Jacques Derrida
B. Jacques Lacan
C. Edward Said
D. Plato
9. Formalist critics believe that the value of a work cannot be determined by the author's intention. What term do they use when speaking of this belief?
A. The pathetic fallacy
B. The intentional fallacy
C. The affective fallacy
D. The objective correlative
10. Which of the following statements best describes Cleanth Brooks's attitude towards studying literature?
A. Critics should examine historical information surrounding a literary work.
B. Critics should develop universal readings of texts.
C. Critics should attempt to paraphrase texts in order to find out what they mean.
D. Critics should look at the biographical information of authors.
11. To what idea does the term heteroglossia refer?
A. An infant's inability to speak prior to the mirror stage
B. The referential relationships among symbols, signifiers, and signs
C. The multi-layered nature of language in a literary work
D. All of the above answers are correct
12. On the Sublime is written in
A. Greek
B. Latin
C. Hebrew
D. Italian
13. Who coined the term New Historicism?
A. Jacques Derrida
B. Terry Eagleton
C. Fredric Jameson
D. Stephen Greenblatt
14. The Frankfurt School of literary theory was most greatly influenced by which of the following schools of thought?
A. Formalism
B. Structuralism
C. Poststructuralism
D. Marxism
15. Which school of literary theory shows a particular interest in the role of testimony in literature?
A. Trauma theory
B. Ecotheory
C. Chaos theory
D. Formalism
16. Preface to the Lyrical Ballads was written by
A. Wordsworth
B. Coleridge
C. Southey
D. Shelly
17. Which is a common postcolonial critique of the West?
A. The West spends too much time trying to consider an Asian perspective.
B. The West tends to look at Asian countries as individual units rather than lump them together.
C. The West views matters through its own limited historical position.
D. The West refuses to apply economic and political coercion to Asian writers.
18. Who is the author of the notorious book entitled The School of Abuse?
A. Roger Ascham
B. Stephen Hawes
C. John Skelton
D. Stephen Gosson

19. Who used the words "romanticism" and "romantic" first?
- Wordsworth
 - Coleridge
 - Carlyle
 - Schlegel
20. In his essay "The Death of the Author," Roland Barthes argues what about literature?
- Biographical information about the author must be considered when evaluating literature.
 - A text and its author text are unrelated.
 - It is possible to distill meaning from a work based on the author's politics.
 - Literature is inextricably connected to its creator.
21. What is defamiliarization?
- A term that describes how literature exposes its own artificiality
 - An idea explored by Viktor Shklovsky
 - A term that describes the capacity of art to counter the effects of habit
 - All of the above answers are correct.
22. How many principal sources of sublimity are there according to Longinus?
- Three
 - Four
 - Five
 - Six
23. Which of the following statements offers the best definition of the concept of strange attractors in chaos theory?
- Strange attractors are mysterious forces that are entirely random.
 - Strange attractors are complex forces that are determined by the laws of physics.
 - Strange attractors are mysterious forces that are both random and determined.
 - Strange attractors are complex forces that are entirely random.
24. Which of the following best defines the work of a deconstructionist critic?
- Calling into question the possibility of the coherence of discourse
 - Suggesting that the study of literature is based on the breakdown of language into signs
 - Arguing that language, and therefore literary texts, relies on the difference between terms and therefore constantly defers meaning.
 - All of the above answers are correct.
25. What does the term meta-language mean, according to Andrzej Warminski?
- A language about another language
 - A supernatural language
 - A language that does not yet constitute a real language
 - All of the above answers are correct.
26. In what way does Julia Kristeva build on Jacques Lacan's theory of psychosexual development?
- Kristeva wholly rejects Lacan's theory of psychosexual development.
 - Kristeva centralizes the maternal and the feminine in her revisions of Lacan's theory.
 - Kristeva argues that the mirror stage does not occur until the individual embraces a distinct gender role.
 - All of the above answers are correct.
27. Which of the following is a rule of semiotics?
- All linguistic concepts evolve solely out of the responses of people within a specific historical era.
 - All linguistic and social phenomena are texts, and the object of studying these texts is to reveal the underlying codes that make them meaningful.
 - All linguistics is in some way related to class struggle.
 - All of the above answers are correct.

28. According to trauma theorists, a testifying subject needs which of the following to deliver a successful testimony?
- A figure of judgment
 - Religious belief
 - A witness
 - Psychological treatment
29. What is the main goal of ethnic criticism?
- To bring attention to false Euro-centric paradigms
 - To rectify the double experiences of certain racial groups
 - To reconcile cultural identity with individual identity
 - All of the above answers are correct.
30. What does hermeneutic theory suggest about how readers view literature?
- It is impossible to view a piece of literature as its author intended.
 - It is impossible to divorce a text from capitalist ideology.
 - It is impossible to view a piece of literature correctly, because we can only work within the hetero-normative paradigm.
 - It is impossible to separate a text from the linguistics that compose it.
31. Whom did Aristotle consider the most tragic of the Greek dramatists?
- Agathon
 - Aeschylus
 - Sophocles
 - Euripides
32. 'Gynocriticism' is associated with
- Elaine Showalter
 - Ellen Moors
 - Julia Kristeva
 - Kate Millet
33. What is the meaning of the term Hamartia as used by Aristotle in his Theory of Tragedy?
- Tragic end of the tragedy
 - Working of fate against the hero
 - A weak trait in the character of the hero
 - A strong quality in the character of the hero
34. One purpose of LITERARY CRITICISM is described below: "The historical approach, for instance, might be helpful in addressing a problem in Thomas Otway's play Venice Preserv'd. Why are the conspirators, despite the horrible, bloody details of their obviously brutish plan, portrayed in a sympathetic light? If we look at the author and his time, we see that he was a Tory whose play was performed in the wake of the Popish Plot and the Exclusion Bill Crisis, and that there are obvious similarities between the Conspiracy in the play and the Popish Plot in history. The Tories would never approve of the bloody Popish Plot, but they nonetheless sympathized with the plotters for the way they were abused by the Tory enemy, the Whigs. Thus it makes sense for Otway to condemn the conspiracy itself in Venice Preserv'd without condemning the conspirators themselves." What purpose does this prescribe to?
- To help resolve a question, problem, or difficulty in the reading
 - To help decide which is the better of two conflicting readings.
 - To enable to form judgments about literature.
 - All of the above answers are correct.
35. Some critics of literary theory argue that literary theory is problematic for which reason?
- Literary theory tends to be too political.
 - Literary theory does not offer a holistic interpretation of a text.
 - Literary theory depends on specialized knowledge that is outside the realm of literary studies.
 - All of the above answers are correct.
36. Which school of literary theory is associated with the phrase "to make the stones stonier"?

- A. Humanism
 B. Formalism
 C. Structuralism
 D. Marxism
37. Trauma theory primarily developed out of the work of which psychoanalyst?
 A. Sigmund Freud
 B. Carl Jung
 C. Michel Foucault
 D. Jacques Derrida
38. To what idea does the ancient Greek term *aporia* refer in terms of deconstruction theory?
 A. The ability of a text to contain truth
 B. The "undecidability" and essentially unstable nature of a text
 C. The idea that a text has a specific meaning that can be understood through a process of deconstruction
 D. All of the above answers are correct.
39. On the Sublime was written in
 A. 1st Century BC
 B. 1st Century AD
 C. 2nd Century AD
 D. 3rd Century AD
40. What is generally considered to be Theodor W. Adorno's primary concern as a theorist?
 A. The effect of literature in enlightening the human mind
 B. The effect of modern society on human suffering
 C. The effect of the economy on women's concerns
 D. All of the above answers are correct.
41. Sublimity has
 A. 2 sources
 B. 3 sources
 C. 4 sources
 D. 5 sources
42. What does the critical term 'esemplatic' mean?
 A. The unifying power
 B. Ability to coin new word
 C. Power of imagination
 D. Negative capability
43. Who made a distinction between Fancy and Imagination?
 A. Wordsworth
 B. Coleridge
 C. Southey
 D. Hazlitt
44. What is affective fallacy?
 A. A term first used by literary theorists William Wimsatt and Monroe Beardsley
 B. A term that suggests that a critic should study the structural and thematic elements of a poem rather than the effect it has on the emotions of the reader
 C. An important term in the field of New Historicism
 D. All of the above answers are correct.
45. Trauma theory is tremendously influenced by which theoretical school?
 A. Psychoanalysis
 B. Marxism
 C. Feminism
 D. Deconstruction
46. What is false consciousness?
 A. A term for the false neuroses expressed in dreams
 B. A feminist term for the state that occurs when texts written by women are not considered in the study of literature
 C. Another term for the unconscious
 D. An ideology that involves dominating the consciousness of exploited classes
47. Biographia Literaria was written by

- A. Wordsworth
B. Coleridge
C. Keats
D. Charles Lamb
48. With which theorist is the term identity thinking most closely associated?
A. Sigmund Freud
B. Carl Jung
C. William James
D. Theodor W. Adorno
49. Coleridge considered imagination as
A. Critical faculty
B. Modifying power
C. A psychological experience
D. A product of intellect
50. What is the meaning of the term Anagnorisis as used by Aristotle in his Theory of Tragedy?
A. The hero's recognition of his tragic flaw
B. The hero's ignorance about his tragic flaw
C. The hero's recognition of his adversary
D. The hero's recognition of his tragic end
51. Who remarked, "Spenser write no language."
A. Pope
B. Arnold
C. Dr. Jhonson
D. Ben Jonson
52. Which of the following statements best explains Mikhail Bakhtin's philosophy of language?
A. Language includes multiple social dialects and jargons.
B. Language can include socio-ideological contradictions from the past.
C. Language exhibits and is bound up in the social lives and historical context of the people who speak it.
D. Language is loaded with the intentions of others.
53. Who was the most illustrious pupil of Plato?
A. Aristotle
B. Longinus
C. Aristophanes
D. Socrates
54. 'On Translating Homer' is written by
A. Mathew Arnold
B. Walter Pater
C. T. S. Eliot
D. William Hazlit
55. Arnold summarises the rule of English criticism in one word, in The Function Of Criticism. What is the word?
A. Disintrestedness
B. Intresedness
C. Purification
D. Civilization
56. Who is the meaning of the term Peripeteia as used by Aristotle in his Theory of Tragedy?
A. Change in the fortune of the hero from bad to good
B. Change in the fortune of the hero from good to bad
C. Constancy in the fortune of the hero
D. Fluctuations occurring in the fortune of the hero
57. What is the central idea of Ferdinand de Saussure's Course in General Linguistics?
A. Language is inseparable from its historical context.
B. There are five phases of linguistic development.
C. Language can be analyzed as a formal system of elements.
D. All of the above answers are correct.
58. "It is not rhyming and versing that maketh a poet no more than a long gown maketh an advocate". Whose view is this?

- A. Shakespeare's
 B. Marlowe's
 C. Spenser's
 D. Sidney's
59. What is Christopher Ricks's attitude toward literary theory?
 A. He considers it to be vital in order to understand literary texts.
 B. He considers theory to be the only way that literary texts can be interpreted.
 C. He has no misgivings about the practical usability of literary theory.
 D. He feels that literary theory is ultimately too limited in scope to serve as a proper method of interpretation.
60. In his essay "The Business of Theory," William Deresiewicz argues which of the following about Terry Eagleton's book *After Theory*?
 A. It offers a strong outline for how theory can be conducted in the 21st century.
 B. It should not be read or considered by any student or scholar.
 C. It offers some valid ideas and critiques, but its author is not entirely trustworthy.
 D. It offers a strong counterpoint to Jacques Derrida's notion of deconstruction.
61. "The tragic-comedy which is the product of the English theatre is one the most monstrous inventions that ever entered into a poet's thought." Whose view is this?
 A. John Dryden's
 B. Alexander Pope's
 C. Joseph Addison's
 D. Dr. Johnson's
62. Jacques Derrida's concept of *différance* challenges us to think about language as a system that:
 A. mirrors our physical evolution as human beings.
 B. prevents us from communicating through writing or speech.
 C. involves a constant process of deferred meaning.
 D. All of the above answers are correct.
63. This approach can turn a work into little more than a case study, neglecting to view it as a piece of art. Critics sometimes attempt to diagnose long dead authors based on their works, which is perhaps not the best evidence of their psychology. Critics tend to see sex in everything, exaggerating this aspect of literature. What approach possess this disadvantage?
 A. Moral/Philosophical
 B. Psychological
 C. Formalism/New Criticism
 D. Historical/Biographical
64. He was an influential force in archetypal criticism.
 A. Freud
 B. Tate
 C. Richards
 D. Jung
65. What fundamental idea does psychoanalytic criticism hold about literary texts?
 A. Literary texts should not be read as a projection of the author's psyche.
 B. Literary texts solely reflect an author's intentions.
 C. Literary texts reveal secret elements of an author's unconscious.
 D. All of the above answers are correct.
66. Aristotle said of chorus in Greek tragedy that
 A. It is only lyrical songs in the play
 B. It should be regarded as one of the actors
 C. It should make only reports
 D. It should only comment on the action
67. What is humanism?
 A. An idea traditionally associated with the Renaissance
 B. A humanity-centered view of the universe

- C. A theory that values restraint, form, and imitation
- D. All of the above answers are correct.
68. 'Preface to the Lyrical Ballads' was published in
- A. 1798
- B. 1800
- C. 1802
- D. 1815
69. The name "Ars Poetica" (Art of Poetry) was given to Horace's Epistle to the Pisos by
- A. Horace
- B. Quintillion
- C. Cicero
- D. Virgil
70. Which of the following is a theme of Eve Kosofsky Sedgwick's book *Epistemology of the Closet*?
- A. Understanding sexuality is crucial to understanding culture.
- B. Understanding homosexuality has little effect on understanding culture.
- C. Literary study is unaffected by a lack of interest in sexuality.
- D. All of the above answers are correct.
71. A critic of Thomas Otway's "Venice Preserv'd" wishes to know why the play's conspirators, despite the horrible, bloody details of their obviously brutish plan, are portrayed in a sympathetic light. She examines the author's life and times and discovers that there are obvious similarities between the conspiracy in the play and the Popish Plot. She is most likely a _____ critic.
- A. Historical
- B. Feminist
- C. Tory
- D. Psychological
72. The Lyrical Ballads was published in
- A. 1780
- B. 1798
- C. 1815
- D. 1805
73. To whom "poetry is the spontaneous overflow of powerful passion."
- A. Keats
- B. Shelley
- C. Wordsworth
- D. Coleridge
74. Coleridge's *Biographia Literaria* appeared in the year_____?
- A. 1817
- B. 1818
- C. 1718
- D. 1717
75. Which of the following figures is considered to be the father of the linguistic theory known as structuralism?
- A. Cleanth Brooks
- B. Ferdinand de Saussure
- C. Karl Marx
- D. Toni Morrison
76. They believe that this approach tends to reduce art to the level of biography and make it relative (to the times) rather than universal. What approach possess this disadvantage?
- A. Moral/Philosophical
- B. Formalism/New Criticism
- C. Historical/Biographical
- D. Psychological
77. This approach provides a universalistic approach to literature and identifies a reason why certain literature may survive the test of time. It works well with works that are highly symbolic. What approach has this advantage?
- A. Mimetic
- B. Psychological
- C. Historical/Biographical
- D. Mythological/Archetypal

78. Ultimately, the literary theory of deconstruction argues that:
- the meaning of a text always relies on context.
 - texts are always heterogeneous.
 - any system for the production of meaning is inevitably bound by context, yet also limitless.
 - All of the above answers are correct.
79. Christopher Ricks would most likely DISAGREE with which of the following claims about literary theory?
- Literary theory is limited in its ability to interpret a text.
 - Literary theory often depends on esoteric knowledge to be properly understood.
 - Literary theory is employed mostly by academics.
 - Literary theory is the only proper way to conceptualize literary texts.
80. In which chapter of *Biographia Literaria*, Coleridge makes a distinction between fancy and imagination?
- 14
 - 15
 - 12
 - 13
81. This critical approach assumes that language does not refer to any external reality. It can assert several, contradictory interpretations of one text.
- Deconstructionism
 - Formalist Criticism
 - Structuralism
 - Mimetic Criticism
82. Wordsworth's theory of poetry appears in
- Excursion
 - Tintern Abbey Lines
 - Preface to the Lyrical Ballads
 - Immortality Ode
83. The statements below are parts of the steps on "How to Analyze a Play". Which comes in as second thing to do before writing a critical essay of a play?
- Identify External Factors Related to the Work
 - Interpret the Play
 - Analyze the Staging
 - Analyze the Essential Elements of the Play
84. In which of the following works does Plato discuss his Theory of Poetry?
- Apology
 - Ion
 - The Republic
 - Phaedrus
85. Is Dryden's *Essay of Dramatic Poesy* a work of?
- Interpretative Criticism
 - Legislative Criticism
 - Comparative Criticism
 - Textual Criticism
86. The term Electra Complex has originated from a tragedy entitled *Electra*. Who is the author of this tragedy?
- Aeschylus
 - Sophocles
 - Euripides
 - Seneca
87. The statements below are parts of the steps on "How to Explicate Poetry". Which comes in as second to the last thing to do before writing a critical essay of a poem?
- Interpret the Poem.
 - Introduce External Support.
 - Analyze the Elements of the Poem
 - Evaluate the Poem.
88. Aristotle and Plato belong to _____ phase of criticism.

- A. Hellenic
B. Hellenistic
C. Renaissance
D. Graeco-Roman
89. The key word that characterised the Romantic movement was
A. Inspiration
B. Imagination
C. Fancy
D. Decorum
90. In which essay did Arnold say that for good literature to flourish two powers are necessary – creative and the critical
A. The Function of Criticism
B. The Study of Poetry
C. Preface to *Eighteen Fifty Three* poems
D. *Essay on Wordsworth*
91. What do structuralist and formalist critics have in common?
A. Both sets of critics reject the importance of historical context in studying literature.
B. Both sets of critics look for an objective way to view texts.
C. Both sets of critics focus on evaluating literature in a scientific manner.
D. All of the above answers are correct.
92. Who considers poetry 'a mother of lies'
A. Aristotle
B. Plato
C. Pope
D. Stephen Gosson
93. Who was the first literary critic who said that "Art is twice removed from reality"?
A. Plato
B. Aristotle
C. Longinus
D. Horace
94. Michael Foucault was the major practitioner of this school of criticism.
- A. Formalist Criticism
B. Deconstructionism
C. Structuralism
D. Mimetic Criticism
95. What is mimesis?
A. A reversal
B. An imitation
C. A satire
D. A poetic metaphor
96. Which of the following best describes the difference between literary criticism and literary theory?
A. Literary criticism is concerned only with the meaning of a literary work, while literary theory is concerned only with the structure of a literary work.
B. Literary criticism draws upon research derived from sources outside literature, while literary theory draws upon sources within a text.
C. Literary theory is concerned with the method used to interpret a work, while literary criticism is the application of literary theory.
D. All of the above answers are correct.
97. The statements below are parts of the steps on "How to Write an Analytical Essay about Short Fiction". Which comes in as the last thing to do in the writing an essay about short fiction?
A. Begin your paper with an introduction that identifies the purpose of the paper and the text you are addressing.
B. Compose topic sentences (four or five, perhaps) that support, explore, demonstrate, or illustrate your thesis.
C. Select specific passages in the text of the story that help you to develop each topic sentence.
D. Build your paper to a climax; save your most engaging or important topic sentence for discussion last.
98. Who is the author of *Ars Poetica*?

- A. Plato
B. Aristotle
C. Horace
D. Longinus
99. Who called Dryden the Father of English Criticism?
A. Joseph Addison
B. Dr. Johnson
C. Coleridge
D. Matthew Arnold
100. Which of the following ideas relates to J.L. Austin's performativity theory?
A. Performance is the ultimate objective of all human beings.
B. Language is used to indicate action as well as thought.
C. Individuals perform gender actively.
D. All of the above answers are correct.
101. From whom did New Historicists draw the idea of "self-regulating systems"?
A. Theodor W. Adorno
B. Claude Lévi-Strauss
C. Julia Kristeva
D. Jacques Derrida
102. "The end of writing is to instruct, the end of poetry is to instruct by pleasing." Whose view is this?
A. Wordsworth's
B. Coleridge's
C. Dr. Johnson's
D. Matthew Arnold's
103. The statements below are steps on "How to Read and Understand an Expository Essay". Which comes in as an initial thing to do before writing an expository essay?
A. Identify the Mode of Development
B. Analysis of the Author
C. Subsequent Readings/Reviews
D. Identify External Factors Related to the Work
104. Regarding the observance of the three Classical Unities in a play, Dr. Johnson's view is that:
A. Only the Unity of Time should be observed
B. Only the Unity of Place should be observed
C. Only the Unity of Action should be observed
D. All the three Unities should be observed
105. With which theorist is the concept imaginative geography associated?
A. Julia Kristeva
B. Fredric Jameson
C. Terry Eagleton
D. Edward Said
106. Who established the Lyceum?
A. Plato
B. Aristotle
C. Horace
D. Longinus
107. Which literary theory would most directly explore questions of the role of spatial setting in a poem?
A. Trauma theory
B. Ecotheory
C. Game theory
D. Marxist theory
108. In Fredric Jameson's book *The Political Unconscious*, what does Jameson suggest about literature?
A. History comprises the essential framework for the performance of literary analysis
B. Politics and the economy are the most important factors in literary analysis
C. Biography is essential to literary analysis
D. All of the above answers are correct.
109. Which of the following critics preferred Shakespeare's Comedies to his Tragedies?

- A. Dryden
B. Pope
C. Dr. Johnson
D. Addison
110. In which book of the Republic did Plato ban poets from his ideal world?
A. Book 7
B. Book 10
C. Book 1
D. Book 5
111. A critic argues that in John Milton's "Samson Agonistes," the shearing of Samson's locks is symbolic of his castration at the hands of Delilah. What kind of critical approach is this critic using?
A. Mimetic approach
B. Formalist approach
C. Historical approach
D. Psychological approach
112. "Of all philosopher's Plato is the most poetic." Who said this?
A. Philip Sidney
B. Shelley
C. Aristotle
D. Keats
113. With which theorist is the term implied reader associated?
A. Wolfgang Iser
B. William Wimsatt
C. Cleanth Brooks
D. Harold Bloom
114. According to Aristotle the unravelling of the plot
A. Should arise from the circumstances of the plot itself
B. By supernatural machinery
C. By narration
D. By the choral odes
115. What does Elaine Showalter argue about gender in terms of representations of the character of Ophelia in William Shakespeare's Hamlet?
A. Ophelia's madness represents the social oppression of women.
B. It is nearly impossible to represent women as anything other than mad in patriarchal discourses.
C. Feminist critics need to re-appropriate Ophelia for their own purposes.
D. All of the above answers are correct.
116. What does Edward Said argue about the concept of the Orient?
A. It has little relationship to the colonization of Asian countries by the West.
B. It illustrates the fundamental political equality of all nations.
C. It was produced by Western scholarship.
D. All of the above answers are correct.
117. What is the main function of literary theory?
A. To understand the importance of the formal elements of literary structure
B. To formulate relationships among an author, a reader, and a literary work
C. To understand the role of sexuality, gender, race, and ethnicity in literary study
D. All of the above answers are correct.
118. How are Julia Kristeva's psychoanalytic theories distinct from traditional Freudian concepts?
A. Kristeva rejects the idea that neuroses provide insight into the unconscious.
B. Kristeva suggests that women are not subject to traditional fetishes.
C. Kristeva offers a more central place for women's issues within psychological development.
D. All of the above answers are correct.
119. Which of the following human behaviors is important to a Freudian psychoanalytic study of William Shakespeare's Hamlet?

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| <p>A. Neurotic behavior</p> <p>B. Changes in emotional states</p> <p>C. Slips of the tongue</p> <p>D. All of the above answers are correct.</p> <p>120. What does Judith Butler mean when she suggests that gender is "performed"?</p> <p>A. Gender does not reflect an essential truth, but rather is a role people play based on their internalization of socially constructed gender roles.</p> <p>B. Gender roles do not exist.</p> <p>C. Real gender roles are scripted by excellent writers.</p> <p>D. All of the above answers are correct.</p> <p>121. What is the philosophical theory known as pragmatism?</p> <p>A. A maxim of logic developed by Charles Sanders Peirce</p> <p>B. A theory of practical actions developed by William James</p> <p>C. An idea used to guide conduct towards clear objectives</p> <p>D. All of the above answers are correct.</p> <p>122. What is hermeneutics?</p> <p>A. A term that describes the absence of racial others in the canon</p> <p>B. A term that describes the attempt to read homosexuality into literature</p> <p>C. A term that describes the effect of autobiography on text</p> <p>D. A term that describes the interpretation of meaning</p> <p>123. Plato's Republic is written in the form of</p> <p>A. Drama</p> <p>B. Narrative mode</p> <p>C. Poetry</p> <p>D. Dialogue</p> <p>124. The phrase "willing suspension of disbelief" applies to which poet/critic?</p> | <p>A. Charles Lamb</p> <p>B. Joseph Conrad</p> <p>C. Coleridge</p> <p>D. Wordsworth</p> <p>125. The concept of otherness is related to which of the following theories?</p> <p>A. Psychoanalytic theory</p> <p>B. Feminist theory</p> <p>C. Ethnic criticism</p> <p>D. All of the above answers are correct.</p> <p>126. Who contributed the term "to see the object as in itself it really is"?</p> <p>A. Wordsworth</p> <p>B. Coleridge</p> <p>C. Arnold</p> <p>D. Goethe</p> <p>127. This literary critic coined the term "fancy."</p> <p>A. Samuel Taylor Coleridge</p> <p>B. Virginia Woolf</p> <p>C. Matthew Arnold</p> <p>D. Carl Jung</p> <p>128. How does Virginia Woolf's essay "A Room of One's Own" contribute to feminist theory?</p> <p>A. It suggests that the suppression of women is part of a historical climate that will naturally fade away.</p> <p>B. It suggests that gender roles are conditioned by the possession of money and power.</p> <p>C. It suggests that gender has power over class.</p> <p>D. All of the above answers are correct.</p> <p>129. Name the author of The New Criticism.</p> <p>A. F. R. Leavis</p> <p>B. Allen Tate</p> <p>C. John Crowe Ransom</p> <p>D. R. P. Blackmur</p> |
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130. A critic examining John Milton's "Paradise Lost" focuses on the physical description of the Garden of Eden, on the symbols of hands, seed, and flower, and on the characters of Adam, Eve, Satan, and God. He pays special attention to the epic similes and metaphors and the point of view from which the tale is being told. He looks for meaning in the text itself, and does not refer to any biography of Milton. He is most likely a _____ critic.
- Reader Response
 - Feminist
 - Mimetic
 - Formalist
131. What does Ben Jonson mean by a 'Humorous Character'?
- A character who is always cheerful and gay
 - A character who is by nature melancholy
 - A character whose temper is determined by the predominance of one out of the four fluids in the human body
 - An eccentric person
132. Who called Aristotle "the very Alexander of criticism"?
- Saintsbury
 - Murray
 - Atkins
 - Tyillard
133. Who is the author of Symposium?
- Aristotle
 - Dante
 - Longinus
 - Plato
134. In her essay "The Laugh of the Medusa," what does Hélène Cixous suggest for women?
- Women should write for and about themselves in order to counter phallogocentric texts.
 - Women should write, but they should do so only within the existent male canon.
 - Women should primarily dedicate themselves to studying women's literature from the past.
 - All of the above answers are correct.
135. How did the New Critics view literature?
- As an aesthetic object that is independent of historical context
 - As an aesthetic object that is influenced by historical context
 - As a historical object that is also aesthetic
 - As a historical object that is not necessarily aesthetic
136. Aristotle discusses the theory of Tragedy in :
- Art Poétique
 - Poetics
 - Rhetoric
 - Ars Poetica
137. With which feminist theorist is gynocriticism most closely associated?
- Elaine Showalter
 - Julia Kristeva
 - Lucy Irigaray
 - Louise M. Rosenblatt
138. Which text argues that, as infants, human beings begin to define their identities against the identities of others?
- Judith Butler's Gender Trouble
 - W.E.B. Du Bois's The Souls of Black Folk
 - Roland Barthes's "The Death of the Author"
 - Jacques Lacan's "The Mirror Stage ..."
139. Who accused Aristotle of social snobbishness and arrogance?
- Willy Loman
 - Arthur Miller
 - Henry James
 - David

140. What approach is described by the paragraph? This approach takes as a fundamental tenet that "literature" exists not as an artifact upon a printed page but as a transaction between the physical text and the mind of a reader.
- Historical/Biographical Approach
 - Reader Response Approach
 - Formalism
 - Mimetic Approach
141. Who originated the term "objective correlative," which is often used in formalist criticism?
- C.S. Lewis
 - Virginia Woolf
 - Matthew Arnold
 - T.S. Eliot
142. Which of the following texts is the BEST example of the argument that a work's meaning does not come entirely from the imagination of the author?
- Plato's *The Republic*
 - T.S. Eliot's "Tradition and the Individual Talent"
 - Jacques Derrida's *Of Grammatology*
 - Jacques Lacan's "The Mirror Stage"
143. The term 'collective unconscious' is coined by
- Carl Jung
 - Sigmund Freud
 - Ernest Jones
 - Erik Erikson
144. What is the original meaning of the term Hamartia?
- To miss the mark
 - Sin
 - Tragic flaw
 - Flaws
145. Dryden wrote *An Essay of Dramatic Poesy*. Is this?
- An Essay
 - A Drama
 - A Poetical Work
 - An Interlocution
146. In which chapter of *Biographia Literaria* Coleridge criticize the theory of language of Wordsworth?
- 16
 - 17
 - 14
 - 15
147. Reader-response theory is focused on considering which of the following?
- How readers learn to read
 - How readers imagine visual images in a text
 - How readers participate in creating the meaning of a text
 - How readers regard critics
148. In *Of Grammatology*, Jacques Derrida argues what about literature?
- No fixed, stable meaning is possible.
 - Language must be studied in conjunction with history in order to create meaning.
 - Literature is timeless, and thus meaning does not change.
 - All of the above answers are correct.
149. Aristotle's critical work is entitled:
- Ars Poetica*
 - Poetics*
 - De Arte Poetica*
 - Art Poetique*
150. This poet might be described as a moral or philosophical critic for arguing that works must have "high seriousness."
- T.S. Eliot
 - Matthew Arnold
 - Elizabeth Browning
 - Virginia Woolf

151. One of the potential disadvantages of this approach to literature is that it can reduce meaning to a certain time frame, rather than making it universal throughout the ages.
- Formalist
 - Historical
 - Feminist
 - Mimetic
152. Which of the following theorists is associated with formalism?
- Viktor Shklovsky
 - Cleanth Brooks
 - Judith Butler
 - Mikhail Bakhtin
153. According to Plato, what is the moral purpose of art?
- To connect human beings with a higher ideal
 - To entertain those who enjoy it
 - To criticize society through satire
 - All of the above answers are correct.
154. Arnold's views on poetry and criticism are discussed in ____?
- Preface to the Poems
 - On translating Homer
 - "Scholar Gypsy"
 - Culture and Anarchy
155. Who was the originator of the Theory of Imitation in Literature?
- Longinus
 - Aristotle
 - Plato
 - Horace
156. In general, what is Judith Butler's concept of gender?
- Women's gender is artificial, while men's gender is not.
 - While gender is not real, the stereotypes that accompany it are true.
 - Gender is largely a cultural construct.
 - All of the above answers are correct.
157. The probable date of composition of *Ars Poetica* is
- 100 BC
 - 12 to 8 BC
 - 15 AD
 - 20 AD
158. What is New Historicism?
- A theory that sees history as a form of writing and discourse
 - A theory that abandons the idea of history as an imitation of events
 - A theory that regards history as a series of narratives
 - All of the above answers are correct.
159. What is double consciousness?
- An early aspect of ethnic criticism
 - An understanding of how double experiences create identity
 - A concept developed by W.E.B Du Bois
 - All of the above answers are correct.
160. Who said "theatre is not a hospital"?
- F.L. Lucas
 - J K Atkins
 - Derrida
 - Hillis Miller
161. Wordsworth's Preface to the Lyrical Ballads is believed to be the Preamble to Romantic Criticism. In which year was it published?
- 1798
 - 1800
 - 1801
 - 1802
162. What is phenomenology?
- The examination of structures informing our conscious experience
 - The examination of desires informing our consciousness
 - The examination of our unconscious experience
 - The examination of intricate structures within our unconscious

163. Which of the following statements best explains the main objective of New Historicism?
- Texts are examined to see how colonizers and the colonized interact.
 - Texts are examined to see how the formal aspects of the text create meaning.
 - Texts are examined to determine how they reveal social realities.
 - Texts are examined to determine the author's intent.
164. What does Sidney say about the observance of the three Dramatic Unities in drama?
- They must be observed
 - It is not necessary to observe them
 - He favours the observance of the Unity of Action only
 - Their observance depends upon the nature of the theme of the play
165. Who for the first time discriminated between imagination and fancy?
- Coleridge
 - William Wordsworth
 - John Ruskin
 - Schegell
166. With which theorist is phenomenology associated?
- Edmund Husserl
 - Wolfgang Iser
 - Jean-Paul Sartre
 - All of the above answers are correct.
167. Which of the following texts provides the best example of defamiliarization?
- Aristotle's Poetics
 - Leo Tolstoy's The Kreutzer Sonata
 - Joseph Conrad's Heart of Darkness
 - W.E.B. Du Bois's The Souls of Black Folk
168. Poetic Diction was taken to be the standard language for poetry in:
- The Elizabethan Age
 - The Neo-Classical Age
 - The Romantic Age
 - The Victorian Age
169. Who coined the expression "objective correlative"?
- Coleridge
 - T. S. Eliot
 - Allen Tate
 - F. R. Leavis
170. Which of the following writers might be considered one of the early founders of first-wave feminism?
- Hélène Cixous
 - Judith Butler
 - Lucy Irigaray
 - Mary Wollstonecraft
171. On the Sublime is considered
- A classical approach
 - Romantic approach
 - Neo-classical approach
 - None of these
172. This feminist critic proposed that all female characters in literature are in at least one of the following stages of development: the feminine, feminist, or female stage.
- Virginia Woolf
 - Elaine Showalter
 - Mary Wolstencraft
 - Ellen Moers
173. What is the purpose of feminist theory?
- To advocate for women's rights
 - To create literary subjects with which female readers can identify
 - To critique phallogocentric assumptions about literature
 - All of the above answers are correct.
174. Which literary theorist argues that "there is nothing outside the text"?

- A. T.S. Eliot
B. Jacques Lacan
C. Jacques Derrida
D. Stanley Fish
175. What has Dryden to say about the observance of the three Classical Dramatic Unities?
A. He advocates their strict observance
B. He does not advocate their strict observance
C. He says that every dramatist should decide it for himself
D. He is silent about this issue
176. In a Freudian approach to literature, concave images are usually seen as:
A. Female symbols
B. Phallic symbols
C. Male symbols
D. Evidence of an Oedipus complex
177. Which school of theorists is most closely associated with phenomenology?
A. The Moscow School
B. The Chicago School
C. The Frankfurt School
D. The Geneva School
178. Among the following which is not a work by Aristotle?
A. Ethics
B. Metaphysics
C. Rhetoric
D. Ars Poetica
179. How does Wolfgang Iser envision the reader?
A. The reader fills in the gaps imposed by an author's intention.
B. The reader is sublimated beneath the author.
C. The reader is less important than the author's context.
D. All of the above answers are correct.
180. Ecotheorists tend to show an interest in which of the following?
A. How writers conceptualize natural environments and the representation of environmental issues in literature and culture
B. How writers have damaged the environment
C. How the environment can be repaired
D. Who is responsible for damaging the environment
181. In his essay "What Is an Author?" what position(s) on authorship does Michel Foucault take?
A. The idea of the author came into being at a certain point in history.
B. The names of authors serve a classificatory function.
C. The author may not always exist.
D. All of the above answers are correct.
182. How many times do the word Katharsis appear in the Poetics
A. 3
B. 2
C. 4
D. 6
183. Which of the following texts is considered the first example of postcolonial criticism?
A. Harold Bloom's "An Elegy for the Canon"
B. Jacques Lacan's "The Mirror Stage ..."
C. Cleanth Brooks's "Keats's Sylvan Historian"
D. Edward Said's Orientalism
184. What approach to literary criticism requires the critic to know about the author's life and times?
A. Historical
B. Formalist
C. Mimetic
D. All of these

185. In her essay "The Poem as Event," Louise M. Rosenblatt sees the reader as performing what function?
- The reader participates in a transaction with the text.
 - The reader is acted upon by the text.
 - The reader acts upon the text.
 - All of the above answers are correct.
186. How do Marxist theorists react to ideology?
- They accept ideology as an essential, although sometimes problematic, part of society.
 - They subject all ideologies to critique in order to expose biased interests.
 - They reject the idea that ideology has real effects on social progress.
 - All of the above answers are correct.
187. One purpose of LITERARY CRITICISM is described below: A formalist approach might enable us to choose between a reading which sees the dissolution of society in Lord of the Flies as being caused by too strict a suppression of the "bestial" side of man and one which sees it as resulting from too little suppression. We can look to the text and ask: What textual evidence is there for the suppression or indulgence of the "bestial" side of man? Does Ralph suppress Jack when he tries to indulge his bestial side in hunting? Does it appear from the text that an imposition of stricter law and order would have prevented the breakdown? Did it work in the "grownup" world of the novel? What purpose does this prescribe to?
- To help resolve a question, problem, or difficulty in the reading.
 - To help decide which is the better of two conflicting readings.
 - To enable to form judgments about literature.
 - All of the above answers are correct.
188. Which of the following offers the best definition of *écriture féminine*?
- How women really feel about male writers
 - The inscription of womanhood and femininity in texts
 - Second-wave feminism
 - Psychological studies of women
189. What approach is described by the paragraph? Those who apply this approach believe it is necessary to know about the author and the political, economical, and sociological context of his times in order to truly understand his works.
- Historical/Biographical Approach
 - Moral/ Philosophical Approach
 - Formalism
 - Psychological Approach
190. From where has the term Oedipus Complex originated?
- Oedipus the Rex
 - Oedipus at Colonus
 - Antigone
 - Jocasta, the Queen of Thebes
191. Who said that Arnold was a propagandist for literature rather than a critic?
- Carlyle
 - Ruskin
 - T. S. Eliot
 - F. R. Leavis
192. "Be Homer's works your study and delight. Read them by day and meditate by night." Who gives this advice to the poets?
- Dryden
 - Pope
 - Dr. Johnson
 - Addison
193. Plato has a positive view of art, in so far as _____
- It represents the nature
 - It contributes to the spiritual growth of people

- C. It shows a tragedy
D. It imitates nobility
194. What are some common criticisms of literary theory?
- A. Theory has replaced literary appreciation with formulas for understanding.
B. The reasoning of theory is often too circular.
C. Many theories have been pushed too far into abstraction.
D. All of the above answers are correct.
195. Plato said that art is an imperfect reflection of the real world because
- A. Art presents only part of the world
B. Art describes only what appears and not what is real
C. Art tells lies about the world
D. Art is an exaggeration of the world
196. Go over the following questions:
What is the relationship between the characters and their society?
Does the story address societal issues, such as race, gender, and class?
How do social forces shape the power relationships between groups or classes of people in the story? Who has the power, and who doesn't? Why?
How does the story reflect urban, rural, or suburban values?
Does the story address issues of economic exploitation? What role does money play?
How do economic conditions determine the direction of the characters' lives?
Do any of the characters correspond to types of government, such as a dictatorship, democracy, communism, socialism, fascism, etc.?
What attitudes toward these political structures/systems are expressed in the work?
What approach can be noted from the questions?
- A. Feminist
B. Archetypal
C. Formalist
D. Sociological
197. What did Sigmund Freud believe about the unconscious?
- A. a. It contains secret instincts and desires that are repressed.
B. It is the only significant aspect of the human psyche.
C. It can never be accessed.
D. All of the above answers are correct.
198. Which of the following literary theorists is most closely associated with the concept that became known as liberal humanism?
- A. Aristotle
B. Viktor Shklovsky
C. Stanley Fish
D. Toni Morrison
199. How does literary theory resemble the practice of philosophy as it was developed by Plato and Aristotle?
- A. Literary theory engages with theoretical rather than real-world issues.
B. Literary theory asks fundamental questions about literary interpretation, and at the same time builds specific systems of literary interpretation.
C. Literary theory relies totally on speculation rather than history.
D. All of the above answers are correct.
200. Who was the most illustrious disciple of Socrates?
- A. Sophocles
B. Plautus
C. Plato
D. Critus
201. What do many contemporary theorists find problematic about the literary canon?
- A. It includes too few works by non-European writers.
B. It includes too few works by non-white writers.
C. It includes too few works by women.
D. All of the above answers are correct.

202. According to Jacques Lacan, the mirror stage is the point at which a child:
- refuses maternal bonds.
 - is able to separate the "I" from the "Other."
 - looks into a mirror for the first time.
 - All of the above answers are correct.
203. In Dryden's Essay of Dramatic Poesy there are four interlocuters representing four different ideologies. Which of them expresses Dryden's own views?
- Lisideius
 - Eugenius
 - Neander
 - Crites
204. What is denouement?
- The ending of a tragedy
 - The ending of a comedy
 - The climax in a tragedy
 - The climax in a comedy
205. New trends in literary theory tend to do which of the following?
- Reject all previous modes of literary theory
 - Focus on a return to traditional critical methods
 - Make use of different literary theories in order to develop new theories
 - Work only with ideas developed by post-Marxist theorists
206. According to Aristotle pity and fear are evoked by
- Comedy
 - Tragedy
 - Satire
 - Melodrama
207. This literary critic warned: "We must remember that the greater part of our current reading matter is written for us by people who have no real belief in a supernatural order . . . And the greater part . . . is coming to be written by people who not only have no such belief, but are even ignorant of the fact that there are still people in the world so 'backward' or so 'eccentric' as to continue to believe."
- C.S. Lewis
 - T.S. Eliot
 - G.K. Chesterton
 - Matthew Arnold
208. Which of the following descriptions best defines the literary theory known as formalism?
- An approach that emphasizes literary devices in a text
 - An approach that emphasizes the historical context of a text
 - An approach that emphasizes the biographical intent of a text
 - An approach that emphasizes racial issues in a text
209. The statements below are steps on "How to Read and Understand an Expository Essay". Which comes in as an initial thing to do before writing an expository essay?
- Identify the Mode of Development
 - Analysis of the Author
 - Subsequent Readings/Reviews
 - All of the above answers are correct.
210. The New Critics were:
- Psychological Critics
 - Feminist critics
 - Formalist critics
 - Marxist critics
211. A critic examining Pope's "An Essay on Man" asks herself: How well does this poem accord with the real world? Is it accurate? Is it moral? She is most likely a _____ critic.
- Feminist
 - Reader Response
 - Formalist
 - Mimetic

212. Plato equated poetry with painting, and Aristotle equated it with
- drama
 - music
 - dance
 - none
213. Horace was a
- Greek writer
 - Roman Writer
 - Italian writer
 - English writer
214. How many poets were included in Jhonson's 'The Lives of Most Eminent English Poets'?
- 48
 - 50
 - 52
 - 54
215. According to the Geneva School, what is the function of the reader?
- Understanding the author's ideas in the context of the real world
 - Entering the author's mind through his or her literary works
 - Reproducing the author's thoughts in a critical context
 - All of the above answers are correct.
216. Go over the following questions:
- How does this story resemble other stories in plot, character, setting, or symbolism?
 - What universal experiences are depicted?
 - Are patterns suggested? Are seasons used to suggest a pattern or cycle?
 - Are the names significant?
 - Is there a Christ-like figure in the work?
 - Does the writer allude to biblical or mythological literature? For what purpose?
 - What aspects of the work create deep universal responses to it?
 - How does the work reflect the hopes, fears, and expectations of entire cultures (for example, the ancient Greeks)?
- How do myths attempt to explain the unexplainable: origin of man? Purpose and destiny of human beings?
- What common human concerns are revealed in the story?
- How does the story reflect the experiences of death and rebirth?
- What events occur in the story? (Quest? Initiation? Scapegoating? Descents into the underworld? Ascents into heaven?)
- What images occur? (Water, rising sun, setting sun, symbolic colors)
- What characters appear in the story? (Mother Earth? Femme Fatal? Wise old man? Wanderer?)
- What settings appear? (Garden? Desert?)
- What approach can be noted from the questions?
- Sociological
 - Feminist
 - Archetypal
 - Formalist
217. Go over the following questions:
- What is the relationship between the characters and their society?
 - Does the story address societal issues, such as race, gender, and class?
 - How do social forces shape the power relationships between groups or classes of people in the story? Who has the power, and who doesn't? Why?
 - How does the story reflect urban, rural, or suburban values?
 - Does the story address issues of economic exploitation? What role does money play?
 - How do economic conditions determine the direction of the characters' lives?
 - Do any of the characters correspond to types of government, such as a dictatorship, democracy, communism, socialism, fascism, etc.?
 - What attitudes toward these political structures/systems are expressed in the work?
 - What approach can be noted from the questions?
- Feminist
 - Archetypal
 - Formalist

- D. Sociological
218. Who made a difference between 'poetry' and 'poem'?
- A. Coleridge
- B. Addison
- C. Arnold
- D. Eliot
219. What does gynocriticism recommend as an approach to literature?
- A. Examining only female-authored literature more critically
- B. Considering women's literature outside of its historical context
- C. Becoming more familiar with the history of women and women's writing
- D. All of the above answers are correct.
220. With what literary critic is the term the author function most closely associated?
- A. Claude Lévi-Strauss
- B. Jacques Derrida
- C. Jacques Lacan
- D. Michel Foucault
221. Who proposed that poets should be banished from the ideal Republic?
- A. Plato
- B. Aristotle
- C. Sir Philip Sidney
- D. Sir Thomas More
222. What is dialectical materialism?
- A. A form of literary criticism that is based on historical context
- B. A form of literary criticism that does not incorporate economic concerns
- C. A form of literary criticism based on linguistic analysis
- D. A term related to gender theory that argues that men are dominant in society by virtue of their economic privilege
223. What approach is described by the paragraph? Users of this approach believe that all information essential to the interpretation of a work must be found within the work itself; there is no need to bring in outside information about the history, politics, or society of the time, or about the author's life.
- A. Historical/Biographical Approach
- B. Moral/ Philosophical Approach
- C. Formalism
- D. Psychological Approach
224. An Elizabethan Puritan critic denounced the poets as 'fathers of lies,' 'schools of abuse' and 'caterpillars of a commonwealth'. Mark him out from the following critics:
- A. William Tyndale
- B. Roger Ascham
- C. Stephen Gosson
- D. Henry Howard
225. What is the main function of postcolonial criticism?
- A. To represent the relationship between colonizers and the colonized
- B. To draw attention to the positive effects of colonization on literature
- C. To explain why there are few examples of successful non-Western literature
- D. To show the ways in which most Western literature is superior
226. One of the disadvantages of this school of criticism is that it tends to make readings too subjective.
- A. Reader Response Criticism
- B. Formalist Criticism
- C. Historical Criticism
- D. These are all equally subjective
227. Plato used the word mimesis in relation to literature with the meaning
- A. Copying
- B. Criticism of life
- C. Representation
- D. Interpretation

228. The fall of the prison of Bacille, that mark the beginning of French Revolution occurred on _____
- June 14, 1789
 - June 14, 1798
 - July 14, 1789
 - July 14, 1798
229. How does New Historicism differ from traditional historicism?
- New Historicism rejects the idea that history is neutral.
 - New Historicism does not make strict delineations between literary and non-literary texts.
 - New Historicism takes a particular interest in marginalized peoples.
 - All of the above answers are correct.
230. The statements below are steps on "How to Read a Short Story Critically". Which comes in as the last thing to do in the critical reading of a narrative?
- Analyze the Structure of the Story
 - Analyze Rhetorical Elements
 - Analyze the Meaning of the Story (Interpretation)
 - Analyze the Essential Elements of the Story
231. One archetype in literature is the scapegoat. Which of these literary characters serves that purpose?
- Billy Budd
 - Hamlet
 - Captain Ahab
 - Ophelia
232. Who coined the term 'esemplastic'?
- William Wordsworth
 - Browning
 - Coleridge
 - Eliot
233. Modern literary theory began with the work of which theorist?
- Ferdinand de Saussure
 - Viktor Shklovsky
 - Roland Barthes
 - Michel Foucault
234. Philip Sidney's Apologie for Poetrie is a defence of poetry against the charges brought against it by:
- Henry Howard
 - Roger Ascham
 - John Skelton
 - Stephen Gosson
235. Detractors argue that such an approach can be too "judgmental." Some believe literature should be judged primarily (if not solely) on its artistic merits. What approach possess this disadvantage?
- Psychological
 - Formalism/New Criticism
 - Moral/Philosophical
 - Historical/Biographical
236. What is dialogism?
- A term developed by Mikhail Bakhtin
 - A term used to describe how texts include a variety of styles
 - A term used to explain the use of multiple points of view in literature
 - All of the above answers are correct.
237. Who is the writer of 'Hamlet and Oedipus' (1949)
- Carl Jung
 - Harold Bloom
 - Ernest Jones
 - Erik Erikson

IV

Part four

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Narayan Chaudhary

5. Introduction to Literary Studies

1. The Freudian concept of "the uncanny" refers to:
 - A. a feeling of being disconnected from the world.
 - B. a sense of something being familiar and foreign at once.
 - C. terror at the thought of death.
 - D. a realization of one's empowered position in the world.
2. Which of the following offers the best definition of the concept of persuasion?
 - A. Persuasion is the art of making readers or listeners believe what the writer or speaker is stating.
 - B. Persuasion is the art of lying to good effect.
 - C. Persuasion is the opposite of rhetoric.
 - D. Persuasion is the use of syllogisms to influence the opinions of readers and listeners.
3. According to Anthony DiMatteo's "Shakespeare and the Public Discourse of Sovereignty: 'Reason of State' in 'Hamlet'", how does Shakespeare tend to present political rulers in Hamlet?
 - A. Shakespeare presents political rulers as flawless, perfect human beings.
 - B. Shakespeare presents political rulers as often meeting ruinous and violent endings.
 - C. Shakespeare only presents fictional political rulers and does not explore any political realities.
 - D. Shakespeare considers all political rulers to be corrupt.
4. Which of the following offers the best definition of a frame narrative?
 - A. A narrative that introduces readers to the main characters of a story
 - B. A narrative that summarizes the plot of the novel
 - C. A story within a story
 - D. A story that reminds the reader that the story is fictional
5. Which of the following statements demonstrates the use of pathos?
 - A. According to research, 22 percent of the American population owns an unsecured handgun.

- B. I own a handgun and keep it in a secure place in my house.
- C. Every month in the United States, at least 100 children are wounded or killed as a result of unsecured handguns.
- D. Handguns don't kill people, people do.
6. Which of the following statements would Percy Shelley, author of "A Defense of Poetry", agree with?
- A. Art serves a particular worldly purpose.
- B. Art's supreme function is to entertain the public.
- C. Artists are dangerous to social order.
- D. Artists serve to construct the foundations of culture.
7. Which of the following statements offers the best characterization of a Greek tragedy?
- A. In a Greek tragedy, evil people are vanquished by the forces of good.
- B. In a Greek tragedy, characters undergo reversals of fortune, usually for the worse.
- C. In a Greek tragedy, the hero suffers but always survives at the end of the play.
- D. In a Greek tragedy, the tragic hero dies at the end of the play.
8. What does Percy Shelley mean when he refers to poets as being the "unacknowledged legislators of the world"?
- A. He is suggesting that artists serve to develop culture.
- B. He is suggesting that all artists are from high social classes.
- C. He is suggesting that artists are repressed throughout society.
- D. He is suggesting that the making of laws is itself an art.
9. What is one reason that Mystery Plays are referred to as such?
- A. They involve the solving of a crime.
- B. They explore mysterious religious topics.
- C. They were written by medieval mystics.
- D. They were produced by medieval craft guilds, which were known as "mysteries".
10. As a mode of literary criticism or theory, gender theory attempts to bring which of the following to literary texts?
- A. An understanding of the various conceptions and understandings of gender that have carried throughout various cultures
- B. An understanding of gender as a human construct
- C. An understanding of how standard histories of western societies are presented in terms of heterosexual identity
- D. All of these.
11. Which of the following offers the best description of the concept of pathos?
- A. Pathos refers to a writer's presentation of character and image.
- B. Pathos refers to a writer's ability to present evidence.
- C. Pathos refers to a writer's ability to inspire action in readers.
- D. Pathos refers to a writer's ability to inspire emotional responses in readers.
12. Which of the following statements best summarizes the main idea behind Anthony DiMatteo's essay, "Shakespeare and the Public Discourse of Sovereignty: 'Reason of State' in 'Hamlet'"?
- A. Hamlet is a tragedy focusing on the plight of the early-modern self.
- B. Hamlet is a tragedy that reflects Shakespeare's own political circumstances.
- C. Hamlet is a tragedy that focuses on the Elizabethan era's loss of faith in humanity's ability to govern itself without violence.
- D. Hamlet is a tragedy that reflects upon enlightened and progressive political systems that developed during Shakespeare's time.

13. In his preface to "Lyrical Ballads", Wordsworth calls for poetry to be written in what kind of language?
 - A. Typically poetic and fanciful language
 - B. Ancient languages
 - C. Complicated and difficult language
 - D. Common, everyday language
14. Jane Austen's "Northanger Abbey" pursues which of the following themes?
 - A. The conflict between marriages based on love and those based on money
 - B. The ways in which appearances don't always match realities
 - C. The danger in not recognizing the difference between reality and fiction
 - D. All of these
15. As a mode of literary criticism or theory, formalism attempted to bring which of the following to literary studies?
 - A. An awareness of the historical circumstances surrounding a text's production
 - B. A set of objective criteria for critical analysis
 - C. An awareness of the economic circumstances surrounding a literary text
 - D. Strict criteria for evaluating the quality of a literary text
16. Sophocles' "Oedipus the King" explores which of the following themes?
 - A. Fate and free will
 - B. The corruptive force of technology
 - C. The power of religious faith
 - D. Disobedient children
17. Which of the following offers the best description of the concept of ethos?
 - A. Ethos refers to a writer's presentation of character and image.
 - B. Ethos refers to a writer's ability to present evidence.
 - C. Ethos refers to a writer's ability to inspire action in readers.
 - D. Ethos refers to a writer's ability to inspire emotional responses in readers.
18. Which of the following statements best defines the poetic form of the villanelle?
 - A. A poem that has no rhyme scheme
 - B. A poem that eulogizes the dead
 - C. A poem that carries a pattern on two rhymes and offers an alternating refrain
 - D. A poem that celebrates the life of a cruel person
19. Which of the following offers the best definition of the literary term motif?
 - A. A recurring element in a story that is symbolically significant
 - B. A character's fatal flaw
 - C. A rhyme scheme
 - D. A character's moment of self-realization in a narrative
20. What is the relationship between the practices of New Historicism and New Criticism?
 - A. New Historicism was a reaction against New Criticism, which was seen as too narrowly focused on text rather than context.
 - B. Both fields of literary study are American in origin.
 - C. New Historicism is simply an early form of Cultural Materialism.
 - D. Both fields of study are strictly focused on how readers interpret and invent meanings for literary texts.
21. Which of the following offers the best definition of a Greek theatrical comedy?
 - A. A play in which characters make humorous remarks
 - B. A play in which characters experience reversals of fortune, usually for the better
 - C. A play in which no characters die or suffer
 - D. A play in which elite members of society are mocked

22. Which of the following poetic lines is an example of a couplet?
- "Into my head there will come / a beach of cotton, a dock where from."
 - "To kiss the sky / to be the sun / is to live forever."
 - "I heard a car crash / just as I died."
 - "Death comes for all of us / even you."
23. Which of the following lines provides an example of a poetic apostrophe?
- "She is a woman of beauty and wonder."
 - "Death, that which feels nothing."
 - "Milton, thou shouldst be living at this hour: / England hath need of thee."
 - "I wandered lonely as a cloud."
24. Which of the following serves as the best definition of the literary critical practice of formalism?
- Formalism focuses on examining how a text exemplifies its writer's psychology.
 - Formalism focuses on examining the structural dynamics of poems.
 - Formalism focuses on examining the use of literary devices within a literary text.
 - Formalism focuses on examining the historical contexts and backgrounds of literary texts.
25. Dr. Allen Shoaf's essay, "Hamlet: Like Mother, Like Son", argues which of the following points?
- Hamlet's father's ghost is not really a ghost.
 - Hamlet feels a sense of desire for both his mother and his father.
 - Hamlet is truly insane in the play.
 - Hamlet is an impossible play to truly understand.
26. A postmodern play would most likely not make use of which of the following theatrical traditions?
- A minimalist stage and strict adherence to the script
 - Video clips and the use of popular music
 - Nonlinear storytelling and the embracement of popular culture
 - A pastiche of different literary and historical sources
27. Which of the following offers the best definition of a theatrical tragedy?
- A play that depicts the downfall of a noble person
 - A play in which someone gets revenge
 - A play in which a hero faces likely defeat and overcomes it
 - A play in which no form of humor appears
28. Which of the following statements about the plot of Shakespeare's "Hamlet" is not true?
- Hamlet is deeply disturbed by his father's death.
 - It is never proven within the play that Claudius murdered King Hamlet.
 - Hamlet doubts the proper course of action to take.
 - Ophelia dies by drowning.
29. Which of the following offers the best description of literary theory?
- Literary theory involves coming to a precise understanding of a writer's psychology.
 - Literary theory involves measuring the quality of a literary work.
 - Literary theory involves considering the publication history of literary texts.
 - Literary theory involves describing the underlying principles of a literary work.
30. In poetry, each unit of rhythm is known as:

- A. a line.
 B. a foot.
 C. a measure.
 D. a meter.
31. What is hermeneutics?
 A. A system for categorizing books
 B. The psychological study of authors
 C. The study of textual interpretation
 D. A reader-response test
32. In Dr. R. Allen Shoaf's article, "'Hamlet': Like Mother, Like Son", Shoaf argues which of the following points about the relationship between Hamlet and his mother?
 A. Hamlet is placed in a position that can be conceptualized as feminine.
 B. Hamlet despises his mother and suspects she has killed his father.
 C. Hamlet is entirely masculinized throughout the play, and thus, is ultimately unlike his mother in terms of his position in the play.
 D. Hamlet has a personality disorder.
33. Which of the following statements offers the best definition of the term Bildungsroman?
 A. A story of one person's fall from grace and into destruction
 B. A story of one person's growth and development within a particular social order
 C. A story of one person's success within a capitalistic economic system
 D. A story of one person's self-realization and attempt to return to innocence
34. Psychoanalytic criticism during its earliest stages tended to focus on:
 A. the psychologies of individual authors.
 B. the typographical structures of literary texts.
 C. translation issues.
 D. how children relate to their parents in terms of literary texts.
35. A play that begins in medias res:
 A. begins at the apparent end of the story.
 B. introduces the characters of the play one by one.
 C. opens by plunging the viewer into a crucial series of events.
 D. begins with a preview of the play's conclusion.
36. Which of the following lines of poetry is written in iambic pentameter?
 A. "To be or not to be, that is the question."
 B. "And the world didn't even think of stopping for me."
 C. "I played about the front gate, pulling flowers."
 D. "I wandered lonely as a cloud."
37. Which of the following statements offers the best definition of an epistolary novel?
 A. A novel set in the past
 B. A novel that consists entirely of dialogue
 C. A novel that is set in the countryside of Europe
 D. A novel that consists of a series of documents, such as diary entries, letters, and newspaper articles
38. In his introductory lecture, how does Paul Fry define literary theory?
 A. A hypothesis about how literary texts can be understood
 B. A methodology for applying ideas to literary texts
 C. The practice of interpreting literary texts
 D. A trend in university English departments
39. Which of the following statements best represents Lacan's view of Ophelia in his essay, "Desire and the Interpretation of Desire in 'Hamlet'"?

- A. Hamlet desires his mother, not Ophelia.
- B. Hamlet desires revenge, not Ophelia.
- C. Hamlet desires Ophelia, but only when she is unattainable.
- D. Hamlet desires attaining the throne of Denmark, of which Ophelia is a symbol.
40. A writer can establish ethos in a piece of writing by doing which of the following?
- A. Using informal language
- B. Demonstrating a mastery of the topic
- C. Appealing to the reader's emotions
- D. Using logic and reason
41. Marxist theory focuses on examining which of the following aspects of literary texts?
- A. The political and social meanings of literary texts
- B. Characters who are sympathetic to issues facing the working classes
- C. The relationship between economics and the production of literary texts
- D. All of these
42. In Beckett's "Waiting for Godot", which of the following statements best describes the play's setting?
- A. Stark and sterile
- B. Flowery and ornate
- C. Futuristic and technologically advanced
- D. Ancient and sophisticated
43. According to Dr. Frances Pritchett's version of Shamsur Rahman Faruqi's "The Historical Novel and the Historical Narrative", what is the difference between a historical narrative and a historical novel?
- A. A historical narrative and a historical novel are the same thing.
- B. A historical narrative tells only part of the story surrounding a historical event; a historical novel tells the whole story.
- C. A historical novel focuses on providing the reader with only the central truth of a historical event, while a historical narrative attempts to tell the entire truth of a historical event.
- D. Faruqi actually argues that historical novels do not exist.
44. Gerald Graff's "They Say, I Say" encourages students to become:
- A. passive readers and critics of literary texts.
- B. involved in critical conversations about literary texts.
- C. capable of realizing that the viewpoints of some critics are more important than others.
- D. aware that Hamlet is a remarkable work of literature.
45. A gothic novel will probably not deal with which of the following themes?
- A. The sublime
- B. The supernatural
- C. Love
- D. The manners and traditions of the upper classes
46. Which of the following are common literary elements used to analyze novels?
- A. Character
- B. Setting
- C. Plot
- D. All of these
47. What is the difference between traditional literary criticism and post-New Criticism literary theory?
- A. Traditional literary criticism is mainly focused on exploring gender issues.
- B. Traditional literary criticism only examines pre-20th-century literary texts.
- C. Traditional literary criticism focused on tracking influences and textual allusions and considering the historical contexts of literary texts.

- D. Traditional literary criticism attempted to consider the psychological aspects of literary texts.
48. A work of literary criticism that considers how social and economic power structures are depicted in a 19th-century English novel would be an example of which type of literary criticism?
- A. Marxist criticism
 B. Reader-response criticism
 C. Psychoanalytic criticism
 D. New Criticism
49. Which of the following descriptions of Jane Austen's "Northanger Abbey" seems most appropriate?
- A. It offers a critique of Romantic poetry and ideology.
 B. It serves to parody gothic novels.
 C. It is a horror novel.
 D. It is a memoir based on Jane Austen's childhood.
50. Which of the following statements best describes Catherine Moreland in "Northanger Abbey"?
- A. She is mature and realistic.
 B. She is immature and has difficulty recognizing the difference between fact and fiction.
 C. She is a matchmaker trying to set up romances between her friends, all the while unable to find true love herself.
 D. B and C
51. Lauren Beth Signore's essay, "Anne of Green Gables: The Transformation from Bildungsroman to Romantic Comedy", argues that Anne of Green Gables is ultimately what kind of character?
- A. A romantic awaiting true love
 B. A cynic awaiting the world's destruction
 C. A delusional girl with no grasp on reality
 D. A young girl with a particularly dark mindset
52. Which of the following statements demonstrates use of logos?
- A. I began driving at the age of 16 and have never been involved in a serious car accident.
 B. No one under the age of 18 should be allowed to drive.
 C. Research has demonstrated that some people under the age of 18 do not have the proper judgment skills to handle operating a car.
 D. Every year countless people are killed by drivers under the age of 18.
53. Aristotle felt that ethos was established by a speaker or writer by convincing the audience that:
- A. the author or speaker was of good mind and character.
 B. the author or speaker was emotionally involved in the topic at hand.
 C. the author or speaker has provided proper logic and evidence in support of his topic.
 D. the author or speaker maintained the appropriate critical distance from the topic.
54. According to Dr. Mark Canada's "An Introduction to the Novel", Richard Chase identifies which of the following as a main difference between novels and romances?
- A. The language in which they are written
 B. The way they view reality
 C. The way they are structured
 D. The type of people who write them
55. What does a prologue serve to do in a Greek tragedy or comedy?
- A. Introduce the main characters
 B. Preview the play's conclusion
 C. Provide insight into the play's mythological background

- D. Remind the viewers of what kind of play they are viewing
56. Which of the following represents a stage of development in the poetic form of the elegy?
- A. Lamentation, in which the speaker demonstrates grief
- B. Praise and admiration for the dead
- C. Consolation and solace
- D. All of these
57. In his "Poetics", Aristotle suggests that tragic literary works should be:
- A. logical in terms of plot and structure.
- B. complex in terms of plot and structure.
- C. without any sort of moral insight.
- D. sad.
58. Feminist criticism focuses on exploring which of the following aspects of literary texts?
- A. How women are portrayed in literary texts
- B. The psychologies of female writers
- C. How women have been socially oppressed in literary texts
- D. All of these
59. Reader-response theory focuses on considering how:
- A. readers choose their favorite works of literature.
- B. readers experience a literary work.
- C. readers decide which works of literature to read.
- D. readers develop their own unique and personal critical discourses.
60. Which of the following offers the best description of the concept of logos?
- A. Logos refers to a writer's presentation of character and image.
- B. Logos refers to a writer's ability to present evidence.
- C. Logos refers to a writer's ability to inspire action in readers.
- D. Logos refers to a writer's ability to inspire emotional responses in readers.
61. Which of the following statements offers the best definition of a novel of manners?
- A. A novel that attacks the lower classes
- B. A novel set in Europe in the 18th century
- C. A novel that explores the behavior and values of a particular class of people
- D. A novel that explores class conflict
62. What is the central argument in Dr. Richard Kelly's "The Novelist's Eye"?
- A. All novelists are painters at heart.
- B. George du Maurier felt that black-and-white illustrators could be as important as novelists and painters.
- C. George du Maurier attacked the social position of the novelist in his illustrations.
- D. George du Maurier was a tremendous influence on Victorian novelists.
63. Which of the following statements best exemplifies the main idea put forward by John Milton in book 9 of *Paradise Lost*?
- A. Satan was ultimately heroic.
- B. The fall of Adam and Eve was a tragic event.
- C. Adam and Eve were driven to evil by their children.
- D. God abandoned the realm of Eden without reason.
64. Which of the following statements about Greek tragedies is true?
- A. They were not popular with ancient Greek audiences.
- B. They were usually set in the past.
- C. They were almost never set in the past.
- D. They were often done in honor of the Greek god Zeus.

65. In Shakespeare's "Hamlet", what does Hamlet mean when he states that, "there is more in heaven and earth ____ than are dreamt of in your philosophy"?
- There is such a thing as an afterlife.
 - Dreams always tell the truth.
 - There are some aspects of existence that cannot be explained through reason.
 - Heaven exists on earth.
66. Which of the following descriptions best describes the character of Hamlet?
- Hamlet is depressed yet highly intelligent.
 - Hamlet is naive and simple minded.
 - Hamlet is spoiled and manipulative.
 - Hamlet is intellectually passive and deeply frightened of his father's ghost.
67. Which of the following statements is a proper example of what Aristotle termed a syllogism?
- All dogs have four legs, all creatures do not have four legs, hence all creatures with four legs are dogs.
 - All men breathe air, all dogs breathe air, hence all men are dogs.
 - All mammals are warm-blooded, all dogs are mammals, hence all dogs are warm-blooded.
 - All dogs have hair, all people have hair, hence anything with hair is a dog or a person.
68. Which of the following statements best represents the main theme of Beckett's "Waiting for Godot"?
- The world can be fully understood if people listen closely to what others are saying.
 - Good things, including salvation, come to those who are patient.
 - Redemption comes from surrendering to a higher power.
 - People are fundamentally unable to realize any sort of inherent meaning in existence.
69. A picaresque novel dramatizes the life of what kind of person?
- A member of the royalty
 - A lowborn, wandering adventurer
 - A member of the middle class engaging in self-exploration
 - A child as he or she develops into an adult
70. In "Characters of Shakespeare's Plays", how does William Hazlitt ultimately conceptualize the character of Hamlet?
- As a crazed fool
 - As a profound philosophical genius
 - As boyish and immature
 - As a brilliant warrior
71. Which of the following statements offers the best definition of "rhetoric"?
- Questions for which the answers are obvious
 - Persuasive writing and speaking
 - Writing that is complicated and scholarly
 - Logical writing and speaking
72. In his essay, "Characters of Shakespeare's Plays", William Hazlitt conceptualizes Hamlet as:
- a disturbed and insane man.
 - a man of tremendous humor, simplicity, and innate goodness and kindness.
 - a depressed but ultimately good and nonviolent man.
 - a wicked and manipulative man.
73. In Samuel Taylor Coleridge's "Rime of the Ancient Mariner", why does the Mariner kill the albatross?
- For revenge
 - To change the weather
 - To bring forth life-in-death
 - It is never directly stated why he does so.

74. According to Dr. Frances Pritchett's version of Shamsur Rahman Faruqi's "The Historical Novel and the Historical Narrative", which of the following offers the best definition of a "history"?
- A narrative based entirely on verifiable facts
 - A narrative that does not analyze characters on a situation-by-situation basis
 - A narrative without characters
 - A narrative that takes place in the past.
75. Which of the following is a component of a gothic novel?
- An atmosphere of dread, fear, and darkness
 - An isolated protagonist
 - A hero or protagonist who is tempted by a villain
 - All of these
76. What are some of the hallmarks or conventions of the poetic form of the ode?
- Simplicity in language, brevity in form, and humorousness in attitude
 - Complexity in language, lengthiness in form, and seriousness in attitude
 - Simplicity in language, lengthiness in form, and humorousness in attitude
 - Complexity in language, brevity in form, and humorousness in attitude
77. What form of verse is usually sung and details a dramatic or exciting episode?
- An ode
 - An elegy
 - An epitaph
 - A ballad
78. According to Dr. Taormina, Victorian novelists generally:
- wanted to subvert middle class values.
 - accepted middle class values.
 - wrote in a hyperrealistic fashion.
 - had a negative view of human nature.
79. Which of the following are examples of literary interpretation?
- Investigating the relationship between words and objective reality
 - Comparing the Bible to folk tales from other cultures
 - Researching an author's biography for clues about how to understand his or her writing
 - Researching what previous critics have said about a literary work
80. In her text, "History of the Novel", How does Dr. Agatha Taormina define the novel?
- A narrative that emphasizes character development
 - A narrative with a unified, plausible plot structure
 - A narrative that conveys the illusion of reality
 - All of these
81. Which of the following assertions would William Wordsworth most likely agree with?
- Poetry should be written in the common language of ordinary people.
 - Poetry should focus on the lives and thoughts of elite people.
 - Poetry should never concern itself with the natural world.
 - Poetry should rhyme.
82. Ethos is important to establish in which of the following types of arguments?
- Emotional arguments
 - Political arguments
 - Deductive arguments
 - Inductive arguments
83. Which of the following concepts does Aristotle consider to be the most important element of a Greek tragedy?

- A. Plot
 B. Poetic diction
 C. Song composition
 D. Stage design
84. In Shakespeare's "Sonnet 18", the poet does which of the following?
 A. Compares his love to a winter storm
 B. Compares his love to a summer's day
 C. Compares his love to a turbulent sea
 D. Compares his love to his fear of death
85. Which of the following offers the best definition of a fable?
 A. A story in which the author provides an explicit moral
 B. A story that takes place in the distant past
 C. A light-hearted, humorous story in which viewers are shown proper ways to behave
 D. A story told to little children
86. Which of the following may be an antagonist to the protagonist of a novel?
 A. Another character
 B. The protagonist
 C. Society
 D. All of these
87. Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" can be described as what kind of play?
 A. A comedic play
 B. A tragic play
 C. A modern play
 D. A tragi-comedy
88. Which of the following best describes epic theater as defined by Berthold Brecht?
 A. Epic theater is plot-driven theater.
 B. Epic theater turns the passive spectator into an active observer.
 C. Epic theater privileges feeling over reason.
 D. Epic theater maintains the illusion of realism.
89. Which of the following are examples of poetic structures?
 A. Lines of text with words that rhyme at the end
 B. A continuous block of text
 C. Unrhymed lines
 D. All of these
90. Which of the following statements offers the best definition of a tragic hero?
 A. A noble person who becomes completely corrupted
 B. A cowardly person who doubts himself or herself despite possessing great wealth and political power
 C. A cowardly person who shows some personal strength when faced with a crisis
 D. A noble person who makes a costly mistake
91. Which of the following poems can be described as a haiku?
 A. Pound's "In a Station of the Metro"
 B. Bishop's "One Art"
 C. Auden's "Paysage Moralisé"
 D. William Shakespeare's "Sonnet 18"
92. In his essay, "The Significance of Fictionalizing", Wolfgang Iser argues which of the following points?
 A. Historically, writers have been considered liars or at the very least irrelevant.
 B. Fictionalizing reality is a basic human need.
 C. Every text includes traces from the outside world, including social, historical, and literary remnants.
 D. All of these.
93. Which of the following offers the best definition of the theatrical concept of a chorus?

- A. Members of the audience who comment on the play's actions
- B. Characters who remind the audience that the play is fictional
- C. A group of characters who comment on the actions of the play while participating in them
- D. A group of characters who comment on the actions of the play while not participating in them
94. A work of criticism that considers how the author's childhood trauma influenced his characters would be an example of:
- A. psychoanalytic criticism.
- B. Marxist criticism.
- C. New Criticism.
- D. structuralism.
95. In "Characters of Shakespeare's Plays", what does William Hazlitt mean when he states the following: "We do not like to see our author's plays acted, and least of all, 'Hamlet'. There is no play that suffers so much in being transferred to the stage"?
- A. Hamlet cannot be staged properly because of the complexity of the play's use of language.
- B. Hamlet is not relevant to the Romantic age.
- C. The role of Hamlet cannot be properly played by any actor.
- D. Hamlet is a work that was written to be read, not performed.
96. Which of the following offers the best definition of the concept of narrative poetry?
- A. A narrative poem is vague and difficult in style.
- B. A narrative poem is a poem that does not have a plot or tell a story.
- C. A narrative poem has a plot and tells a story.
- D. A narrative poem is a poem written in the style of a conversation.
97. A work of criticism that considers how English imperialism affected native Indian authors would be an example of:
- A. Marxist theory
- B. psychoanalytic theory
- C. postcolonial theory
- D. deconstruction
98. Which of the following statements best describes the worldview represented by post-modern theater?
- A. The world is a bright and interesting place.
- B. Universal truth doesn't exist, and audience members must discover truth for themselves.
- C. The world is so complex that it does not require literature or theater.
- D. Mainstream audiences are so shallow that it is not worth writing plays for them.
99. What are the basic questions literary theory asks?
- A. What is literature?
- B. Why do people write literature?
- C. What are the effects of literature?
- D. All of these.
100. Which school of literary theory contends that sexual identity is not fixed and, instead, is generated by cultural forces?
- A. Deconstruction
- B. Marxist theory
- C. Reader-response theory
- D. Queer theory

6. Introduction to Literary Theory

1. The concept of otherness is related to which of the following theories?
 - A. Feminist theory
 - B. Ethnic criticism
 - C. Postcolonial theory
 - D. All of the above.
2. In her essay "The Poem as Event," Louise M. Rosenblatt sees the reader as performing what function?
 - A. The reader is acted upon by the text.
 - B. The reader acts upon the text.
 - C. The reader brings individual knowledge to his or her reading of the text.
 - D. All of the above.
3. Which school of literary theory shows a particular interest in the role of testimony in literature?
 - A. Trauma theory
 - B. Ecotheory
 - C. Chaos theory
 - D. Formalism
4. With which feminist theorist is gynocriticism most closely associated?
 - A. Elaine Showalter
 - B. Julia Kristeva
 - C. Lucy Irigaray
 - D. Hélène Cixous
5. Which of the following offers the best definition of *écriture féminine*?
 - A. How women really feel about male writers
 - B. The inscription of womanhood and femininity in texts
 - C. Second-wave feminism
 - D. Psychological studies of women
6. What is hermeneutics?
 - A. A term that describes the absence of racial others in the canon
 - B. A term that describes the attempt to read homosexuality into literature
 - C. A term that describes the effect of autobiography on text
 - D. A term that describes the interpretation of meaning
7. Which of the following statements best describes Cleanth Brooks's attitude towards studying literature?

- A. Critics should examine historical information surrounding a literary work.
- B. Critics should develop universal readings of texts.
- C. Critics should consider evolving notions of a text over time.
- D. Critics should attempt to paraphrase texts in order to find out what they mean.
8. Which school of literary theory is associated with the phrase "to make the stones stonier"?
- A. Humanism
- B. Formalism
- C. Structuralism
- D. Poststructuralism
9. Which of the following best describes the difference between literary criticism and literary theory?
- A. Literary criticism is concerned only with the meaning of a literary work, while literary theory is concerned only with the structure of a literary work.
- B. Literary criticism draws upon research derived from sources outside literature, while literary theory draws upon sources within a text.
- C. Literary criticism is concerned with how characters in a text act, while literary theory is concerned with why characters act.
- D. Literary theory is concerned with the method used to interpret a work, while literary criticism is the application of literary theory.
10. Trauma theory is tremendously influenced by which theoretical school?
- A. Psychoanalysis
- B. Marxism
- C. Feminism
- D. Deconstruction
11. In general, what is Judith Butler's concept of gender?
- A. Women's gender is artificial, while men's gender is not.
- B. While gender is not real, the stereotypes that accompany it are true.
- C. Gender is a problematic, but essentially true, category.
- D. Gender is largely a cultural construct.
12. Which of the following figures is considered to be the father of the linguistic theory known as structuralism?
- A. Cleanth Brooks
- B. Ferdinand de Saussure
- C. Karl Marx
- D. Sigmund Freud
13. What is false consciousness?
- A. A feminist term for the state that occurs when texts written by women are not considered in the study of literature
- B. Another term for the unconscious
- C. A term related to the period of psychosexual development that occurs before an infant reaches the mirror stage
- D. An ideology that involves dominating the consciousness of exploited classes
14. How do Marxist theorists react to ideology?
- A. They accept ideology as an essential, although sometimes problematic, part of society.
- B. They subject all ideologies to critique in order to expose biased interests.
- C. They reject the idea that ideology has real effects on social progress.
- D. They promote ideology because it helps to create a dominant social order.
15. Which literary theorist argues that "there is nothing outside the text"?
- A. T.S. Eliot
- B. Jacques Lacan
- C. Jacques Derrida
- D. Stanley Fish

16. Which of the following texts provides the best example of defamiliarization?
 - A. Aristotle's Poetics
 - B. Leo Tolstoy's The Kreutzer Sonata
 - C. John Keats's "Ode on a Grecian Urn"
 - D. Joseph Conrad's Heart of Darkness
17. Which of the following writers might be considered one of the early founders of first-wave feminism?
 - A. Hélène Cixous
 - B. Judith Butler
 - C. Lucy Irigaray
 - D. Mary Wollstonecraft
18. What is dialectical materialism?
 - A. A form of literary criticism that is based on historical context
 - B. A form of literary criticism that does not incorporate economic concerns
 - C. A form of literary criticism based on linguistic analysis
 - D. A term related to gender theory that argues that men are dominant in society by virtue of their economic privilege
19. What is the purpose of feminist theory?
 - A. To create literary subjects with which female readers can identify
 - B. To critique phallogentric assumptions about literature
 - C. To counter stereotypes about women
 - D. All of the above.
20. What is double consciousness?
 - A. An understanding of how double experiences create identity
 - B. A concept developed by W.E.B Du Bois
 - C. An attempt to explain dual identity
 - D. All of the above.
21. Which of the following descriptions best defines the literary theory known as formalism?
 - A. An approach that emphasizes literary devices in a text
 - B. An approach that emphasizes the historical context of a text
 - C. An approach that emphasizes the biographical intent of a text
 - D. An approach that emphasizes racial issues in a text
22. Which of the following is a theme of Eve Kosofsky Sedgwick's book Epistemology of the Closet?
 - A. Understanding sexuality is crucial to understanding culture.
 - B. Understanding homosexuality has little effect on understanding culture.
 - C. Literary study is unaffected by a lack of interest in sexuality.
 - D. Understanding homosexual themes in novels has become too routine.
23. How does New Historicism differ from traditional historicism?
 - A. New Historicism does not make strict delineations between literary and non-literary texts.
 - B. New Historicism takes a particular interest in marginalized peoples.
 - C. New Historicism is interested in how texts help us understand economic realities.
 - D. All of the above.
24. With what literary critic is the term the author function most closely associated?
 - A. Claude Lévi-Strauss
 - B. Jacques Derrida
 - C. Jacques Lacan
 - D. Michel Foucault
25. Which of the following best defines the work of a deconstructionist critic?
 - A. Suggesting that the study of literature is based on the breakdown of language into signs

- B. Arguing that language, and therefore literary texts, relies on the difference between terms and therefore constantly defers meaning.
- C. Calling into question the capacity of language to communicate
- D. All of the above.
26. What are some common criticisms of literary theory?
- A. The reasoning of theory is often too circular.
- B. Many theories have been pushed too far into abstraction.
- C. Many theories are no longer accepted by their parent disciplines.
- D. All of the above.
27. What do structuralist and formalist critics have in common?
- A. Both sets of critics look for an objective way to view texts.
- B. Both sets of critics study the underlying forms of texts.
- C. Both sets of critics focus on evaluating literature in a scientific manner.
- D. All of the above.
28. What is phenomenology?
- A. The examination of structures informing our conscious experience
- B. The examination of desires informing our consciousness
- C. The examination of our unconscious experience
- D. The examination of intricate structures within our unconscious
29. What is the main goal of ethnic criticism?
- A. To rectify the double experiences of certain racial groups
- B. To reconcile cultural identity with individual identity
- C. To expand the canon to include works authored by different racial groups
- D. All of the above.
30. According to Plato, what is the moral purpose of art?
- A. To connect human beings with a higher ideal
- B. To entertain those who enjoy it
- C. To criticize society through satire
- D. To bring to light social oppressions
31. In his essay "The Business of Theory," William Deresiewicz argues which of the following about Terry Eagleton's book *After Theory*?
- A. It offers a strong outline for how theory can be conducted in the 21st century.
- B. It should not be read or considered by any student or scholar.
- C. It offers some valid ideas and critiques, but its author is not entirely trustworthy.
- D. It offers a strong counterpoint to Jacques Derrida's notion of deconstruction.
32. Christopher Ricks would most likely DISAGREE with which of the following claims about literary theory?
- A. Literary theory often depends on esoteric knowledge to be properly understood.
- B. Literary theory is employed mostly by academics.
- C. Literary theory should not be an academic focus in English departments.
- D. Literary theory is the only proper way to conceptualize literary texts.
33. What does hermeneutic theory suggest about how readers view literature?
- A. It is impossible to view a piece of literature as its author intended.
- B. It is impossible to divorce a text from capitalist ideology.
- C. It is impossible to view a piece of literature correctly, because we can only work within the hetero-normative paradigm.
- D. It is impossible to separate a text from the linguistics that compose it.

34. Ultimately, the literary theory of deconstruction argues that:
- texts are always heterogeneous.
 - the instability of a text is actually evident in the text itself.
 - any system for the production of meaning is inevitably bound by context, yet also limitless.
 - All of the above.
35. What is affective fallacy?
- A term that suggests that a critic should study the structural and thematic elements of a poem rather than the effect it has on the emotions of the reader
 - A term that describes the confusion between a poem and its result
 - An important term in the field of New Historicism
 - All of the above.
36. Modern literary theory began with the work of which theorist?
- Claude Lévi-Strauss
 - Ferdinand de Saussure
 - Viktor Shklovsky
 - Roland Barthes
37. New trends in literary theory tend to do which of the following?
- Reject all previous modes of literary theory
 - Focus on a return to traditional critical methods
 - Make use of different literary theories in order to develop new theories
 - Work only with ideas developed by post-Marxist theorists
38. Who coined the term New Historicism?
- Jacques Derrida
 - Terry Eagleton
 - Fredric Jameson
 - Stephen Greenblatt
39. Which of the following statements offers the best definition of the concept of strange attractors in chaos theory?
- Strange attractors are mysterious forces that are entirely random.
 - Strange attractors are complex forces that are determined by the laws of physics.
 - Strange attractors are mysterious forces that are both random and determined.
 - Strange attractors are complex forces that are entirely random.
40. In her essay "The Laugh of the Medusa," what does Hélène Cixous suggest for women?
- Women should write for and about themselves in order to counter phallogocentric texts.
 - Women should write, but they should do so only within the existent male canon.
 - Women should primarily dedicate themselves to studying women's literature from the past.
 - Women should be unconcerned with the struggle for identity.
41. What is defamiliarization?
- A concept associated with Russian formalism
 - An idea explored by Viktor Shklovsky
 - A term that describes the capacity of art to counter the effects of habit
 - All of the above.
42. Which of the following ideas relates to J.L. Austin's performativity theory?
- Performance is the ultimate objective of all human beings.
 - Language is used to indicate action as well as thought.
 - Individuals perform gender actively.
 - Individuals develop consciousness through speech.

43. According to trauma theorists, a testifying subject needs which of the following to deliver a successful testimony?
- A. A figure of judgment
 - B. Religious belief
 - C. A witness
 - D. Psychological treatment
44. What is the central idea of Ferdinand de Saussure's Course in General Linguistics?
- A. Language is inseparable from its historical context.
 - B. There are five phases of linguistic development.
 - C. Language can be analyzed as a formal system of elements.
 - D. Linguistics is too complicated to be distilled to a formula.
45. What is generally considered to be Theodor W. Adorno's primary concern as a theorist?
- A. The effect of literature in enlightening the human mind
 - B. The effect of modern society on human suffering
 - C. The effect of the economy on women's concerns
 - D. The effect of the unconscious mind on the conscious self
46. With which theorist is the term identity thinking most closely associated?
- A. Sigmund Freud
 - B. Carl Jung
 - C. William James
 - D. Theodor W. Adorno
47. What does Edward Said argue about the concept of the Orient?
- A. It has little relationship to the colonization of Asian countries by the West.
 - B. It illustrates the fundamental political equality of all nations.
 - C. It was produced by Western scholarship.
 - D. Its literature is less proud than that of the West.
48. From whom did New Historicists draw the idea of "self-regulating systems"?
- A. Theodor W. Adorno
 - B. Claude Lévi-Strauss
 - C. Julia Kristeva
 - D. Jacques Derrida
49. The Frankfurt School of literary theory was most greatly influenced by which of the following schools of thought?
- A. Formalism
 - B. Structuralism
 - C. Poststructuralism
 - D. Marxism
50. Which theorist is most closely associated with the idea of art as imitation?
- A. Jacques Lacan
 - B. Edward Said
 - C. Stephen Greenblatt
 - D. Plato
51. In Fredric Jameson's book *The Political Unconscious*, what does Jameson suggest about literature?
- A. History comprises the essential framework for the performance of literary analysis
 - B. Politics and the economy are the most important factors in literary analysis
 - C. Biography is essential to literary analysis
 - D. Psychoanalysis is critical to literary analysis
52. What is the main function of postcolonial criticism?
- A. To represent the relationship between colonizers and the colonized
 - B. To draw attention to the positive effects of colonization on literature

- C. To explain why there are few examples of successful non-Western literature
- D. To show the ways in which most Western literature is superior
53. Which of the following theorists is associated with formalism?
- A. Viktor Shklovsky
- B. Cleanth Brooks
- C. Terry Eagleton
- D. Judith Butler
54. With which theorist is the concept imaginative geography associated?
- A. Julia Kristeva
- B. Fredric Jameson
- C. Terry Eagleton
- D. Edward Said
55. Some critics of literary theory argue that literary theory is problematic for which reason?
- A. Literary theory does not offer a holistic interpretation of a text.
- B. Literary theory depends on specialized knowledge that is outside the realm of literary studies.
- C. Literary theory is sometimes very abstract and difficult to read.
- D. All of the above.
56. Which of the following texts is considered the first example of postcolonial criticism?
- A. Harold Bloom's "An Elegy for the Canon"
- B. Jacques Lacan's "The Mirror Stage —"
- C. Cleanth Brooks's "Keats's Sylvan Historian"
- D. Edward Said's Orientalism
57. To what idea does the ancient Greek term *aporia* refer in terms of deconstruction theory?
- A. The ability of a text to contain truth
- B. The "undecidability" and essentially unstable nature of a text
- C. The idea that a text has a specific meaning that can be understood through a process of deconstruction
- D. Jacques Derrida's style of writing
58. Jacques Derrida's concept of *différance* challenges us to think about language as a system that:
- A. mirrors our physical evolution as human beings.
- B. prevents us from communicating through writing or speech.
- C. involves a constant process of deferred meaning.
- D. evolved exclusively as a function of our individual psyche.
59. In his essay "The Death of the Author," Roland Barthes argues what about literature?
- A. Biographical information about the author must be considered when evaluating literature.
- B. A text and its author text are unrelated.
- C. It is possible to distill meaning from a work based on the author's politics.
- D. Authorial intent must be considered when evaluating literature.
60. Which literary theory would most directly explore questions of the role of spatial setting in a poem?
- A. Trauma theory
- B. Ecotheory
- C. Game theory
- D. Marxist theory
61. What does gynocriticism recommend as an approach to literature?
- A. Examining only female-authored literature more critically

- B. Considering women's literature outside of its historical context
- C. Studying women's literature for its linguistic qualities only
- D. Becoming more familiar with the history of women and women's writing
62. Ecotheorists tend to show an interest in which of the following?
- A. How writers conceptualize natural environments and the representation of environmental issues in literature and culture
- B. How writers have damaged the environment
- C. How the environment can be repaired
- D. Who is responsible for damaging the environment
63. What is Christopher Ricks's attitude toward literary theory?
- A. He considers it to be vital in order to understand literary texts.
- B. He considers theory to be the only way that literary texts can be interpreted.
- C. He has no misgivings about the practical usability of literary theory.
- D. He feels that literary theory is ultimately too limited in scope to serve as a proper method of interpretation.
64. In his essay "What Is an Author?" what position(s) on authorship does Michel Foucault take?
- A. The names of authors serve a classificatory function.
- B. The author is not a source of infinite meaning.
- C. The author may not always exist.
- D. All of the above.
65. What does the term meta-language mean, according to Andrzej Warminski?
- A. A language about another language
- B. A supernatural language
- C. A language that does not yet constitute a real language
- D. A language used by a particular marginalized group of people within a larger dominant culture
66. How did the New Critics view literature?
- A. As an aesthetic object that is independent of historical context
- B. As an aesthetic object that is influenced by historical context
- C. As a historical object that is also aesthetic
- D. As a historical object that is not necessarily aesthetic
67. Which of the following is a rule of semiotics?
- A. All linguistic concepts evolve solely out of the responses of people within a specific historical era.
- B. All linguistic and social phenomena are texts, and the object of studying these texts is to reveal the underlying codes that make them meaningful.
- C. All linguistics is in some way related to class struggle.
- D. All linguistics is related to history, and therefore the meaning of linguistics relies exclusively on historical context.
68. In *Of Grammatology*, Jacques Derrida argues what about literature?
- A. No fixed, stable meaning is possible.
- B. Language must be studied in conjunction with history in order to create meaning.
- C. There is no potential for multiple and differing meanings in a work of literature.
- D. Literature is timeless, and thus meaning does not change.
69. What is the main function of literary theory?
- A. To formulate relationships among an author, a reader, and a literary work

- B. To understand the role of sexuality, gender, race, and ethnicity in literary study
- C. To evaluate the role of historical context in the interpretation of literature
- D. All of the above.
70. Trauma theory primarily developed out of the work of which psychoanalyst?
- A. Sigmund Freud
- B. Carl Jung
- C. Michel Foucault
- D. Jacques Derrida
71. Which of the following literary theorists is most closely associated with the concept that became known as liberal humanism?
- A. Aristotle
- B. Viktor Shklovsky
- C. Cleanth Brooks
- D. Stanley Fish
72. Which school of theorists is most closely associated with phenomenology?
- A. The Moscow School
- B. The Chicago School
- C. The Frankfurt School
- D. The Geneva School
73. What is dialogism?
- A. A term used to describe how texts include a variety of styles
- B. A term used to explain the use of multiple points of view in literature
- C. A term that explains resistance to a monolithic text
- D. All of the above.
74. What is mimesis?
- A. A reversal
- B. An imitation
- C. A satire
- D. A poetic metaphor
75. What is humanism?
- A. A humanity-centered view of the universe
- B. A school of theory devoted to the revival of Classical (ancient Greek and Roman) literature
- C. A theory that values restraint, form, and imitation
- D. All of the above.
76. What fundamental idea does psychoanalytic criticism hold about literary texts?
- A. Literary texts should not be read as a projection of the author's psyche.
- B. Literary texts solely reflect an author's intentions.
- C. Literary texts are unlike dreams because they have a system of order and produce meaning.
- D. Literary texts reveal secret elements of an author's unconscious.
77. Which of the following texts is the BEST example of the argument that a work's meaning does not come entirely from the imagination of the author?
- A. Plato's *The Republic*
- B. T.S. Eliot's "Tradition and the Individual Talent"
- C. Jacques Derrida's *Of Grammatology*
- D. Roland Barthes's "The Death of the Author"
78. To what idea does the term heteroglossia refer?
- A. An infant's inability to speak prior to the mirror stage
- B. The referential relationships among symbols, signifiers, and signs
- C. The multi-layered nature of language in a literary work
- D. The formulaic shift between economic and political themes
79. What is New Historicism?

- A. A theory that abandons the idea of history as an imitation of events
- B. A theory that regards history as a series of narratives
- C. A theory that capitalizes on the interplay between literature and history
- D. All of the above.
80. What is the philosophical theory known as pragmatism?
- A. A theory of practical actions developed by William James
- B. An idea used to guide conduct towards clear objectives
- C. A concept derived from the ancient Greek word *pragma*, meaning action
- D. All of the above.
81. Which of the following statements best explains Mikhail Bakhtin's philosophy of language?
- A. Language includes multiple social dialects and jargons.
- B. Language can include socio-ideological contradictions from the past.
- C. Language exhibits and is bound up in the social lives and historical context of the people who speak it.
- D. Language is loaded with the intentions of others.
82. How does Wolfgang Iser envision the reader?
- A. The reader fills in the gaps imposed by an author's intention.
- B. The reader is sublimated beneath the author.
- C. The reader is less important than the author's context.
- D. The reader is totally subject to the author's intention.
83. Which theorist is associated with the idea that art is a copy of a copy?
- A. Plato
- B. Claude Lévi-Strauss
- C. Julia Kristeva
- D. Walter Benjamin
84. With which theorist is the term implied reader associated?
- A. Wolfgang Iser
- B. William Wimsatt
- C. Cleanth Brooks
- D. Harold Bloom
85. Reader-response theory is focused on considering which of the following?
- A. How readers learn to read
- B. How readers imagine visual images in a text
- C. How readers participate in creating the meaning of a text
- D. How readers regard critics
86. Which of the following human behaviors is important to a Freudian psychoanalytic study of William Shakespeare's *Hamlet*?
- A. Changes in emotional states
- B. Obsessions
- C. Slips of the tongue
- D. All of the above.
87. How are Julia Kristeva's psychoanalytic theories distinct from traditional Freudian concepts?
- A. Kristeva rejects the idea that neuroses provide insight into the unconscious.
- B. Kristeva suggests that women are not subject to traditional fetishes.
- C. Kristeva offers a more central place for women's issues within psychological development.
- D. Kristeva fundamentally disagrees with the idea of the mirror stage.
88. According to Jacques Lacan, the mirror stage is the point at which a child:

- A. refuses maternal bonds.
 B. is able to separate the "I" from the "Other."
 C. looks into a mirror for the first time.
 D. first engages with speech.
89. What does Elaine Showalter argue about gender in terms of representations of the character of Ophelia in William Shakespeare's Hamlet?
- A. It is nearly impossible to represent women as anything other than mad in patriarchal discourses.
 B. Feminist critics need to re-appropriate Ophelia for their own purposes.
 C. Women's tragedies tend to be subordinated to those of men.
 D. All of the above.
90. What does Judith Butler mean when she suggests that gender is "performed"?
- A. Gender does not reflect an essential truth, but rather is a role people play based on their internalization of socially constructed gender roles.
 B. Gender roles do not exist.
 C. Real gender roles are scripted by excellent writers.
 D. Only individuals who have the capacity to perform have gender.
91. Which is a common postcolonial critique of the West?
- A. The West spends too much time trying to consider an Asian perspective.
 B. The West tends to look at Asian countries as individual units rather than lump them together.
 C. The West views matters through its own limited historical position.
 D. The West refuses to apply economic and political coercion to Asian writers.
92. In what way does Julia Kristeva build on Jacques Lacan's theory of psychosexual development?
- A. Kristeva wholly rejects Lacan's theory of psychosexual development.
 B. Kristeva centralizes the maternal and the feminine in her revisions of Lacan's theory.
 C. Kristeva argues that the mirror stage does not occur until the individual embraces a distinct gender role.
 D. All of the above.
93. How does literary theory resemble the practice of philosophy as it was developed by Plato and Aristotle?
- A. Literary theory engages with theoretical rather than real-world issues.
 B. Literary theory asks fundamental questions about literary interpretation, and at the same time builds specific systems of literary interpretation.
 C. Literary theory relies totally on speculation rather than history.
 D. Literary theory is detached from the reality of politics and the economy.
94. How does Virginia Woolf's essay "A Room of One's Own" contribute to feminist theory?
- A. It suggests that the suppression of women is part of a historical climate that will naturally fade away.
 B. It suggests that gender roles are conditioned by the possession of money and power.
 C. It suggests that gender has power over class.
 D. It suggests that education, rather than money, is needed for the liberation of women.
95. Which of the following statements best explains the main objective of New Historicism?
- A. Texts are examined to see how colonizers and the colonized interact.
 B. Texts are examined to see how the formal aspects of the text create meaning.

- C. Texts are examined to determine how they reveal social realities.
- D. Texts are examined to determine the author's intent.
96. What do many contemporary theorists find problematic about the literary canon?
- A. It includes too few works by non-white writers.
- B. It includes too few works by women.
- C. It includes too few works by non-Western writers.
- D. All of the above.
97. Which text argues that, as infants, human beings begin to define their identities against the identities of others?
- A. W.E.B. Du Bois's *The Souls of Black Folk*
- B. Roland Barthes's "The Death of the Author"
- C. Jacques Derrida's *Of Grammatology*
- D. Jacques Lacan's "The Mirror Stage —"
98. With which theorist is phenomenology associated?
- A. Wolfgang Iser
- B. Jean-Paul Sartre
- C. Emmanuel Lévinas
- D. All of the above.
99. What did Sigmund Freud believe about the unconscious?
- A. It contains secret instincts and desires that are repressed.
- B. It has little impact on human behavior.
- C. It is the only significant aspect of the human psyche.
- D. It can never be accessed.
100. According to the Geneva School, what is the function of the reader?
- A. Entering the author's mind through his or her literary works
- B. Understanding the author's consciousness
- C. Reproducing the author's thoughts in a critical context
- D. All of the above.
96. D 97. D 98. D 99. A 100. D

7. Cultural and Literary English Renaissance

1. In "The Book of Martyrs," John Foxe provides a record of all known Christian martyrs throughout history, focusing on the persecution of people practicing which religion?
 - A. Protestantism
 - B. Catholicism
 - C. Roman Catholicism
 - D. Buddhism
2. Fill in the blank. ____ was a Christian theologian and Augustinian monk whose teachings inspired the Protestant Reformation.
 - A. Niccolo Machiavelli
 - B. Martin Luther
 - C. John Milton
 - D. John Wycliffe
3. John Lyly became instantly famous with the publication of what text?
 - A. "95 Theses"
 - B. "Utopia"
 - C. "Euphues, or the Anatomy of Wit"
 - D. "Paradise Lost"
4. Fill in the blank. In 1585, ____ sponsored the first English colony in America on Roanoke Island (now North Carolina).
 - A. Sir Thomas More
 - B. Sir Walter Raleigh
 - C. John Foxe
 - D. John Lyly
5. Which of the following controversial ideas surround the life and work of William Shakespeare?
 - A. The idea that William Shakespeare never lived.
 - B. The idea that William Shakespeare was a Catholic.
 - C. All of the above
 - D. A and B only
6. Fill in the blank. John Lyly's ____ exercised considerable influence upon its author's contemporaries.
 - A. "Euphues"
 - B. "Paradise Lost"
 - C. "Utopia"
 - D. "Zelauto"

7. Who introduced the Italian sonnet to the British Isles during the reign of King Henry VIII?
 - A. Thomas Wyatt
 - B. Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey
 - C. John Donne
 - D. Both A and B
8. Which type of poetry has been inspired by a philosophical conception of the universe?
 - A. Terza rima
 - B. Metaphysical poetry
 - C. Rhyme royal
 - D. The Petrarchan sonnet
9. There was greater emphasis placed on human potentiality for growth and excellence through Europe by which year?
 - A. 1400
 - B. 1500
 - C. 1600
 - D. 1650
10. What genres of plays did William Shakespeare write?
 - A. Tragedies
 - B. Comedies
 - C. Romances
 - D. All of the above
11. John Milton's "Lycidas" is what genre of poetry?
 - A. A pastoral elegy
 - B. A satire
 - C. An epic
 - D. A mock-epic
12. What author speaks of the exemplary story as a fundamental narrative unit in which it is important to follow chronological order?
 - A. John Foxe
 - B. John Lyly
 - C. Sir Thomas More
 - D. Sir Walter Raleigh
13. Which queen of England attended a number of William Shakespeare's play?
 - A. Queen Elizabeth I
 - B. Queen Elizabeth II
 - C. Queen Anne
 - D. Both A and B
14. Choose the best answer to complete the following sentence. All of the following are Shakespearean plays EXCEPT:
 - A. "Two Gentlemen of Verona"
 - B. "The Winter's Tale"
 - C. "The Tempest"
 - D. "Faustus"
15. William Shakespeare's "Henry V" is an example of what dramatic genre?
 - A. Tragedy
 - B. Comedy
 - C. Romance
 - D. History
16. Fill in the blank. Prior to the rise of the famed tragedians of the late 1580s, _____ were the great headliners of the Elizabethan stage.
 - A. Clowns
 - B. Women
 - C. Politicians
 - D. Pantomimes
17. Fill in the blank. When writers like _____ and his fellow humanists read pagan literature, they were influenced by the secular outlook of the Greeks and Romans.
 - A. Petrarch
 - B. Machiavelli
 - C. Michelangelo
 - D. A and B
18. John Lyly's work significantly shaped the writing of which famous writer?
 - A. William Blake
 - B. William Wordsworth
 - C. Samuel Taylor Coleridge
 - D. William Shakespeare

19. In 1534, King Henry VIII was declared head of what church?
 - A. The Catholic Church
 - B. The English Church
 - C. The Church of God
 - D. Both A and B
20. Fill in the blank. The greatest insurrection of the ____ age in England was over religion.
 - A. Hanover
 - B. Protestant
 - C. Tudor
 - D. None of these
21. Who was King Henry VIII's first wife?
 - A. Catherine of Aragon
 - B. Anne Boleyn
 - C. Mary, Queen of Scots
 - D. Anne of Cleves
22. The Petrarchan sonnet is typically composed in what form of meter?
 - A. Trochaic trimeter
 - B. Terza rima
 - C. Iambic pentameter
 - D. Anapestic pentameter
23. Who was considered to be England's first literary celebrity?
 - A. John Donne
 - B. Sir Walter Raleigh
 - C. Sir Thomas More
 - D. John Foxe
24. Romance, classical structure, and festive elements had already begun to come together in drama when what author began writing?
 - A. Chaucer
 - B. Langland
 - C. Homer
 - D. Shakespeare
25. Who became a favorite of Queen Elizabeth I and was knighted and appointed captain of the Queen's Guard in 1587?
 - A. Sir Thomas More
 - B. Sir Walter Raleigh
 - C. Sir Philip Sidney
 - D. Sir William Shakespeare
26. Fill in the blank. A ____ was a spectacle performed at court or at the manor of a member of the nobility and was staged to glorify the court or the particular aristocrat.
 - A. Masque
 - B. Satire
 - C. Tragedy
 - D. Comedy
27. Sir Thomas More held which of the following positions in the English court?
 - A. Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster
 - B. Speaker of the House of Commons
 - C. Master of Requests
 - D. All of the above
28. Fill in the blank. Although Sir Philip Sidney is writing 200 years before the ____ revolution, he presents a very inward and self-absorbed narrator in "Astrophil and Stella."
 - A. Medieval
 - B. Victorian
 - C. Romantic
 - D. None of the above
29. William Shakespeare's "Hamlet" is an example of what dramatic genre?
 - A. Tragedy
 - B. Comedy
 - C. Romance
 - D. Satire
30. The foundation story of what poem is the Genesis account of the Creation of the world and of Adam and Eve, culminating in the drama of their temptation and fall?

- A. "Canterbury Tales"
 B. "The Faerie Queen"
 C. "Paradise Lost"
 D. "The Prelude"
31. How did the invention of the printing press affect European culture?
 A. Print halted the corruption of texts by copyists, giving everyone identical texts.
 B. Scientific research became a more collaborative effort.
 C. Learning to read was made easier as print was standardized and made clearer.
 D. All of the above
32. King Henry VIII adopted what religion?
 A. Catholicism
 B. Protestantism
 C. Buddhism
 D. Roman Catholicism
33. Which of the following texts is an example of epic poetry?
 A. "Paradise Lost"
 B. "The Odyssey"
 C. "The Iliad"
 D. All of the above
34. "The Vision of the Twelve Goddesses" is an example of what dramatic genre?
 A. Masque
 B. Satire
 C. Burlesque
 D. Tragedy
35. Who is largely considered to be the father of epic poetry?
 A. Homer
 B. Dante
 C. Virgil
 D. Milton
36. Which of the following writers remained a firm believer in the Royal Supremacy?
 A. John Locke
 B. John Lyly
 C. John Foxe
 D. John Milton
37. What author fell in love with Anne Boleyn while she was married to King Henry VIII?
 A. Sir Philip Sidney
 B. Sir Thomas More
 C. Thomas Wyatt
 D. Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey
38. Fill in the blank. ____ is remembered as the "Morning Star of the Reformation."
 A. John Donne
 B. John Dryden
 C. John Wycliffe
 D. Johan Gutenberg
39. Edmund Spenser wrote what famous text?
 A. "Paradise Lost"
 B. "The Faerie Queen"
 C. "The Prelude"
 D. "Canterbury Tales"
40. Martin Luther's translation of what text helped to develop a standard version of the German language and added several principles to the art of translation?
 A. "Paradise Lost"
 B. "Canterbury Tales"
 C. "The Bible"
 D. "Piers Plowman"
41. Fill in the blank. John Foxe was deeply disgusted by the ____, and could not believe that any honest Christian could accept its doctrinal basis.
 A. Mass
 B. Transubstantiation
 C. Resurrection
 D. both A and C
42. Christopher Marlowe's "Faustus" is an example of what dramatic genre?

- A. Romance
 B. Satire
 C. Comedy
 D. Tragedy
43. Fill in the blank. In the second edition of —, John Foxe promised that he would edit a collection of the works of William Tyndale, John Frith, and Robert Barnes.
 A. “Acts and Monuments”
 B. “Utopia”
 C. “Euphues”
 D. “Paradise Regained”
44. Fill in the blank. The economic analysis of poverty was advanced by — in the fourteenth century.
 A. Petrarch
 B. Dante
 C. Langland
 D. Machiavelli
45. The conceit of the Petrarchan sonnet in English during the Elizabethan period often involves what topic?
 A. Drugs
 B. Sex
 C. Animals
 D. Propaganda
46. Fill in the blanks. From being narrowly focused on the achievements of north Italians in the — and early — centuries, the Renaissance is now being seen in a far wider context.
 A. 12th and 13th
 B. 14th and 15th
 C. 15th and 16th
47. Fill in the blank. John Foxe was extremely sensitive to the —.
 A. Buddhist
 B. Anglican
 C. Quaker
 D. Catholic
48. The work of John Foxe was no longer read or heeded in educated circles after which major historical event?
 A. Restoration
 B. Glorious Revolution
 C. French Revolution
 D. Seven Years War
49. Fill in the blank. Christopher Marlowe’s influence on William Shakespeare was in all probability —.
 A. Very great
 B. Insignificant
 C. Somewhat significant
 D. Impossible
50. Which of the following critics is a famous Shakespearean scholar?
 A. M. H. Abrams
 B. Stephen Greenblatt
 C. Helen Vendler
 D. Wayne C. Booth
51. “The Discovery of Guiana” is what author’s account of discovering an area of the New World?
 A. Sir Thomas More
 B. Sir Philip Sidney
 C. Sir Walter Raleigh
 D. John Foxe
52. Fill in the blank. John Lyly’s style is best described as —.
 A. Anachronistic
 B. Euphuistic
 C. Marxist
 D. Solipsistic
53. Book I of John Milton’s “Paradise Lost” centers on what event?
 A. The fall of the rebel angels
 B. The fall of Adam
 C. The fall of Eve
 D. The fall of the son

54. Fill in the blank. Martin Luther nailed his _____ to a church door in Wittenberg, accusing the Roman Catholic Church of heresy upon heresy.
- "Paradise Lost"
 - "95 Theses"
 - "The Bible"
 - "Piers Plowman"
55. Which of the following statements is TRUE concerning the Globe theater in Elizabethan England?
- It burned down and was reconstructed hundreds of years later.
 - It was situated on the Thames River.
 - It was lit from natural sunlight as well as by candle light.
 - All of the above
56. Choose the best answer to fill in the blanks. Throughout the Middle Ages, English drama, like that of other European countries, was mainly _____ and _____
- Psychological, Sexual
 - Religious, Didactic
 - Emotional, Psychological
 - none of these
57. What Renaissance text uses martyrology as a device to historicize the conflict between the true Church and the false Church in England?
- "Euphues"
 - "Paradise Lost"
 - "Paradise Regained"
 - "Acts and Monuments"
58. Who was the daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn who also reigned as Queen of England from 1558 to 1603?
- Elizabeth I
 - Elizabeth II
 - Mary, Queen of Scots
 - Catherine of Aragon
59. Which of the following theaters could be found in England after Queen Elizabeth I came to the throne?
- The Curtain
 - The Rose
 - The Globe
 - All of the above
60. Choose the best answer. Which of the following statements is true concerning epic poetry?
- Epic poetry is of a moral nature and tends to the promotion of virtue.
 - "Canterbury Tales" is an example of epic poetry.
 - All of the above answers are true.
 - Both A and B are true.
61. On which of the following topics did Sir Thomas More focus in his "Utopia"?
- Riches, jewels, and gold
 - Suicide
 - Marriage and divorce
 - All of the above
62. Fill in the blank. John Foxe's ambiguous attitude towards the Elizabethan church was _____
- Untypical
 - Not untypical
 - Exploded
 - Rejected
63. Fill in the blank. Although there is dispute about the actual "invention" of the printing press with movable metal type, _____ is usually the man credited with the invention.
- Niccolo Machiavelli
 - Johan Gutenberg
 - Peter Schoeffer
 - Johannes Fust
64. The Petrarchan sonnet is composed of how many lines?

- A. 9
 B. 10
 C. 12
 D. 14
65. Sir Thomas More wrote what famous text?
 A. "Toxophilus"
 B. "Utopia"
 C. "The Inferno"
 D. "Paradise Lost"
66. In 1583, which playwright became in control of the first Blackfriars Theatre along with director William Hunnis?
 A. Henry VIII
 B. John Lyly
 C. Sir Thomas More
 D. John Foxe
67. Who was in charge of organizing court festivities and entertainment of the English court?
 A. Court Jester
 B. Master of Revels
 C. Master of Rebels
 D. Master of Ceremonies
68. The distinction between comedy and tragedy which characterized classical drama was first forgotten during what period in England?
 A. Medieval
 B. Romantic
 C. Victorian
 D. Elizabethan
69. What text greatly popularized the sonnet form in England during the Elizabethan period?
 A. "Astrophil and Stella"
 B. "Utopia"
 C. "Paradise Lost"
 D. "Canterbury Tales"
70. Edmund Spenser was directly influenced by which writer's epic poetry?
 A. Milton
 B. Wordsworth
 C. Aristo
 D. Both A and B
71. Fill in the blank. The term "Renaissance" literally translates as " "
 A. Reincarnation
 B. Rebirth
 C. Reproduction
 D. Recapitulation
72. Greek theater was often of what genre?
 A. Tragedy
 B. Comedy
 C. Romance
 D. A and B only
73. John Milton's "Paradise Lost" focuses attention on the relationship between which opposing entities?
 A. Heaven vs. hell
 B. God vs. Satan
 C. Good vs. evil
 D. All of the above
74. According to many British Romantic poets, who is the protagonist of John Milton's "Paradise Lost"?
 A. Satan
 B. Adam
 C. Eve
 D. Christ
75. Which of the following characters is NOT found in the dramatis personae of William Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet"?
 A. Benvolio
 B. Lady Capulet
 C. Mercutio
 D. Falstaff
76. Which writer spent more than twelve years imprisoned in the Tower of London?

- A. Sir Thomas More
B. Sir Walter Raleigh
C. Sir Philip Sidney
D. John Milton
77. Fill in the blank. Sir Philip Sidney's strong ____ convictions made him publicly oppose a projected marriage for Queen Elizabeth.
A. Catholic
B. Protestant
C. Buddhist
D. Quaker
78. Stephen Greenblatt's work on the Renaissance is best described by what theoretical paradigm?
A. Marxism
B. Feminism
C. New Historicism
D. Psychoanalysis
79. Fill in the blank. The intellectual and social movement which historians call "____" is what lies at the base of the period we call the Renaissance.
A. Socialism
B. Capitalism
C. Humanitarianism
D. Humanism
80. Which of the following is an important component of John Foxe's martyrology?
A. Hexagrams
B. Epigrams
C. Heroic couplets
D. All of the above
81. Choose the best answer to complete the following sentence. All of the following are Shakespearean plays EXCEPT:
A. "Romeo and Juliet"
B. "Hamlet"
C. "Titus Andronicus"
D. "The Spanish Tragedy"
82. What author wrote the poem "Whoso list to hunt"?
A. Sir Philip Sidney
B. Sir Thomas More
C. Thomas Wyatt
D. Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey
83. According to John Milton's "Paradise Lost," what is Satan's tragic flaw?
A. Lust
B. Pride
C. Jealousy
D. Love
84. Fill in the blank. John Wycliffe challenged a number of ____ doctrines with arguments which centuries later would echo during the Protestant Reformation.
A. Roman Catholic
B. Anglican
C. Buddhist
D. Protestant
85. Which of the following plays by William Shakespeare is a comedy?
A. "Romeo and Juliet"
B. "Hamlet"
C. "Much Ado about Nothing"
D. "Henry IV, Part I"
86. What author defines the function of poetry with reference to the Horatian dictum of "to teach and delight"?
A. Sir Thomas More
B. Sir Walter Raleigh
C. John Lyly
D. Sir Philip Sidney
87. A total of how many sonnets constitute the entirety of "Astrophil and Stella"?
A. 10
B. 20
C. 30
D. 40

88. Fill in the blank. King ____ was notorious for his six marriages and for ruthlessly persecuting his political enemies, violently eliminating all opposition.
- Charles I
 - Charles II
 - Henry V
 - Henry VIII
89. Which of the following figures was an important political theorist of the Renaissance?
- Niccolo Machiavelli
 - Francesco Petrarcha
 - Aristotle
 - Plato
90. Which of the following statements are true concerning Elizabethan theater?
- When Elizabeth I came to the throne, there were no specially designed theatre buildings in England.
 - When Elizabeth I came to the throne, there were dozens of specially designed theatre buildings in England.
 - When Elizabeth I came to the throne, there were three specially designed theatre buildings in England.
 - When Elizabeth I came to the throne, there were ten specially designed theatre buildings in England.
91. Who wrote "Orlando Furioso"?
- John Milton
 - Ludovico Ariosto
 - Sir Philip Sidney
 - William Shakespeare
92. The character of Falstaff is important in which play(s) by William Shakespeare?
- "Henry IV, Part I"
 - "Henry IV, Part II"
 - "Titus Andronicus"
 - All of the above
93. Fill in the blank. The ____ was a movement that had profound implications not only for the modern world in general but also for literary history.
- Catholic Restoration
 - Catholic Reformation
 - Protestant Reformation
94. Greek theatre took place where?
- Large hillside amphitheaters
 - Large indoor theaters
 - Small indoor theaters
 - All of the above
95. Compared to Aquinas, the writers of Florentine humanism considered which of the following only unsystematically?
- Sex
 - Emotions
 - Psychology
 - All of the above
96. Fill in the blank. Renaissance thinkers strongly associated themselves with the values of ____
- Catholicism
 - Medieval Europe
 - Classical antiquity
 - Protestantism
97. Many of William Shakespeare's plays were performed at what theater in Elizabethan England?
- "The Curtain"
 - "The Globe"
 - "The Rose"
 - "The Anchor"
98. Which of the following statements best describes the "Great Chain of Being"?
- It regarded human beings as social creatures who could create meaningful lives only in association with other social beings.

- B. Its major premise was that every existing thing in the universe had its "place" in a divinely planned hierarchical order which was pictured as a chain, vertically extended.
- C. It could only be achieved through faith in God's grace.
- D. Both A and B
99. Which of the following plays were written by Christopher Marlowe?
- A. "The Jew of Malta"
- B. "Doctor Faustus"
- C. "Edward II"
- D. All of the above
100. What doctrine significantly influenced Sir Thomas More's "Utopia"?
- A. Marxism
- B. Christian Humanism
- C. Feminism
- D. New Historicism
99. D 100. B

8. Cultural and Literary 18t/19th Centuries

1. Complete the following sentence. Tennyson's In Memoriam and Browning's dramatic monologues can best be seen as combining neoclassicism with romanticism through their:
 - A. neoclassical emphasis on traditional form and romantic subjectivism.
 - B. romantic rejection of science and neoclassical use of mythology.
 - C. romantic emphasis on personal feelings combined with a neoclassical focus on social context.
 - D. romantic critique of industrialization and neoclassical use of satire.
2. Which of the following statements does NOT accurately characterize a lyric poem?
 - A. The lyric poem is a popular form in the Romantic era.
 - B. The lyric poem has a song-like quality.
 - C. The lyric poem creates a personal sense of emotion.
 - D. The lyric poem focuses on action.
3. What was the "white man's burden" that Kipling speaks of in his poem of the same title?
 - A. The pressure of conforming to preexisting social conventions
 - B. The burden of white colonizers who are forced to learn to live in new lands
 - C. The Eurocentric idea that the colonizer has a social responsibility to civilize other nations
 - D. The concept that all white men do not share the same imperial duties
4. Complete the following sentence. Robert Browning's poem "Porphyria's Lover" is:
 - A. a sonnet expressing his devotion to his wife.
 - B. a dramatic monologue spoken by a murderer.
 - C. a dramatic monologue spoken by Browning.
 - D. an epic describing a great romance.
5. Which of the following does NOT accurately describe Robinson Crusoe's and Oroonoko's relationship to central features of the early English novel?
 - A. Where Oroonoko foregrounds supernatural agents, Robinson Crusoe avoids religion completely.

- B. Both are largely set in South America, reflecting the relationship between empire and the early English novel.
- C. Oroonoko seems to defend the aristocracy, where Robinson Crusoe elaborates the struggles of the middle class.
- D. Both make claims to historical veracity.
6. In which of the following ways did Hopkins revolutionize poetry?
- A. He created a radically new form.
- B. He used unusual, arcane words.
- C. He made obscure allusions.
- D. All of these answers
7. Which poet did Arthur Henry Hallum associate with “the picturesque”?
- A. Alexander Pope
- B. Percy Shelley
- C. Samuel Taylor Coleridge
- D. Alfred Tennyson
8. “O my death mother! I am miserable, truly miserable! But yet, don’t be frightened, I am honest! God, of his goodness, keep me so!” These lines characterize Samuel Richardson’s *Pamela* in all of the following ways EXCEPT:
- A. through the personal, direct appeal enabled by his epistolary form.
- B. by emphasizing the character’s fright.
- C. by emphasizing sexual morality.
- D. through the sentimental attempt to make readers strongly identify with the character’s feelings.
9. Which of the following works is considered to be the first Gothic novel?
- A. Congreve’s *The Way of the World*
- B. Richardson’s *Pamela*
- C. Radcliffe’s *The Mysteries of Udolpho*
- D. Walpole’s *The Castle of Otranto*
10. Complete the following sentence. According to Edmund Burke, the French Revolution was:
- A. the ultimate expression of humankind’s ability to control its own destiny.
- B. a misguided attempt to overthrow human nature by rejecting tradition.
- C. a necessary change that was beginning to go astray.
- D. an event that had little consequence to England.
11. Samuel Richardson’s *Pamela* and Daniel Defoe’s *Robinson Crusoe* similarly reflect the forces giving rise to the novel in which of the following ways?
- A. Their imperialist settings reflect the interest in faraway lands that led to adventure novels.
- B. Both emphasize romantic relationships that play up the importance of women readers.
- C. Both focus on the struggles of lower or middle-class characters, mirroring the development of a large middle-class readership as consumers.
- D. Their epistolary forms reflect an increasing political interest in subjective feelings.
12. Which of the following best defines the heroic couplet?
- A. Two characters in an epic who are romantically involved
- B. Two lines of rhyming verse written in iambic pentameter
- C. The concluding lines of any poem
- D. Two characters who act as foils in a comedy of manners
13. John Locke is known for advocating all of the following ideas EXCEPT:
- A. social contract theory of government.
- B. blank slate or *tabula rasa*.
- C. divine authority of kings.
- D. natural political rights.
14. Which of the following best defines sentimentalism?

- A. A refusal to emphasize the innate goodness of humanity
- B. An emphasis on the power of sympathy to allow individuals to feel others' pain and joy
- C. A sense of awe in the power of the natural world
- D. A parody of the interest in emotion that developed out of the Enlightenment interest in reason
15. In "Ode to the West Wind," why does Shelley ask the wind to "make me thy lyre"?
- A. To help drive his ideas across the universe
- B. To help him reach the afterlife
- C. To help him hear nature's music
- D. To help him start a new revolutionary war
16. Which of the following terms is NOT closely associated with the Gothic novel?
- A. Horror
- B. The sublime
- C. Suspense
- D. Picaresque
17. How did ideas about the spread of the British Empire start to shift in the Victorian Period?
- A. Competition between European rivals forced the British to find new trading partners.
- B. Colonizers were no longer necessarily interested in reforming indigenous populations.
- C. People found ways to justify expansion by claiming national superiority.
- D. All of these answers
18. Which of the following statements about the poems in Blake's Songs of Innocence and Experience is true?
- A. The poems defend the industrial revolution as helping England's economy.
- B. The poems criticize religious institutions for not helping the oppressed.
- C. The poems reject experience in favor of innocence.
- D. The poems reject innocence in favor of experience.
19. What was the "Woman Question" in the Victorian Period?
- A. A debate about whether women should be able to vote
- B. A discussion of women's roles inside and outside the home
- C. A conversation about women's work as a product of the Industrial Revolution
- D. All of these answers
20. Complete the following sentence. The Byronic hero is characterized as:
- A. always fighting for good against evil.
- B. fortunate in always coming out victorious.
- C. nearly superhuman in his powers but tortured by a psychological weight.
- D. devoted to religion above all things.
21. Complete the following sentence. Shelley's "Ozymandias" can be linked to his "Defence of Poetry" through its:
- A. rejection of traditional form.
- B. portrayal of the power of art to speak truth.
- C. rejection of art's political role.
- D. attempt to link poetry with music.
22. Which of the following is a central theme of Christina Rossetti's poem "Goblin Market"?
- A. The dangers of sensuality to women
- B. The links between sexuality and economics
- C. The importance of sisterly bonds
- D. All of these answers
23. What was the importance of the Reform Bills of 1832 and 1867?

- A. They raised the question of whether women should be able to vote.
- B. They allowed new colonization and imperialism efforts.
- C. They established new standards for Victorian morality.
- D. They allowed women to divorce their husbands.
24. Which of the following genres is NOT part of the hybrid form of Behn's *Oroonoko*?
- A. Nonfiction
- B. Travel memoir
- C. Detective story
- D. Biography
25. Complete the following sentence. John Dryden's "Mac Flecknoe" reflects a commitment to neoclassical aesthetics through:
- A. its references to Shakespeare.
- B. its commitment to an elevated taste, its use of classical imagery, and its evocation of classic forms.
- C. its scientific ethos and setting in London.
- D. its refusal to mention Shadwell directly.
26. In *The Rape of the Lock*, Pope satirizes which of the following social institutions?
- A. The government
- B. Marriage
- C. Organized religion
- D. All of these answers
27. The Enlightenment in European history refers to which of the following?
- A. A period in the 18th century that celebrated industry
- B. The revelation of religious truths through meditation
- C. The power given to absolute monarchs by God
- D. A period in which reason was celebrated as enabling human knowledge and possibly human perfection
28. Which of the following social issues does Dickens confront in *Great Expectations*?
- A. Penal reform
- B. Educational reform
- C. The role of the monarchy
- D. Both A and B
29. Which of the following best defines satire?
- A. Literature that relies on devices like irony, sarcasm, and humor
- B. A work of literature that attempts to improve society
- C. A text that exposes serious flaws under the veil of comedy
- D. All of these answers
30. Complete the following sentence. Wordsworth conceives of himself as a "chosen son" primarily because:
- A. his brothers died in their youth.
- B. he was endowed with a great poetic talent.
- C. he was given special educational opportunities.
- D. he feels especially connected to nature due to his experience as a youth.
31. Which of the following statements about Elizabeth Barrett Browning's sonnet 43 ("How do I love thee? Let me count the ways.") is false?
- A. Sonnet 43 is similar to most other sonnets in its focus on love.
- B. Sonnet 43 is part of a sonnet sequence "Sonnets from the Portuguese."
- C. Sonnet 43 consists of fourteen lines, like other sonnets.
- D. Sonnet 43 is a romantic poem in the same way Wordsworth's "Tintern Abbey" is a romantic poem.
32. In Matthew Arnold's poem "Dover Beach," the speaker refers to the "melancholy, long, withdrawing roar" of "The Sea of Faith." This reference alludes to which of the following?

- A. The Protestant Reformation
 B. Religious interpretations of changes to the oceans
 C. The decline of religion's importance in the modern West
 D. His lover's betrayal
33. How does the *Encyclopédie* best epitomize the mission of the Enlightenment?
 A. By dismissing all knowledge from outside Europe
 B. By questioning the nature of scientific method
 C. By rejecting the divine right of kings
 D. By emphasizing the idea that gathering knowledge together can lead to human improvement
34. Both the Gothic and sentimental fiction emphasize which of the following?
 A. Reason over emotions
 B. The necessity for an aristocracy
 C. The power of feelings
 D. A sense of adventure
35. Which of the following is a requirement of a dramatic monologue?
 A. It has a speaker as well as an implied reader.
 B. It includes elements of parody.
 C. There is a "spontaneous overflow of emotion."
 D. It is written in common, ordinary language.
36. Which of the following statements accurately describes the theme of Wordsworth's "Tintern Abbey"?
 A. Nature loses its ability to affect human emotion over time.
 B. Sensitivity to nature's message comes with age.
 C. Life experience does not have to power to alter human opinions.
 D. It is not possible to appreciate beauty once one has aged.
37. Which of the following best characterizes the ways that Radcliffe's *The Mysteries of Udolpho* links the Gothic novel with the sentimental form?
 A. Its use of a medieval setting to reflect on rational progress
 B. Its focus on having readers vicariously experience the dangers that a heroine faces
 C. Its ambivalent treatment of its leading villain
 D. Its use of the sublime
38. Which of the following statements best describes the behavior of the upper-class characters in Congreve's *The Way of the World*?
 A. They are somewhat jaded, but all are finally good at heart.
 B. They are almost universally self-absorbed and willing to do anything to get what they want.
 C. They tend to value love above money and honor.
 D. They provide a moral example for the lower classes.
39. John Dryden's poem "Annus Mirabilis" emphasizes the solution to which of the following important Restoration problems or events?
 A. England's power to overcome the recent plague and the great fire of London
 B. The monarch's ability to squelch continuing Puritan resistance
 C. The church's potential to unify the populace after the English revolution
 D. Parliament's ability to restrain the power of the King
40. The main plot of Richardson's *Pamela* reflects the main characteristics of the sentimental novel through its emphasis on which of the following?

- A. Pamela's attempt to seduce her employer
- B. Pamela's parents' attempt to marry her to a wealthy landowner
- C. Pamela's struggle to overcome her poverty through hard-work
- D. Pamela's attempts to protect her chastity from the advances of her employer
41. In which of the following ways does Radcliffe's *The Mysteries of Udolpho* combine the features of the Gothic and the sentimental?
- A. It emphasizes emotion over reason.
- B. It has a didactic moral focus.
- C. There is a focus on a central love story.
- D. All of these answers
42. Which of the following best characterizes Wordsworth's attitude towards the French Revolution?
- A. He thought it did not go far enough in granting women rights.
- B. He opposed it in favor of supporting the king and the ancien régime.
- C. He favored its democratic impulses but was appalled by its destructive nature.
- D. He did not think it concerned him and his relationship to nature.
43. Which of the following events was NOT associated with the Victorian period?
- A. Repeal of the corn laws
- B. Opium Wars
- C. Great Exhibition
- D. French Revolution
44. Which of the following directives was part of Queen Victoria's moral crusade?
- A. There should be more missionary work in less civilized parts of the world.
- B. Concerts in the parks that were attended by ordinary people should be banned.
- C. Civil servants should talk more openly and publicly about their moral work.
- D. Members of the Jewish and Catholic faiths should be excluded from public office.
45. Which of the following ideas does NOT come from Edmund Burke's *Philosophical Enquiry into the Origin of Our Ideas of the Sublime*?
- A. The effect of the sublime on the physical body
- B. The distinction between the sublime and beauty
- C. An aesthetic explanation of the sublime through painting
- D. The important role surprise plays in creating pleasure
46. Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein* most reflects which central romantic themes or concerns?
- A. Nature as mirroring the human mind and its imagination
- B. The limits of scientific attempts to understand and control the world
- C. The poet as special interpreter of the world
- D. The centrality of subjective experience to apprehending the world
47. The Pre-Raphaelites are best known for which of the following?
- A. A return to neoclassical aesthetics
- B. Disassociating painting and poetry
- C. Lavish attention to the sensuous elements of life
- D. Rejecting English poetic tradition
48. Complete the following sentence. In Pope's *The Rape of the Lock*, elevated language functions primarily to:
- A. demonstrate the importance of the topic.
- B. set up the parody of the pretensions of the characters and their concerns.
- C. reveal the learnedness of the characters.
- D. elicit the sympathy of elite readers.

49. Which of the following statements best characterizes Romanticism's relationship to the Enlightenment?
- Romanticism continued the Enlightenment's focus on a universal order best apprehended through reason.
 - Romanticism challenged the Enlightenment's emphasis on objectivity as the basis of truth.
 - Romanticism largely abandoned the Enlightenment's hope in progressive political change.
 - Unlike the Enlightenment, Romanticism deemed the natural world unimportant.
50. The opening lines of Charlotte Smith's "Beachy Head" refer to the speaker "reclin[ing]" on the "stupendous summit" of a "rock sublime" as her "Fancy" went forth. This poem reflects which of the following features common to much Romantic poetry?
- An emphasis on the relationship between a natural setting and the imagination as in Wordsworth's poems
 - A focus on the poet as seer as in some of Keats's poems
 - A call for social and political reform as in some of Shelley's works
 - A nod to the poet as outcast as in some of Byron's poems
51. "Do we now live in an enlightened age? The answer is, 'no,' but we do live in an age of enlightenment."
- Immanuel Kant
 - John Locke
 - David Hume
 - Denis Diderot
52. Which writer is most closely associated with the serialized novel?
- William Congreve
 - Ann Radcliffe
 - Matthew Lewis
 - Charles Dickens
53. Complete the following sentence. Wordsworth's advocacy of poets drawing on the "language really used by men" in his preface to *Lyrical Ballads* represents:
- a radical break with 18th-century rules on elevated diction.
 - a continuity with poets such as Alexander Pope.
 - a rejection of nature in favor of society.
 - a defense of the use of elaborate figurative language.
54. Complete the following sentence. The scientific revolution paralleled Enlightenment political thought and political revolutions through its similar:
- devotion to traditional authority in political and theoretical matters.
 - emphasis on the world being governed by laws that could be discerned through rational exploration.
 - reliance on classical scholarship.
 - defense of violent emotions as natural.
55. Complete the following sentence. The politics of Radcliffe's medieval settings:
- indicates her longing for the older aristocracy.
 - suggests her commitment to the Catholic Church.
 - is at odds with her explicit socialist politics.
 - implies that contemporary British society has overcome the institutions leading to the horrors its characters experience.
56. The development of the novel is associated with all of the following EXCEPT:
- scientific emphasis on detailed observation.
 - the political focus on individuals and their rights.
 - philosophical theories of sympathy and human emotions.
 - the continuing importance of mythological stories.

57. Complete the following sentence. Keats's idea of "negative capability" refers to the idea that:
- A. certain people are simply incapable of understanding poetry.
 - B. the true poet must be comfortable with balancing conflicting ideas.
 - C. the poet cannot express anything beyond his own experience.
 - D. it is only in the absence of experience that true poetry can emerge.
58. With which of these writers is the "spontaneous overflow of emotion" associated?
- A. Ann Radcliffe
 - B. William Wordsworth
 - C. John Keats
 - D. Alfred Lord Tennyson
59. Complete the following sentence. In Charles Dickens's *Great Expectations*, Pip gains his fortune from:
- A. inheriting his father's fortune.
 - B. hard work as a blacksmith.
 - C. saving the life of a rich heiress.
 - D. through the wealth of a convict he once helped.
60. Tennyson's "Ulysses" can be characterized in all of the following ways, EXCEPT:
- A. it thematizes the importance of choosing action over complacency.
 - B. it reflects a Victorian attitude of continuing to fight against loss of hope or faith.
 - C. it uses Greek mythology to comment on contemporary questions.
 - D. it emphasizes the internal life of the mind over social action.
61. Complete the following sentence. Keats's "Ode to a Nightingale" is characteristically Romantic because of:
- A. its focus on his lost love.
 - B. its rejection of scientific progress.
 - C. its elaboration of the intersecting importance of nature and the imagination.
 - D. its development of elements from national folklore.
62. Victor Frankenstein's project to create life in Mary Shelley's novel can be linked to romanticism through which of the following?
- A. His Promethean striving to exceed human limitations as explored by Byron and Percy Shelley
 - B. Its suggestion that the natural order has laws beyond human control
 - C. His desire to create a political revolution
 - D. Both A and B
63. Robinson Crusoe's isolation on a deserted island allows Defoe to explore his development in which of the following ways?
- A. His relationship to God and Christianity
 - B. His understanding of the basis of economics
 - C. His ability to identify with the slaves he has sold
 - D. Both A and B
64. Jonathan Swift's suggestion in "A Modest Proposal" that the Irish eat their children exemplifies the characteristics of a satire in all of the following ways EXCEPT:
- A. its mocking tone.
 - B. its absurd response to a real issue.
 - C. its sentimental plea to its audience.
 - D. its attempt to shock readers into acting.
65. How does this quotation from Behn's *Oroonoko* most suggest its status as an early novel: "I do not pretend, in giving you the history of this Royal Slave, to entertain my reader with adventures of a feigned hero, whose life and fortunes fancy may manage at the poet's pleasure."

- A. It focuses on a royal hero.
B. It denies being imagined in favor of claims of realism.
C. It focuses on adventures.
D. It connects to poetry.
66. With which literary form or movement is the Restoration most closely associated?
A. Familiar essays
B. Comedies of manners
C. Romanticism
D. Medievalism
67. Complete the following sentence. In the opening lines of Gerard Manley Hopkins's "The Windhover," the words "daylight's dauphin, dapple-dawn-drawn Falcon":
A. are an example of antithesis to suggest the falcon's contradictory nature.
B. use alliterative language to draw attention to the falcon's importance as a symbol of Christ.
C. refer to the speaker's heart.
D. indicate the speaker's lack of faith.
68. Why were coffee-houses important in the Restoration?
A. They enabled discussion about important literary texts.
B. They created a space for the exchange of pamphlets.
C. They offered people a private place in which they could plan political revolts.
D. Both A and B
69. In Pamela, how does the epistolary style enhance the sentimental aspects of the novel?
A. It provides access to the heroine's innermost reactions.
B. It does not cloud the novel with authorial intrusion that confuses the emotions.
C. It provides a sense of immediacy because the letters are written in the thick of the action.
D. All of these answers
70. Which of the following is among the features that distinguish Robinson Crusoe as a novel as opposed to a romance?
A. Its larger-than-life hero
B. Its lack of attention to time
C. Its defense of the aristocracy
D. Its focus on the individual and his psychological and moral development
71. Which event did Percy Shelley call "the master theme of the epoch in which we live"?
A. Industrial Revolution
B. French Revolution
C. Scientific Revolution
D. Technological Revolution
72. Complete the following sentence. The Romantic movement is least closely related to:
A. folklore.
B. nationalism.
C. parody.
D. exoticism.
73. Samuel Johnson's *Rasselas* most fundamentally emphasizes which theme from Johnson's other works or other 18th-century works?
A. The need for linguistic correctness as exemplified in his Dictionary
B. The promise of universal knowledge as epitomized by the *Encyclopédie*
C. The ultimate impossibility of achieving happiness, as espoused in his poem "The Vanity of Human Wishes"
D. The need for self-sufficiency as detailed in novels like *Robinson Crusoe*
74. How does the following representative quotation from Brontë's *Jane Eyre* reflect on Victorian social conventions? "You have nothing to do with the master of Thornfield, further than to receive the salary he gives you for teaching his protégée, and to be grateful for such respectful and kind

- treatment as, if you do your duty, you have a right to expect at his hands”
- A. It reiterates the class divisions that kept both men and women from social mobility.
- B. It suggests that women were increasingly accepted as professionals.
- C. It indicates that British society had become much more egalitarian.
- D. It reveals the stern consequences of the Industrial Revolution.
75. Radcliffe’s version of the Gothic differs most from Walpole’s in its use of which of the following?
- A. The sublime
- B. The explained supernatural
- C. Its medieval settings
- D. Its use of mysterious events to spur readers’ interests and emotional responses
76. Complete the following sentence. Neoclassicism most paralleled Enlightenment thought in its:
- A. rejection of Renaissance optimism.
- B. rejection of traditional models.
- C. emphasis on order, logic, and universal truths.
- D. emphasis on the corrupt nature of the aristocracy.
77. Samuel Johnson’s Dictionary of the English Language most reflects an 18th-century interest in which of the following?
- A. Classification, order, and judgment
- B. Romantic origins
- C. Linguistic indeterminacy
- D. Subjective experience
78. What do Wordsworth’s “Tintern Abbey” and Coleridge’s “Dejection Ode” have in common?
- A. An identical rhyme structure
- B. The belief that a person is incapable of change, even as he or she ages
- C. The sense of hope that death will come soon
- D. A shared theme that nature exposes the pain in human life
79. Which of the following novelists was NOT associated with the rise of the novel as a literary form?
- A. Samuel Richardson
- B. Laurence Sterne
- C. Daniel Defoe
- D. Charles Dickens
80. Which of the following is NOT a central theme of Wordsworth’s poetry?
- A. The common man
- B. The promises of technology
- C. The outcast figure
- D. The movement of time
81. How was the philosophical and popular emphasis on sensibility in the 18th century related to the development of the novel?
- A. Like the novel, it focused on romantic relationships.
- B. Like the novel, it foregrounded abstract reason over experience and emotion.
- C. Like the novel, it emphasized the importance of sympathy and individual feelings.
- D. Like the novel, it demonized the aristocracy.
82. In *The Way of the World*, Congreve satirizes which of the following?
- A. Ideas about chastity
- B. The institution of marriage
- C. The aristocracy
- D. All of these answers
83. With which text is the term mock-epic most closely associated?
- A. Wordsworth’s “We Are Seven”
- B. Pope’s *Rape of the Lock*
- C. Swift’s “A Modest Proposal”
- D. Benn’s *Oroonoko*

84. Which of the following most accurately describes the relationship between Darwin's *On the Origin of Species* and Victorian society and its ideals?
- A. Darwin's work echoed Victorian thought with its emphasis on struggle while disrupting Victorian faith by decentering humans.
- B. Darwin's work was almost universally accepted from its first appearance.
- C. Darwin's work had little initial influence on Victorian society and culture.
- D. Almost all religious authorities rejected Darwin's work completely.
85. Which of the following characteristics is NOT closely associated with a comedy of manners?
- A. Witty banter
- B. Epic heroes
- C. Sexual promiscuity
- D. Hidden identities
86. "For I have learned/To look on nature, not as in the hour/Of thoughtless youth; but hearing oftentimes/The sad, still music of humanity"
- A. The poet's changing relationship to nature as fount of meaning and significance
- B. The falsity of human art as opposed to the immediate truth of nature
- C. The failure of the poet when a youth to imagine his future
- D. The utter rejection of youthful folly in favor of mature rationality
87. Complete the following sentence. We can best understand the medieval setting of Walpole's *The Castle of Otranto* as:
- A. revealing his interest in Chaucer.
- B. enabling his 18th-century readers access to a world they would see as less rational.
- C. promoting the rise of museums.
- D. commenting on the French and Indian War.
88. Which of the following political ideas is least related to the Enlightenment?
- A. Checks and balances
- B. Social contract
- C. Enlightened monarchy
- D. Socialism
89. Aphra Behn's *Oroonoko* is a transitional text in all of the following ways EXCEPT:
- A. like a romance, it focuses on an aristocratic character considered superior to average individuals.
- B. like a novel, it tells its story with an emphasis on realistic detail and the everyday passage of time.
- C. like an epic, it involves gods and goddesses.
- D. like a novel, it makes claims to historical realism.
90. Which of the following did NOT contribute to the growth of literacy in the 19th-century?
- A. More magazines on the market
- B. The rise in serialized fiction
- C. Lower prices for magazines
- D. The passage of the Reform Bills
91. Complete the following sentence. The opening frame narrative of *Frankenstein* comes from:
- A. Walton, a failed poet who is attempting to discover the North Pole.
- B. the creature, after he has killed Victor Frankenstein.
- C. Victor Frankenstein's diary.
- D. Mrs. Saville, Frankenstein's cousin.
92. In Linton's *The Girl of the Period*, what course of behavior does the author recommend for women?
- A. Women should wear more makeup in order to attract husbands.
- B. Women should make sure to receive an education in order to secure their own futures.

- C. Women should take pains to remain generous, modest, and capable.
- D. Women should be given the right to vote immediately.
93. Which of the following does NOT accurately characterize Jane Eyre's relationship to other literary works?
- A. Like *Great Expectations*, Jane Eyre addresses the power of wealth and class.
- B. Like "Dover Beach," Jane Eyre mourns the diminishing power of Christian faith.
- C. Through Rochester, Jane Eyre develops a Byronic hero.
- D. Like *Great Expectations*, Jane Eyre can be read as a bildungsroman.
94. Pope's comment that "Know, then, thyself, presume God not to scan;/The proper study of mankind is man" in his "Essay on Man" is indicative of all of the following EXCEPT:
- A. his use of the heroic couplet.
- B. an Enlightenment focus on useful knowledge.
- C. a neoclassical emphasis on propriety and knowing limitations.
- D. a radical questioning of revealed religion.
95. Complete the following sentence. Unlike many Enlightenment thinkers, Adam Smith and Rousseau:
- A. traveled to America.
- B. believed in God.
- C. emphasized the importance of human emotions as guiding behavior.
- D. rejected Newton's view of the universe.
96. Swinburne's poems such as "Hermaphroditus" are best known for which of the following?
- A. Their conservative poetics
- B. Their frank depiction of sexuality
- C. Their radical politics
- D. Their nationalistic tone
97. What does the shift in weather in Chapter 23 of *Jane Eyre* reflect about the plot?
- A. It functions as a metaphor for the women's rights movement.
- B. It foreshadows a negative shift in mood.
- C. It symbolizes the increase in scientific knowledge.
- D. It acts as an allusion to the importance of nature in the Romantic period.
98. Which of the following does NOT characterize Matthew Arnold's "Dover Beach"?
- A. It is a dramatic monologue.
- B. Like earlier Romantic lyrics, it takes a natural setting as an occasion for philosophical reflection.
- C. It has a melancholic tone.
- D. It envisions Christianity as eternal.
99. Which of the following texts is an example of a sentimental novel?
- A. Pope's *The Rape of the Lock*
- B. Swift's "A Modest Proposal"
- C. Richardson's *Pamela*
- D. Lewis's *The Monk*
100. Shelley expresses all of the following ideas in *A Defence of Poetry*, EXCEPT:
- A. reason can help man understand beauty.
- B. civilization comes through beauty.
- C. language shows humanity's impulse towards order.
- D. poetry has no effect on society.

9. Cultural and Literary in Modernity

1. What is “Imagism”?
 - A. A poetic movement which hoped to offer clear expression of ideas and feelings through the use of specific visual images
 - B. An attempt to use the “exact word” instead of flowery, excessive descriptive language in poetry
 - C. A and B only
 - D. B and C only
2. Which of the following was one of the major health consequences for soldiers who survived the traumas of trench warfare in World War One?
 - A. Lyme disease
 - B. Staph infections
 - C. Shell shock
 - D. A and C only
3. Fill in the blank. Written over the course of his life, Ezra Pound’s ____ is an examination of the human desire for knowledge and understanding in an inchoate modern landscape.
 - A. “The Sun Also Rises”
 - B. “Hugh Selwyn Mauberley”
 - C. “The Cantos”
 - D. “To the Lighthouse”
4. According to Theodor Adorno’s and Max Horkheimer’s “The Culture Industry: Enlightenment as Mass Deception,” which of the following is true of the culture industry?
 - A. The culture industry is classified by ruthless uniformity of all ideas.
 - B. The culture industry is the chief method by which technology brings true democracy to all.
 - C. The culture industry is a fundamental way to promote individuality.
 - D. The culture industry is chiefly intended to offer consumers the opportunity to classify wants and desires as well as corresponding production.
5. According to Tristan Tzara’s “Manifesto on Dadaism,” which of the following does NOT define Dadaism?
 - A. “Every product of disgust capable of becoming a negation of the family”

- B. "A protest with the fists of its whole being engaged in destructive action"
- C. "Absolute and unquestionable faith in every god that is the immediate product of spontaneity"
- D. "A tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing"
6. Which of the following is true of Arthur Rimbaud's poem "Eternity"?
- A. It ends with the lines: "Eternity./It is the sea run off/ With the sun."
- B. It suggests that the quest for knowledge and enlightenment is deeply satisfying.
- C. The poem speaks of the necessity of seeking human approval and communal acceptance.
- D. It begins with the lines: "I kissed the dawn of summer."
7. Which of the following best describes James Joyce's "Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man"?
- A. It begins with the famous line: "Once upon a time and a very good time it was there was a moocow coming down along the road and this moocow that was coming down along the road met a nicens little boy named baby tuckoo____"?
- B. It is a semi-autobiographical account of Joyce's "coming of age" as an artist.
- C. It captures the conflict that Stephen Dedalus has with his Irish and Catholic heritage.
- D. All of the above
8. As a result of the outbreak of World War I and anti-German sentiment which important British public figure had to adopt the family name of Windsor?
- A. The Suffragette Emmeline Pankhust
- B. King George V
- C. King Edward VII
- D. King James II
9. Which of the following best describes Samuel Beckett's play "Waiting for Godot"?
- A. Beckett's work expresses a certain frustration with the inability of language to fully capture the human condition.
- B. Beckett's play explores how language helps to form one's notion of self.
- C. Beckett's work captures an almost transcendent melancholy as it explores human desires for a redemption that may or may not ever materialize.
- D. All of the above
10. Surrealism became an official aesthetic movement of the modern period with the publication of which work?
- A. Andre Breton's "Surrealist Manifesto"
- B. James Joyce's "Ulysses"
- C. Ernest Hemingway's "The Sun Also Rises"
- D. T.S. Eliot's "The Wasteland"
11. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of "Modernism"?
- A. A radical project of experimentation with literary and artistic form
- B. A belief in the power of the natural world to communicate transcendent truth
- C. The use of irony and parody
- D. Both A and B
12. Which author writes a profound criticism of Joseph Conrad's "Heart of Darkness," accusing Conrad of reinforcing typical European stereotypes of Africa?
- A. Chinua Achebe
- B. Edward Said
- C. Arundhati Roy
- D. Salman Rushdie
13. What are the differences between conservative modernism and progressive modernism?
- A. Conservative modernism came to look to the past for inspiration and hope, while progressive modernism looked to the future.
- B. Conservative modernism supported the status quo, while progressive modernism

- was deeply engaged in political and social amelioration.
- C. Conservative modernism celebrated aesthetic formalism, while progressive modernism celebrated innovation and attacked aesthetic formalism.
- D. All of the above
14. Jazz music is described by which of the following characteristics?
- A. A way of questioning Victorian moral conceptions
- B. A musical invention of the modern age that allows for experimentation of form
- C. An example of subjective artistic expression
- D. All of the above
15. Which of the following is NOT one of Pablo Picasso's periods of artistic production?
- A. Dadaist period
- B. Blue period
- C. Synthetic cubism
- D. Rose period
16. What famous modernist short story compares the universe to an infinite library of hexagonal galleries?
- A. Joyce's "The Dead"
- B. Hemingway's "My Old Man"
- C. Woolf's "A Haunted House"
- D. Borges' "The Library of Babel"
17. According to Dr. Michael Webster in his essay, "Poetic Modes in the late 19th and early 20th Century," which of the following is NOT a poetic mode of this time period?
- A. Genteel
- B. Symbolist
- C. Impressionist
- D. Decadent
18. Which of the following is true of Ezra Pound's "Canto XIV"?
- A. It contains almost hellish imagery, such as: "Melting like dirty wax,/decayed candles, the bums sinking lower,/faces submerged under hams."
- B. It explores the theme of the perversion of language.
- C. It deeply identifies with Dante's "Inferno" in terms of tone and thick description.
- D. All of the above
19. Which of the following Post-Modern theoreticians explores the contradictions of colonial discourse and the ambivalence that the colonizer feels towards the colonized "other" in works such as "Nation and Narration"?
- A. Linda Hutcheon
- B. Homi Bhabha
- C. Jacques Derrida
- D. Fredric Jameson
20. The term "Lost Generation" can be applied to which of the following groups?
- A. A group of self-imposed American expatriates living in Paris that included Ernest Hemingway, Hart Crane, and Henry Miller
- B. A group of artists and writers who were deeply marked by the traumas of World War I
- C. Any American in self-exile in Europe to avoid fighting in World War I
- D. A and B only
21. The development of cubism, with its geometric and abstract concerns, can be attributed largely to which of the following two artists?
- A. Pablo Picasso and Claude Monet
- B. T.S. Eliot and Wyndham Lewis
- C. Claude Monet and Édouard Manet
- D. George Braque and Pablo Picasso
22. The poem "In Flanders Fields" was written by John McCrae referring to which war?

- A. The Franco-Prussian War
B. The American Civil War
C. World War I
D. World War II
23. Fill in the blank. According to Sigmund Freud, psychological “transference” helps to understand the nature of ____
A. Incest
B. Trauma
C. Taboo
D. Love
24. Salman Rushdie’s “Midnight’s Children” is a novel characterized by which of the following descriptions?
A. It is an excellent example of “Magical Realism.”
B. It is concerned with the post-colonial situation of India before and after its partitioning into India and Pakistan.
C. It is a book that tells the story of the Sinai family.
D. All of the above
25. Which of the following best describes “stream of consciousness” narrative in the modern period?
A. Stream of consciousness often relies upon “free association” of ideas.
B. Stream of consciousness is the capturing of the interior monologue of the narrator.
C. Stream of consciousness attempts to accurately capture the external dialogue of various characters in a realistic setting by an objective observer.
D. A and B only
26. “Flâneur,” according to Dr. Heather Marcelle Crickenberger in her essay “The Flâneur,” is a term the French understand to mean which of the following?
A. Stroller, idler, walker
B. An inhabitant of a rural village
C. A religious believer
D. Both A and B
27. Which of the following is NOT a tenet of F.T. Marinetti’s “Futurist Manifesto”?
A. “We want to sing the love of danger, the habit of danger and of temerity.”
B. “The essential elements of our poetry will be courage, daring, and revolt.”
C. “We want to sing the man who holds the steering wheel, whose ideal stem pierces the Earth, itself launched on the circuit of its orbit.”
D. “We want never to glorify war, the scourge of the planet.”
28. Which of the following statements is true of British India?
A. The British presence in India began after World War II in Bombay.
B. British families never settled in India until after the conclusion of World War II.
C. The British were long present in India in the 19th century and were not actively resisted until the Mutiny of 1857-58.
D. Both A and B
29. Which of the following statements best describes the “Bloomsbury Group”?
A. The “Bloomsbury Group” consists of a group of English writers, thinkers, and artists who met in the Bloomsbury district of London.
B. The group consisted of survivors of World War II.
C. The Bloomsbury group included E.M. Forster, Clive Bell, John Maynard Keynes, and Virginia Woolf.
D. A and C only
30. Fill in the blank. “Lolita” is infamous for its controversial subject as it depicts a middle-aged protagonist, ____, who becomes sexually obsessed with a twelve-year-old girl, Dolores Haze.
A. Sal Paradise
B. Humbert Humbert
C. Dean Moriarty
D. Jake Barnes

31. According to Max Simon Nordau in his work "Degeneration," which of the following best describes the term "Fin de Siècle"?
- "The impotent despair of a sick man, who feels himself dying by inches in the midst of an eternally living nature blooming insolently forever"
 - A term that means nothing except for the signification given to it by the user
 - "A confession and a complaint"
 - All of the above
32. Which of the following statements concerning "Vorticism" is false?
- The term "Vorticism" was coined in 1914 by the avant-gardist Ezra Pound.
 - Practitioners of Vorticism often saw themselves just as much as educators as artists as they taught the public a new, more graphic language.
 - The periodical and manifesto named BLAST attempted to expound Vorticism's principal tenets.
 - The practice of Vorticism in artistic circles grew after World War I.
33. E.M. Forster wrote which of the following novels?
- "Pale Fire"
 - "A Passage to India"
 - "Daniel Deronda"
 - "On the Road"
34. What is "Mimesis"?
- It is a philosophical term which means "imitation" or "mimicry."
 - It is a philosophical and critical term meaning "otherness."
 - It is a critical term, which describes the act of expression and the presentation of self-identity, theorized by academics, such as Erich Auerbach.
 - A and C only
35. Which of the following is true of symbolism?
- Symbolism began as a French literary movement in the late 19th century.
 - Paul Gauguin is an example of symbolism in painting.
 - Symbolism adheres to an objective view of reality and a rational and realistic depiction of the natural world.
 - Both A and B
36. What is meant by the "Haussmannization" of Paris?
- It was an urban modernization project that reorganized Parisian city streets so that the bourgeoisie could flaunt their new wealth.
 - It was an urban renovation project which offered social services in city slums.
 - It was a political movement intended to overthrow Napoleon III.
 - It was a religious movement intended to celebrate the values of Christianity.
37. Jorge Luis Borges was born the same year as what other famous modern author?
- James Joyce
 - Vladimir Nabokov
 - T.S. Eliot
 - Joseph Conrad
38. Which of the following literary terms is NOT commonly deployed in Post-Colonial theory?
- Mimicry
 - Ambivalence
 - Hybridity
 - Serendipity
39. According to Walter Benjamin in "The Work of Art in the Age of Mechanical Reproduction," which of the following is true?
- "Even the most perfect reproduction of a work of art is lacking in one element: its presence in time and space, its unique existence at the place where it happens to be."

- B. "The feeling of strangeness that overcomes the actor before the camera, as Pirandello describes it, is basically of the same kind as the estrangement felt before one's own image in the mirror."
- C. "All art work, even mass produced art, clearly links to an original referent that has a stable and knowable meaning."
- D. Both A and B
40. Who wrote the collection of poems entitled "The Wind Among the Reeds?"
- A. W.B. Yeats
- B. Jorge Luis Borges
- C. Mario Vargas Llosa
- D. Charles Baudelaire
41. Who wrote the following statement: "When you asked me to speak about women and fiction I sat down on the banks of a river and began to wonder what the words meant"?
- A. Amy Lowell
- B. Gertrude Stein
- C. Virginia Woolf
- D. Alice Walker
42. Which of the following famous literary lines is contained in William Butler Yeats' poem "The Second Coming"?
- A. "Hearing of harvests rotting in the valleys"
- B. "And we rebuild our cities, not dream of islands"
- C. "Things fall apart; the centre cannot hold"
- D. "Mother died today"
43. Which of the following sentences is the famous first line of Nabokov's "Lolita"?
- A. "Lolita, light of my life, fire of my loins. My sin, my soul."
- B. "Lolita, look at this tangle of thorns."
- C. "Lolita, all at once we were madly, clumsily, shamelessly, agonizingly in love with each other."
- D. "Lolita, a cluster of stars palely glowed above us."
44. Which of the following artists did NOT produce Surrealist photography?
- A. Maurice Tabard
- B. Ansel Adams
- C. Hans Bellmer
- D. Man Ray
45. Fill in the blank. The novel "Things Fall Apart" explores ____ society and its encounter with European colonialism.
- A. Ibo
- B. Russian
- C. Irish
- D. Indian
46. Theodor Adorno's "Culture Industry Reconsidered" further examines the notion of the "culture industry" and suggests which of the following about the "culture industry"?
- A. It destroys notions of high and low culture and replaces it with mass culture.
- B. It is an industry in the sense that its aim is to standardize aesthetic taste and value.
- C. It is a radical rethinking of mass culture in that it promotes the values of high culture and attempts to eradicate more popular forms of expression.
- D. Both A and B
47. Which of the following are well-known Post-Modern theoreticians?
- A. Linda Hutcheon
- B. Jean Baudrillard
- C. Thomas Hobbes
- D. Both A and B
48. What is "Post-Modernism"?
- A. A term used to describe contemporary cultural production
- B. A literary movement concerned with extreme self-reflexivity

- C. An attempt to break down the barriers between high and low culture
D. All of the above
49. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of "Naturalism" as an artistic and literary movement?
A. Naturalism is a search for scientific certainty.
B. Naturalism depicts humans as reasonable and objective.
C. Naturalism depicts the more "animalistic" tendencies of humans.
D. Naturalism considers the author or artist to be like a scientist.
50. Wilfred Owen's war poem "Dulce et Decorum est" ends with which of the following Latin phrases?
A. "Pax romana"
B. "Veni, vidi, vici"
C. "Dux bellorum"
D. "Pro patria mori"
51. Which of the following is a literary work of "The Lost Generation?"
A. Ernest Hemingway's "The Sun Also Rises"
B. James Joyce's "Dubliners"
C. Joseph Conrad's "Heart of Darkness"
D. Friedrich Nietzsche's "Twilight of the Idols"
52. Which of the following authors is NOT an important Irish writer?
A. Seamus Heaney
B. James Joyce
C. William Butler Yeats
D. E.M. Forster
53. Oscar Wilde's "The Picture of Dorian Gray" is an example of which of the following literary trends?
A. Aestheticism
B. Naturalism
C. Decadence
D. Both A and C
54. Which of the following statements best describes the "Great Depression"?
A. The Great Depression lasted for one hundred years.
B. The Great Depression was the longest and most severe depression ever experienced by Western civilization since industrialization.
C. The Great Depression was a severe economic downturn in the industrialized world that began in 1929 and lasted for approximately ten years.
D. B and C only
55. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of "Realism" as an artistic and literary movement?
A. Realism strives to depict humans within a certain social context.
B. Realism depicts the tension between harsh reality and ideals.
C. Realism gives up the search for truth and instead embraces moral relativism.
D. Realism explores ethical quandaries within a social context.
56. Jorge Luis Borges is a native of which country?
A. Argentina
B. Brazil
C. Mexico
D. Britain
57. T.S. Eliot's "The Waste Land" begins with which of the following well-known opening lines?
A. "Was it for this-"
B. "Riverrun, past Eve and Adam's, from swerve of shore to bend of bay, brings us by a commodius vicus of recirculation back to Howth Castle and Environs."
C. "And the worst friend and enemy is but Death."
D. "April is the cruellest month"

58. Who painted "The Accommodations of Desire"?
- Salvador Dalí
 - Pablo Picasso
 - Juan Miró
 - Man Ray
59. Which of the following best describes the novel "The God of Small Things"?
- It is a lyrical novel that explores cultural identity and decline of an Indian family.
 - It is a Romantic novel that explores the decline of a Russian family.
 - It is a stream-of-consciousness narrative that explores cultural identity in nineteenth-century Ireland.
 - It is a lyrical novel that explores the decline of a Caribbean family.
60. In Jorge Luis Borges' "The Library of Babel," which of the following is NOT a major concern of the work?
- The short work speaks of the daunting search for truth and knowledge.
 - It is obsessed with the descriptions of an endless and ultimately incomprehensible library.
 - Borges takes great pains to show how the key to understanding the library is reason.
 - The library is analogous to the universe.
61. Which of the following statements does NOT reflect the general characteristics of T.S. Eliot's "The Wasteland"?
- Some academic scholars suggest that "The Wasteland" is an extrapolation of the search for the Holy Grail.
 - "The Wasteland" is an excellent example of modernist symbolism.
 - Eliot's poem takes great pains to illustrate the breakdown of stable meaning in the modern world.
 - "The Wasteland" is often used as an excellent example of poetic realism.
62. The literary style of Virginia Woolf's novel "To the Lighthouse" is best described in which of the following ways?
- As an omniscient narrative of love and loss
 - As a third-person narrative of the Great Depression
 - As a domestic stream of consciousness narrative
 - A and B only
63. Which of the following statements regarding Oscar Wilde is false?
- His career ended when he was jailed for criminal "gross indecency."
 - He believed that art should be something more than the reproduction and appreciation of the natural world.
 - Wilde was the author of such poems as "Bénédiction," "L'Albatros," and "élévation."
 - He was notorious for his use of paradox.
64. The French novelist J.K. Huysmans, in his work "Against the Grain," is intended to convey which of the following ideas?
- The work celebrates the young Jean and his Jesuit school education as a model for the best possible education of the young.
 - It ends with the famous line "the horror, the horror."
 - It explores Jean's decision to become a recluse and a social drop-out.
 - All of the above
65. T.S. Eliot considered which of the following one of the greatest short stories ever written?
- "The Dead"
 - "The Surrealist Manifesto"
 - "The Heart of Darkness"
 - "To the Lighthouse"
66. Which of the following authors is NOT considered to be a practitioner of "Magical Realism"?

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| <p>A. Gabriel Garcia Marquez</p> <p>B. Isabel Allende</p> <p>C. James Joyce</p> <p>D. Allejo Carpentier</p> <p>67. According to Dr. Dino Felluga's module on Freud, Sigmund Freud's work on transference and trauma argues which of the following points?</p> <p>A. There is an undeniable "tension between the death-instinct and the sexual instincts."</p> <p>B. Repetition-compulsion does not help to come to terms with one's own mortality.</p> <p>C. Most victims of trauma do not exhibit "the compulsion of the human psyche to repeat traumatic events over and over again."</p> <p>D. Talk therapy will not help cure one's psychological neuroses concerning past trauma.</p> <p>68. According to T.S. Eliot in his essay on "Tradition and the Individual Talent," which of the following is true of "tradition?"</p> <p>A. In English literature, we cannot refer to "the tradition" or to "a tradition;" at most, we employ the adjective in saying that the poetry of so-and-so is "traditional" or even "too traditional."</p> <p>B. Tradition is the great conversation which links all English literature and is a coherent and stable canon.</p> <p>C. All of the above</p> <p>D. A and B only</p> <p>69. Which novelist is NOT commonly thought of as producing Post-Colonial work?</p> <p>A. Arundhati Roy</p> <p>B. Salman Rushdie</p> <p>C. Seamus Heaney</p> <p>D. Vladimir Nabokov</p> <p>70. Of the following, who was NOT a well known modernist author?</p> | <p>A. James Joyce</p> <p>B. Voltaire</p> <p>C. Virginia Woolf</p> <p>D. Y.B. Yeats</p> <p>71. Which of the following is true of Charles Baudelaire's "Bénédiction"?</p> <p>A. It was originally written in English.</p> <p>B. It celebrates the almost divine power of the poet.</p> <p>C. It suggests that poetry is demonic in nature.</p> <p>D. Both A and B</p> <p>72. Between 1890 and 1919, which of the following was a preoccupation of Western European literature?</p> <p>A. Sexual mores</p> <p>B. The importance of the irrational</p> <p>C. Bourgeois sensibility</p> <p>D. All of the above</p> <p>73. How may W.B. Yeats' poem, "The Second Coming," be interpreted?</p> <p>A. As an interpretation of the Biblical Second Coming of Christ</p> <p>B. As an attempt to support European colonialism in Africa</p> <p>C. As a howl of despair concerning the current state of the world</p> <p>D. Both A and C</p> <p>74. Georges Braque's "Woman with a Guitar" is an example of which of the following artistic movements?</p> <p>A. Cubism</p> <p>B. Vorticism</p> <p>C. Futurism</p> <p>D. A and B only</p> <p>75. Which Post-Colonial theorist employs an extended analysis of the term "Orientalism"?</p> |
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- A. Edward Said
B. Arundhati Roy
C. Salman Rushdie
D. Homi Bhaba
76. Why does the "Flâneur" begin to disappear as a Parisian phenomenon?
A. Because of the increasing prominence of department stores in Paris
B. Because of the advent of arcade projects
C. Because they began to purchase products as they walked the urbanscape
D. Because they were threatened by police with jail
77. Which of the following are contemporary Indian artists who have begun to more critically examine India's post-colonial situation?
A. Ravinder Reddy
B. Rummana Hussain
C. Dadabhai Naoroji
D. A and B only
78. Fill in the blank. Walter Benjamin was most clearly a student of ____'s work.
A. Marx
B. Freud
C. Darwin
D. Aristotle
79. According to Dr. Dino Felluga's "General Introduction to Postmodernism," Roland Barthes, in his work "The Death of the Author," argues which of the following points?
A. "The modern writer (scriptor) is born simultaneously with his text."
B. "Once the Author is gone, the claim to "decipher" a text is quite simple."
C. "A text never consists of multiple writings, it is always the product of a monolithic culture."
D. Both A and B
80. Literary critics who analyze the works of Salman Rushdie often engage which "Post-Modern" school of criticism?
A. Marxism
B. Post-Colonial Theory
C. Deconstruction
D. Feminism
81. "In Parenthesis" is David Jones's modernist adaptation of which traditional literary form?
A. The romance
B. The epic
C. The sonnet
D. The haiku
82. Which of the following best describes James Joyce's "Araby"?
A. It begins with the famous line: "North Richmond Street being blind, was a quiet street except at the hour when the Christian Brothers' School set the boys free."
B. It speaks of the author's illicit relationship with a young girl.
C. It is a dramatization of the relationship between Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden.
D. It is an analysis of "Exodus" from "The Holy Bible."
83. Which of the following authors is considered a major theorist of deconstruction?
A. Raymond Williams
B. Jacques Derrida
C. Fredric Jameson
D. Both A and B
84. The last decade of the nineteenth century saw the development of a number of literary and cultural movements which amounted to a rejection of the principles of Victorianism because of which social transformations?

- A. The shift from agriculturally-based to industrial societies in the West
- B. The decline of traditional religious beliefs in Europe
- C. The rise of traditional social identities and the decline of personal identity
- D. Both A and B
85. Siegfried Sassoon's poem "To Victory" is concerned primarily with which of the following themes?
- A. His safe return home
- B. The defeat of the Germans
- C. His death and escape from suffering.
- D. His ability to finally kill an enemy soldier
86. What is the "Post-Modern" practice of "Deconstructionism"?
- A. An assault on the notion that there is any knowable truth
- B. An assault on the sexual mores of the Victorian Age
- C. A reaffirmation of Romantic notions of the sublime
- D. All of the above
87. Which of the following artists was NOT influenced by Surrealism?
- A. Giorgio de Chirico
- B. Salvador Dalí
- C. Marcel Duchamp
- D. Paul Gauguin
88. Which of the following descriptions accurately describes Joseph Conrad's "Heart of Darkness"?
- A. The end of the novella depicts Marlow's conversation with the Kurtz's Intended.
- B. The work considers the dark side of European colonialism.
- C. Marlow comes to understand the necessity of European leadership in Africa.
- D. Both A and B
89. "Post-Modernism" is often characterized by which of the following attitudes?
- A. A fascination with the past but a past that is used out of its original context as pastiche
- B. A reinforcement of master narratives
- C. A rejection of master narratives
- D. Both A and C
90. Which of the following statements is true of the Anglo-Irish War?
- A. The Anglo-Irish war began with the resistance of the Irish Republican Army.
- B. The Anglo-Irish war never involved a guerrilla campaign.
- C. In the course of the Anglo-Irish War, only a few hundred members of the Irish Republican Army were actively resisting British rule.
- D. All of the above
91. Who wrote "Take up the White Man's burden-/ Send forth the best ye breed-" in order to inspire Western Europeans to propagate benevolent, enlightened colonialism?
- A. Charles Baudelaire
- B. William Butler Yeats
- C. Rudyard Kipling
- D. Napoleon III
92. The motto "art for art's sake" means that artists began to do which of the following?
- A. Produce works of art that were meaningless
- B. Reject artistic production that was obligatorily moral in character
- C. Avoid all forms of prose
- D. Make art profitable above all else
93. Which of the following is NOT one of the general themes of concern in Derek Walcott's poem "Becune Point"?
- A. Nature
- B. Christianity

- C. Pastoral landscapes
D. World War II
94. Which of the following descriptions of the "Avant-Garde Movement" is false?
- A. The avant-garde, a military term meaning "advanced guard," was founded in France in the mid-19th century.
B. The term avant-garde itself means "advanced guard," and the military role of the advanced guard and the role of the avant-garde art movement are much of the same.
C. The realist painter Gustave Courbet never considered himself a member of the avant-garde.
D. Both A and B
95. Which of the following statements best describes "Magical Realism"?
- A. Magical realism often accepts both a materialist and a supernatural view of the real.
B. Magical realism differs from fantasy and science fiction in that it considers the impossible as normal.
C. The term "magical realism" was first coined by Franz Roh, a German art critic.
D. All of the above
96. According to Dr. Dino Felluga's "General Introduction to Postmodernism," what is the meaning of the term "simulacra"?
- A. "Something that replaces reality with its representation"
B. "A stable referent to a knowable original cultural artifact"
C. "An exact imitation of the material world"
D. "A basic affirmation of everyday reality"
97. Which of the following is NOT a modernist art movement?
- A. Surrealism
B. Dadaism
C. Symbolism
D. Realism
98. Important contemporary reviews of Virginia Woolf's "To the Lighthouse" tend to focus on which of the following aspects of the novel?
- A. The profound and often troubling relationships among characters
B. The novel's experimental structure
C. The novel's radically unique narrative voice
D. All of the above
99. Who was Le Corbusier?
- A. He was born Charles-Edouard Jeanneret.
B. He was an architect who designed The Chandigarh Legislative Assembly building in Punjab, India.
C. He was the architect who designed The Robie House in Chicago, Illinois.
D. Both A and B
100. Which of the following statements best describes the "British East India Company"?
- A. The British East India Company was originally a group of London businessmen engaged in importing spices from South Asia.
B. The British East India Company first entered South Asia as importers of British Tea.
C. The British East India Company was essentially a covert British army.
D. Both A and B

10. Medieval Literature and Culture

1. Chaucer's "The Canterbury Tales"?
 - A. The court of Richard II
 - B. The church
 - C. The military
 - D. The literary tradition
2. How is the lai similar to a medieval romance?
 - A. Both include stacked tales in a single sequential narrative.
 - B. Both have courtly love as their central theme.
 - C. Both are designed in an episodic manner.
 - D. Both are usually intended to be sung as hymns.
3. Which of the following texts are associated with the alliterative revival?
 - A. "The Dream of the Rood"
 - B. "The Wanderer"
 - C. "The Seafarer"
 - D. "Sir Gawain and the Green Knight"
4. The turbulent years of the 14th century witnessed a blending of language and culture that led to the rise of Middle English. Which of the following events led to the nickname "the era of catastrophes"?
 - A. The Hundred Years War
 - B. The Great Schism
 - C. The Black Plague
 - D. All of these answers
5. Which text is an example of a poem structured as a vision to convey the theme of salvation?
 - A. The Battle of Maldon
 - B. The Seafarer
 - C. The Wanderer
 - D. The Dream of the Rood
6. What is a lai?
 - A. A poem with courtly love as its central theme
 - B. A short lyrical poem
 - C. A poem that is usually in octosyllabic couplets
 - D. All of these answers

7. Which of the following epic themes are invoked in *The Wanderer*?
 - A. Exile
 - B. Abandoned mead-halls
 - C. Loneliness
 - D. All of these answers
8. Which of the following is not related to the term medievalism?
 - A. Enlightenment
 - B. Feudalism
 - C. Guildhouses
 - D. Monasticism
9. Why is Caedmon's Hymn important in the history of Old English literature?
 - A. The poem could be easily sung in all churches and was widely accepted.
 - B. The poem's theme of alienation becomes familiar to Anglo-Saxon poetry.
 - C. The poem illustrates Caedmon's erudition and scholarship.
 - D. The poem is widely believed to be the first written poem in Old English.
10. What is the significance of the line: Fate is established! in *The Wanderer*?
 - A. The line describes the optimistic attitude of the speaker.
 - B. The line suggests that the speaker is comfortably settled.
 - C. *The Wanderer* is a poem about fatal endings.
 - D. The line suggests that fate plays an irrevocable role in human affairs.
11. Which of the following cultural changes occurred as a result of the Norman invasion?
 - A. The Church moved away from using Latin.
 - B. The trend of educational reforms was reversed.
 - C. England returned to its pre-feudal state.
 - D. The primary language became French.
12. Which of the following advice is offered to women in *Acrene Wisse*?
 - A. Anchoresses should live in a dwelling attached to a church.
 - B. Anchoresses should avoid gossip.
 - C. Anchoresses should avoid men.
 - D. All of these answers
13. Which of the following accurately describes the way in which the comitatus ethic is represented in *Beowulf*, *The Seafarer*, and *The Wanderer*?
 - A. As a mutually beneficial relationship between rulers and warriors
 - B. As an economic system of rewards used to ensure warriors reliability
 - C. As a pre-feudal power structure based on the distribution of economic and military resources
 - D. All of these answers
14. Which of the following factors helped create a solidified British political identity?
 - A. The shift away from individual petty kingdoms to central rule under King Alfred
 - B. Efforts to revive learning
 - C. The translation of Latin religious and historical works in vernacular traditions
 - D. All of these answers
15. Which of the following themes is not explored in "Sir Gawain and the Green Knight"?
 - A. The knightly ideal
 - B. Conversion to Christianity
 - C. Sexual purity
 - D. Feudal loyalty
16. Which of the following best defines Middle English?
 - A. An early form spoken and written by the Anglo-Saxons
 - B. A filed-down Old English with heavy French influence

- C. A unique form of English spoken in Germany
- D. A form brought to England by the Scandinavians
17. Which of the following is not a major category of the romance genre?
- A. The Matter of Germany
- B. The Matter of Rome
- C. The Matter of Britain
- D. The Matter of England
18. What is problematic about calling Beowulf part of Old English literature?
- A. There is no firm concept of when English literature began.
- B. The epic poem is written in a language that is unrecognizable to many English speakers.
- C. Danish and German scholars first claimed the poem.
- D. There are no English characters in the poem.
19. In Caedmon's Hymn, the poet borrows the language of which literary form?
- A. The mock epic
- B. The lyric ballad
- C. The lai
- D. The heroic epic
20. Chaucer's pilgrims are a representative section of late medieval society. Which of the following economic situations is evident among this group?
- A. Landlords had growing problems with their tenants.
- B. The lack of guilds led to a decline in available civic services.
- C. A modern social hierarchy developed.
- D. All of these answers
21. Which of the following best defines caesura?
- A. A pause or break in a line of poetry
- B. Giving inanimate objects human qualities
- C. A metaphorical compound
- D. The image used to share qualities in a metaphor or simile
22. Chaucer and Langland were contemporaries, but there were several differences between their writing styles. Which of the following best describes these differences?
- A. Langland wrote only about aristocratic characters that were similar to Arthurian legends, whereas Chaucer wrote about lower social classes.
- B. Chaucer and Langland wrote in different dialects.
- C. Chaucer copied French and Italian style, whereas Langland did not.
- D. Most of Chaucer's poetry was for a secular court audience, whereas Langland's was didactic, teaching a moral lesson.
23. Which of the following texts was inspired by *Historia Regum Britanniae*?
- A. Bede's Ecclesiastical History
- B. Caedmon's Hymn
- C. Chretien de Troyes Yvain, or le Chevalier au Lion
- D. Chaucer's The Canterbury Tales
24. Why is the presence of the comitatus ethic in Beowulf significant?
- A. The comitatus ethic represents the shift from a nomadic to a more organized social structure.
- B. The comitatus ethic is evidence of a period in which behavior was guided by Christian ethics.
- C. The comitatus ethic shows a historical return to older types of political organization.
- D. The comitatus ethic represents a culture in which rulers had no responsibilities to their citizens.

25. Which of the following characters from “The Canterbury Tales” might represent the rising middle-class of the 14th century?
- The merchant
 - The knight
 - The prioress
 - The plowman
26. Why is the Battle of Hastings relevant to the development of Middle English?
- English as a language of the king’s court was replaced by Norman French.
 - Eventually English was reestablished, deeply influenced by Norman French.
 - For a time, England became a country with two languages.
 - All of these answers
27. In *Beowulf*, what is the significance of *wergild*?
- Wergild* is connected to the idea that bloodshed leads to more bloodshed.
 - Wergild* contributes to the claustrophobic, doom-laden atmosphere.
 - Wergild* relates to the concept of *wyrd*.
 - All of these answers
28. What is the significance of the title of “Everyman”?
- The title suggests a long history of conflict between the government and the individual.
 - The title is part of the morality play’s attempt to make Christian struggles universal.
 - The title alludes to other plays in the same cycle.
 - The title suggests that faith-based issues are individual to each Christian.
29. Which of the following are characteristics of a medieval romance?
- Episodic French and German poetry
 - Resemblance to an epic
 - Supernatural themes involving dragons and monsters
 - All of these answers
30. Which of the following is not a characteristic of Old English?
- Alliteration
 - Personification
 - Caesura
 - Romance
31. Which of the following provides an example of the oral-formulaic tradition?
- Caedmon’s Hymn
 - Beowulf*
 - The Wanderer*
 - The Dream of the Rood*
32. Which of the following texts provides the best example of medieval estates satire?
- “Sir Gawain and the Green Knight”
 - “Piers Plowman”
 - “The Canterbury Tales”
 - “The Book of Margery Kempe”
33. What is the significance of the dreamer in *The Dream of the Rood*?
- The dreamer functions as an example of the *comitatus* ethic.
 - The dreamer has a special hope for salvation.
 - The dreamer is a relic from before the Christian conversion.
 - The dreamer is an example of the superstition of paganism.
34. Which of the following texts provides the best example of the *comitatus* ethic?
- Caedmon’s Hymn
 - The Battle of Maldon*
 - The Canterbury Tales*
 - The Dream of the Rood*
35. What is the primary purpose of Chretien de Troye’s medieval romances?

- A. To convert readers to Christianity through positive examples
- B. To inform illiterate readers about Arthurian legend
- C. To reconcile the hero's responsibilities in love and wars
- D. To sway audiences away from reading tales of courtly love
36. In "Everyman," which of the following provides the path to redemption in the after-life?
- A. Faith
- B. Time spent in prayer
- C. Donations made to the monastery
- D. Good deeds
37. What is the primary focus of Bede's Ecclesiastical History?
- A. The life of everyday people in the 5th and 6th centuries
- B. The conversion of Britain to Christianity
- C. The history of Christianity before it reached Britain
- D. The spread of Christianity after the Norman Conquest
38. In Beowulf, what is the significance of the term whale-road?
- A. The term is an allusion to Beowulf's golden torque.
- B. The term represents the comitatus ethic.
- C. The term is an example of kenning.
- D. The term is an example of caesura.
39. What was historically significant about Chretien de Troyes Yvain, le Chevalier au Lion?
- A. He recast the history of Arthur into the romance genre.
- B. He was the first to discuss the Knights of the Round Table.
- C. He separated Arthurian legend from tales of courtly love.
- D. He dropped the supernatural theme found in Arthurian legend.
40. Which of the following best defines alliterative verse?
- A. A traditional form with repeated consonant sounds
- B. An Anglo-Saxon form written in iambic pentameter with traditional rhymes
- C. A popular form in the 9th and 10th centuries
- D. A form brought to England in the years during the Norman invasion
41. Which of the following genres applies to Langland's "Piers Plowman"?
- A. Allegory
- B. Social satire
- C. Dream vision
- D. All of these answers
42. What was the primary function of The Rule of Saint Benedict?
- A. The Rule of Saint Benedict standardized monasticism.
- B. The Rule of Saint Benedict was the first example of poetry written in the vernacular language.
- C. The Rule of Saint Benedict explained the new architectural style.
- D. The Rule of Saint Benedict offered an early example of dream poetry.
43. What is the significance of the phrase protecting the heart from Acrene Wisse?
- A. The phrase refers to anchoresses responsibility to defend other Christians.
- B. The phrase suggests that women should safeguard their spirituality through total withdrawal from the world.
- C. The phrase is considered one of the positive effects of prayer.
- D. The phrase involves becoming a nun in order to escape the bad influence of men.
44. How does The Cross, as speaker, portray Jesus in The Dream of the Rood?

- A. As the suffering Christ
 B. As the ransom God demands for the sins of humanity
 C. As a special Jewish teacher
 D. As the heroic noble warrior
45. Which of the following is the best example of a mystery play?
 A. "The Wife of Bath's Tale"
 B. "The Second Shepherds' Play"
 C. "The Knight's Tale"
 D. "The Dream of the Rood"
46. In Beowulf, what does the representation of Hrothgar suggest about rulers?
 A. Kings often used generous gifts to recruit their followers.
 B. It was necessary for kings to fight in order to keep their power.
 C. The ability to attract fellow warriors was a necessary attribute of power.
 D. All of these answers
47. "The Second Shepherds' Play" is part of which play cycle?
 A. Cornish cycle
 B. York cycle
 C. Roman cycle
 D. Wakefield cycle
48. Why was Acrene Wisse written in the vernacular language?
 A. English was a more commonly used language in the Church.
 B. The audience was likely unable to read French.
 C. Women were more educated, so they knew more languages.
 D. The audience was partially lay-women with little knowledge of Latin.
49. Which of the following is not an example of Arthurian legend?
 A. Geoffrey of Monmouth's *Historia Regum Britanniae*
 B. Julian of Norwich's *Revelations of Divine Love*
 C. Marie de France's *Lanval*
 D. Sir Thomas Malory's *Morte Darthur*
50. Why was the alliterative revival associated with nationalism and nostalgia?
 A. The stories of King Arthur made all English people nostalgic.
 B. Metrical poetry simply got boring.
 C. Alliterative poetry was much easier to write.
 D. Alliterative poetry was associated with a world before the French influence, a world before the Conquest.
51. How did the Norman Conquest affect the international political situation in England?
 A. The Norman Conquest increased the French influence.
 B. The Norman Conquest marked the last attempt for a Scandinavian nation to overtake England.
 C. The Norman Conquest ended cultural interaction with Norway and Denmark.
 D. All of these answers
52. Which of the following characteristics are not essential to knightly chivalry as described by Chretien de Troyes?
 A. The knight is religious.
 B. The knight is submissive to his lord.
 C. The knight is dedicated to his feudal lord.
 D. The knight is blond, tall, and elegant.
53. What does Chaucer write concerning the devastating effect of the Black Death upon English social, cultural, and economic life in "The Canterbury Tales"?
 A. Priests died in great numbers.
 B. Rent prices increased because of the market boom.

- C. The upper classes were burdened by their monopoly of scarce resources.
D. Chaucer wrote no direct descriptions.
54. Which of the following best defines wergild?
A. Giving inanimate objects human qualities
B. A metaphorical compound
C. A reparational payment demanded of a person guilty of homicide
D. The image used to share qualities in a metaphor or simile
55. Between which movements do historians situate literature in the Middle Ages?
A. English Reformation and Elizabethan Age
B. Civil war and the Restoration
C. Roman departure and the Renaissance
D. Romanticism and the Enlightenment
56. What was the focus of Geoffrey of Monmouth's *Historia Regum Britanniae*?
A. The life and poems of Caedmon
B. The conversion of Britain from paganism
C. The early years of William the Conqueror
D. The tales of King Arthur
57. Which genre is based on interactions between three feudal classes?
A. Dream poetry
B. Romance
C. Lai
D. Estates satire
58. Complete the following statement. Chaucer wrote his elegiac poem, "The Book of the Duchess," to praise the young Duchess of Lancaster who tragically died of:
A. the Black Plague.
B. unrequited love for John of Gaunt.
C. drowning in the Thames.
D. childbirth.
59. Which of the following most accurately explains the Bretons influence on medieval literature?
A. The Bretons roots were in the Celtic cultural tradition.
B. Breton literature had a profound effect on medieval literature in England.
C. The Bretons represented prominent forces in the Norman invasion.
D. All of these answers
60. In *Yvain, le Chevalier au Lion*, what is the significance of *trouthe*?
A. *Trouthe* represents the supernatural aspects of the medieval romance.
B. *Trouthe* alludes to the British conversion from paganism to Christianity.
C. *Trouthe* emphasizes the positive side of feudalism.
D. *Trouthe* suggests the imminent return to a pre-feudal social organization.
61. Why is the concept of feudalism important in medieval literature?
A. Feudalism represents the world of scholars who studied the ancient texts of the past.
B. The feudal world is one of glamor and beauty.
C. Feudalism represents an economic hierarchy, the upper levels of which created and consumed literature.
D. Feudalism represents interesting family quarrels that make for good stories.
62. In *Acrene Wisse*, the mission of the anchorite was justified through what purpose?
A. To serve the church
B. To withdraw and meditate upon God
C. To pray
D. To preach
63. Pride in one's accomplishments was important to the Anglo-Saxon thegn. If so, why does Hrothgar say in *Beowulf*: do not give way to pride?

- A. Hrothgar believes it is important to stay focused on revenge.
- B. Pride is one of the deadly sins.
- C. Pride causes one to appear immodest.
- D. Extreme pride can cause one to be overly secure and make mistakes.
64. In the first decades after the Norman Conquest, which of the following best describes the use of language in England?
- A. The conquered English quickly studied French.
- B. The French conquerors learned English in order to be able to govern well.
- C. Latin became a common language for interaction between the two groups.
- D. Most of the English population went on speaking English with French used mostly among the upper-ruling class.
65. In *Acrene Wisse*, what is the author's advice regarding priests?
- A. Priests should be used as examples of ecclesiastical life.
- B. Priests should be avoided, because men are bad influences.
- C. Priests should offer anchoresses their only connection to the outside world.
- D. Priests should be honored, because men are naturally more spiritual.
66. Which of the following best defines mysticism?
- A. The dream connection between the two sexes
- B. A literary genre written mainly in the Anglo-Saxon era
- C. The human soul's tendency towards intimate union with the divine
- D. The separation between humanity and divinity
67. How do the themes of Marie de France's *Lanval* and Chretien de Troyes *Yvain* compare?
- A. Both use the *comitatus* ethic to explain their hero's motivations.
- B. Both include references to William the Conqueror.
- C. Both include the theme of broken promises between lovers.
- D. Both feature mentions of the conversion from paganism.
68. The home of Chaucer's royal patron and friend, John of Gaunt, was burned during the Peasants' Revolt of 1381. What events led to this revolt?
- A. Government policies were incorrectly based on the idea that the rich would help the poor survive.
- B. The high rates of the poll tax were considered unfair.
- C. Peasants were jointly united against the pattern of upper-class harassments
- D. All of these answers
69. What led to the alliterative revival?
- A. A return to reading poetry from the 11th and 12th centuries
- B. The influence of southern courtly poets writing in French and Latin
- C. A surge in English nationalism
- D. The introduction to new poetic forms during the Norman invasion
70. In *Beowulf*, what is the significance of the term *wyrd*?
- A. *Wyrd* has to do with reparational payments exacted from people guilty of homicide.
- B. *Wyrd* is related to the folly of earthly possessions.
- C. *Wyrd* suggests the idea of fate.
- D. *Wyrd* is an allusion to the impending conversion to Christianity.
71. What distinguishes morality plays from mystery plays?

- A. Mystery plays involve Christian themes, whereas morality plays do not.
- B. Morality plays involve Christian themes, whereas mystery plays do not.
- C. Morality plays were written individually, whereas mystery plays are in cycles.
- D. Mystery plays were written individually, whereas morality plays are in cycles.
72. Which of the following best describes how Bede was a typical Christian of his time?
- A. He combined zealous Christianity with English patriotism.
- B. He did not believe that Christianity was an essential part of English culture.
- C. He thought that England was a pagan wilderness.
- D. He believed that English Christians needed to move to a New Israel.
73. Which of the following is not an example of a lai?
- A. Sir Launfal
- B. Chaucer's *The Wife of Bath*
- C. Chaucer's *Franklin's Tale*
- D. *Norwich's Revelations of Divine Love*
74. Which of the following lines provides an example of alliterative verse?
- A. "The knight took a step toward/The maiden she called him forward"
- B. "her biginneth the earste boc of ures ant ureisuns the gode beoth to seggen"
- C. "doughty in theire doings and dredde ay schame"
- D. "I left my lands to come where you are/To find you I have come so far!"
75. How did the interaction between the English and the Bretons affect literature?
- A. The exposure to new forms ended the production of lais.
- B. This interaction led to the influence of Arthurian legend on French literature.
- C. This interaction led to more stories about the English conversion to Christianity.
- D. The cultural exchange led to more stories about ancient myths.
76. What is the significance of Sutton Hoo?
- A. Sutton Hoo provides architectural evidence from a virtually unexplored period of history.
- B. Sutton Hoo gives more information about the society that created Beowulf.
- C. Sutton Hoo provides insight into the conversion from paganism to Christianity.
- D. All of these answers
77. How did the Normans revolutionize English poetry?
- A. They introduced alliterative verse.
- B. They introduced rhyming octosyllabic couplets.
- C. They introduced iambic pentameter.
- D. They introduced metaphor.
78. Arthur, the good King of Britain_____held a rich and royal court.
- A. This line suggests that Britain was the most important place in the medieval world.
- B. This line suggests that good kings are rewarded by God.
- C. This line suggests that Arthur was beloved by the English, because he was good.
- D. This line suggests the elegance necessary for the feudal king to display being at the top of the economic hierarchy.
79. Which of the following is the best example of a morality play?
- A. "The Seafarer"
- B. "Everyman"
- C. "The Second Shepherds' Play"
- D. "The Dream of the Rood"
80. Beowulf introduces the reader to the life of a thegn. Which of the following best describes the role of the thegn?

- A. The thegn is a warrior who has sworn his loyalty to an Anglo-Saxon lord.
- B. The thegn is a class of proto-capitalism opposed to the guild system.
- C. The thegn is a warrior who pays money in exchange for exemption from military service.
- D. The thegn is an Anglo-Saxon lord who partakes in the comitatus ethic.
81. What is the significance of the “Green Knight”?
- A. He suggests the lack of knightly themes in Middle English poetry.
- B. He alludes to an ancient Anglo-Saxon ruler.
- C. He represents the link with Celtic mythology.
- D. He suggests a continued tie with paganism.
82. Which of the following statements best characterizes the work of early monks in shaping future medieval church life?
- A. They were extremely charismatic.
- B. They wanted to move from the basics of Christian faith to a full Christian life.
- C. They were promoters of the monastic life.
- D. All of these answers
83. The adventure of another lay/Just as it happened, I'll relay.
- A. The line has obvious rhyme and meter, and the opening words suggest a story of adventure and excitement.
- B. The strong alliteration creates rhythm that accentuates the adventurous spirit.
- C. The line seems to frame a story with plot complications.
- D. The line alludes to a poem with religious undertones.
84. The Battle of Maldon describes which historical event?
- A. The defeat of the English at the hands of the Vikings in 991
- B. The First Crusade in the 11th-century
- C. The Second Crusade in the 12th-century
- D. The Norman Conquest in 1066
85. Which of the following best describes the significance of the following line from Julian of Norwich's “Revelations of Divine Love”: “all manner of things shall be well”?
- A. The world is a happy and wonderful place.
- B. We can make the world better if we work hard.
- C. There are many things in the world to love.
- D. The love and grace of God can change lives for the better.
86. What was the function of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle?
- A. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle records the history of the continuity and persistence of Anglo-Saxon culture in Old English.
- B. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle offers a lay person's perspective on Anglo-Saxon history.
- C. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle focuses on the courtly adventures of Anglo-Saxon English.
- D. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle presents an accurate description of the Second and Third Crusades.
87. Which of the following is not a theme in Chretien de Troyes Yvain, le Chevalier au Lion?
- A. The relationships between knights and ladies
- B. The feudal system
- C. The knight's lack of loyalty to his lord
- D. The conduct of wars and tournaments
88. In The Wanderer, what is the speaker's primary conflict?

- A. The desire to travel in search of wisdom with the social conventions
- B. The folly of earthly things with the wisdom of heaven
- C. The speaker's spiritual regression with the increasing trend of Christian conversions
- D. The desire for a more advanced world with stagnant social progress
89. Despite the fact that the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle continued well into the Norman rule of the 12th century, which king originally commissioned this work?
- A. King Harold
- B. King Arthur
- C. William the Conqueror
- D. Alfred the Great
90. What is the verse form of Marie de France's *Lanval*?
- A. Dactylic pentameter
- B. Octosyllabic couplets
- C. Heroic couplets
- D. Clerihew
91. How was mystical literature significant?
- A. Mystical literature suggested the continued link between paganism and Christianity.
- B. Mystical literature prohibited women from writing in the voice of God.
- C. Mystical literature ended the trend of poems in which God was cast as a lover.
- D. Mystical literature provided a place for women to write romantic and religious literature.
92. In *Lanval*, how does Marie de France represent King Arthur?
- A. As a historical figure with whom her audience is largely unfamiliar
- B. As a warrior king
- C. As someone who broken the tradition of offering lavish gifts to his supporters
- D. As a modest ruler who defended his own borders
93. Which of the following would most likely be the theme of a medieval romance?
- A. The story of an English village's conversion to Christianity
- B. A first-person story of the Norman invasion
- C. The adventure of a knight who rescues a maiden
- D. A poem that features courtly love but denounces supernaturalism
94. What literary term is suggested by the quote *steadfast companions will stand by him from Beowulf*?
- A. The golden torque
- B. Hunting
- C. Comitatus ethic
- D. Kenning
95. Which of the following statements regarding the success and importance of the oral tradition of literature is true?
- A. Monks memorized many passages of scripture, preserving scriptures.
- B. Scops recited poems to noble audiences, preserving the stories and poetic tradition.
- C. Thegns were nobles who liked literature, and their patronage made poets popular.
- D. anchoresses recited poems to occupy their time alone in their cells.
96. In Chaucer's "The Miller's Tale," why would the miller's determination to speak following the knight appear unsettling to the 14th century audience?
- A. The knight had not finished his tale.
- B. The miller did not ask politely.
- C. A member of the clergy should have spoken next.
- D. The miller was far beneath the knight in social order, so the miller should have

- deferred to the person who ranked above him.
97. In "The Wife of Bath's Tale," what is the significance of "barley bread"?
- A. Barley bread provides an example of medieval estates satire.
 - B. Barley bread represents the wife's answer to the belief that virginity is superior to marriage.
 - C. Barley bread suggests the heroine's state as a fallen woman.
 - D. Barley bread signifies Chaucer's use of alliterative verse.
98. Which of the following themes appears in "The Miller's Tale"?
- A. The misuse of scripture
 - B. The contrast between vulgar love and courtly love
 - C. The misdirected kiss
 - D. All of these answers
99. King Alfred was associated with which of the following events?
- A. The breakdown of England's once solidified political identity
 - B. The success of the Battle of Maldon
 - C. The translation of Latin texts into the vernacular language
 - D. The suppression of the Norman Invasion
100. How did French become the dominant language of England?
- A. King Alfred wanted all educated people to speak French.
 - B. Many English nobles preferred French because of the culture's superior poetry.
 - C. Edward the Confessor's wife was French, and she had great influence at court.
 - D. After the successful invasion of England, the language of William of Normandy became the language of the elite.

97. B 98. D 99. C 100. D

11. Medieval Women Writers

1. How did the development of nation-states in the late Middle Ages affect women?
 - A. they lost the ability to be anchoresses
 - B. they lost much of their political and economic power
 - C. they were able to acquire more political capital
 - D. they took on more important roles in the economy
2. What is a "lay" in medieval literature?
 - A. a short lyrical poem
 - B. a story of a saint's life
 - C. a type of book of hours
 - D. a devotional text used by anchoresses
3. Which of the following best characterize noble women in the Middle Ages?
 - A. they were expected to fix problems in their husbands' absence
 - B. they ran the household
 - C. they were expected to be religious role models
 - D. All of the Above
4. How do historians explain the increase in the number of troubadours in the Middle Ages?
 - A. the public disinterest in popular tales about romance
 - B. the increased interest in stories written in medieval Latin
 - C. the decreased public interest in religious stories
 - D. the French lords' lack of interest in tales of courtly love
5. Which literary device is most important structurally in The Book of the City of Ladies?
 - A. assonance
 - B. allegory
 - C. litotes
 - D. simile
6. How did the fall of Roman imperialism affect Britain?
 - A. it led to the rise of Germanic cultures
 - B. it created a conflict Christianity and paganism

- C. it led to the end of Roman forms of governing
D. All of the Above
7. Who were the troubadours?
A. poets from France and Italy
B. men who wrote only in the mystical tradition
C. the authors of conduct books
D. heretics persecuted by the Church
8. What is the function of *Ancrene Wisse*?
A. paradox
B. affective piety
C. imagery
D. pathos
9. Which writer(s) is/are associated with mysticism?
A. Richard Rolle
B. Walter Hilton
C. Julian of Norwich
D. All of the Above
10. Which of the following women is most closely associated with monastic life?
A. Marie de France
B. Hildegard of Bingen
C. Christine de Pizan
D. The Wife of Bath
11. How did the Christian laws about marriage differ from those of Germanic tribes' customs?
A. the Germanic tribes allowed relationships between family members, while the Church prohibited marriage between relatives
B. the Church outlawed marriages between children, while Germanic tribes tolerated them
C. the Germanic tribes tolerated polygamy, while the Church made monogamy the only acceptable type of union
D. All of the Above
12. In the context of Medieval literature, what does "inner rule" mean?
A. it includes issues that pertain to the heart
B. it is part of the anchoress' inner self
C. it is the most important part of *Ancrene Wisse*
D. All of the Above
13. In the context of Medieval literature, what does the term "mystical marriage" mean?
A. it is a union supported by the Church
B. it is a union between anchorites
C. it is a mystical union between two people
D. it is a spiritual union with God
14. Who wrote *The Rules of Courtly Love*?
A. Christine de Pizan
B. Catherine of Sienna
C. Andreas Capellanus
D. Chretien de Troye
15. What is "scholasticism" as it relates to the medieval era?
A. a period in which philosophers attempted to reconcile philosophy with religion
B. a period of educational activity
C. a period associated with the Carolingian Renaissance
D. All of the Above
16. With which literary form is *Ancrene Wisse* most closely related?
A. estate satire
B. medieval lays
C. conduct books
D. medieval allegory
17. Which provides the best example of a medieval allegory?
A. *The Book of Margery Kempe*
B. "The Wooing of Our Lord"
C. "An Orison to Almighty God"
D. *The Romance of the Rose*

18. How was Christine de Pizan a unique female writer for her time?
- A. she was the only woman to work in the oral tradition
 - B. she was the first female mystic
 - C. she wrote in order to support herself
 - D. she was the only woman to write medieval lays
19. Which of the following women is widely considered the first feminist?
- A. Margery Kempe
 - B. Catherine of Siena
 - C. Thecla
 - D. Christine de Pizan
20. Which is/are typical of the supernatural in medieval romance?
- A. enchantment
 - B. spells
 - C. fairy trickery
 - D. All of the Above
21. What is the authorship controversy as it relates to Heloise and Abelard?
- A. the critical debate about the verification of events in the letters
 - B. the idea that Abelard wrote all of the letters
 - C. the issue of whether there is a "female voice" in the letters
 - D. All of the Above
22. Which event(s) characterized the Middle Ages?
- A. invasions from barbarian tribes
 - B. financial deficits from increased military expenditures
 - C. falling birth rates
 - D. All of the Above
23. Which is/are a theme(s) of "The Acts of Thecla?"
- A. courtly love
 - B. peasant life
 - C. praise of chastity
 - D. female literacy
24. Why do most critics also refer to the Middle Ages as the Dark Ages?
- A. it was a period of surging Roman institutions
 - B. the production of historical records increased
 - C. there are few primary sources that reconstruct the history of the time
 - D. the lack of technology made it literally dark
25. How did courtly literature characterize its heroines?
- A. they were never chaste or pious
 - B. they always represented the evil side of love
 - C. they were sources of inspiration for heroic action
 - D. they were examples of mystical unions
26. What is oral transmission?
- A. a method of communication used solely by the early Church
 - B. the spreading of material by word of mouth
 - C. a mode of communication used mainly after the rise of literacy
 - D. a method of communication that became prominent at the end of the Middle Ages
27. What were "conduct books"?
- A. books that established standards of behavior for women
 - B. books that were primarily intended to teach men how to treat their wives
 - C. books that conformed with strict standards of behavior
 - D. books that recounted historical events in the medieval era
28. What is hagiography?

- A. the literary form linked closely with courtly love
- B. a method of creating a mystical union
- C. a term associated with oral transmission
- D. the writing and studying of saints' lives
29. In the Middle Ages, which class of people was most likely to be literate?
- A. monks
- B. working class women
- C. working class men
- D. peasants
30. In *The Book of the City of Ladies*, how does Pizan treat the issue of women's sexuality?
- A. she denies that there is a double standard
- B. she says that men should be allowed to be more sexually active than women
- C. she contends that women should adhere to traditional rules of women
- D. she attacks double standards for the sexes
31. Which of the following themes do both Julian of Norwich and Catherine of Siena explore?
- A. the idea that community is essential to salvation
- B. the concept of dualism of body and soul
- C. the concept of a sensual God
- D. the idea that God is separate from the human experience of love
32. Which of the following couples exemplify/exemplifies courtly love?
- A. Lancelot and Guinevere
- B. Dante and Beatrice
- C. Arthur and Guinevere
- D. All of the Above
33. In what way(s) did the legalization of Christianity impact medieval culture?
- A. architecture came to be influenced by the Christian church
- B. art revolved around Christian themes
- C. the Church became instrumental in the formation of laws
- D. All of the Above
34. How did increased lay participation in religious life impact monasteries?
- A. it made them more valuable sources of information
- B. it made them seem irrelevant since they separated religious life from worldly life
- C. it made them more important since there were few literate lay worshippers
- D. it made them symbols of the Church's progress
35. To whom were *The Lais of Marie de France* dedicated?
- A. King Alfred
- B. King Arthur
- C. King Henry
- D. King Richard
36. What is an anchoress?
- A. a medieval female hermit
- B. a woman who rejects the support of the community because she feels it is sexist
- C. a male anchorite
- D. a religious teacher in the medieval era
37. According to Pizan, what is the most important element in a woman's quest for equality?
- A. chastity
- B. piety
- C. education
- D. secular political activity
38. Which is the best example of the "double standard" that exists in tales of courtly love?

- A. women are always villains, while men are always heroes
- B. women are always involved in supernatural plots while men's storylines tend to be more realistic
- C. men are allowed to boast about their affairs, while women must keep them secret
- D. men are represented as immoral while women are always presented as chaste
39. In the Middle Ages, what was the status of a married woman in relation to her husband?
- A. she was considered her husband's property
- B. she was considered equal to her husband
- C. she was more legally powerful than her husband
- D. she was her husband's property, but could not be mistreated under law
40. Which of the following characterized court life in the Middle Ages?
- A. recitations by poets
- B. knightly tournaments
- C. games
- D. All of the Above
41. In the Medieval era, women most commonly worked as ____
- A. retailers
- B. domestic servants
- C. spinners
- D. All of the Above
42. In the Middle Ages, nuns also performed which of the following roles?
- A. teachers
- B. scribes
- C. authors
- D. All of the Above
43. Which is true of medieval women?
- A. they were not allowed to divorce their husbands
- B. they were not allowed to own a business without permission
- C. they were not allowed to inherit land if they had any brothers
- D. All of the Above
44. Which of the following was the most copied book of the Middle Ages?
- A. The Romance of the Rose
- B. "Book of Hours"
- C. The Bible
- D. The Art of Courtly Love
45. In "The Wife of Bath's Tale," what does Alisoun say women want most?
- A. freedom
- B. love
- C. education
- D. chastity
46. When did the Norman Invasion take place?
- A. 9th century
- B. 10th century
- C. 11th century
- D. 12th century
47. In the Middle Ages, how did religious and secular concepts of virginity differ?
- A. secular authorities said that virginity was unimportant, while the Church highly valued it
- B. the Church said that virginity was unimportant, while the secular authorities highly valued it
- C. secular authorities said that virginity was an ethereal treasure, while religious doctrines said it was spendable
- D. religious doctrines said that virginity was an ethereal treasure, while secular authorities said it was spendable
48. How did courtly romances break down the virgin/whore dichotomy?

- A. they deemphasized the importance of chastity
- B. they redefined women as attainable vs unattainable, rather than virgin vs whore
- C. they indicated that women's sexual conduct should not be classified by men
- D. they rarely explored issues of sexuality, love, or romance
49. Why do most historians think monasticism appealed to medieval women?
- A. it provided women with the opportunity to protect their own property
- B. it provided women with a place to nourish their intellectual growth
- C. it allowed women to exercise political authority in their communities
- D. All of the Above
50. In *The Book of the City of Ladies*, what is the function of the character Reason?
- A. she offers real reasons as to why women are valuable to society
- B. she literally helps build the city
- C. she helps the narrator see the merits of women
- D. All of the Above
51. From which lay is the quote "she had no equal in the kingdom" taken?
- A. "Lanval"
- B. "La Fresne"
- C. "Bisclavert"
- D. "Equitan"
52. How did travel at the time of the Crusades impact Western Europe?
- A. people brought tales of romance from different literary and cultural traditions back from their trips
- B. merchants started to import rare silks and spices from new trade routes
- C. architects from Western Europe were influenced by new Eastern styles
- D. All of the Above
53. What are "books of hours?"
- A. popular books before the invention of the printing press
- B. books of prayers used at Christian Mass
- C. books of information about the history of the Church
- D. private books of prayers to be recited throughout the day
54. Which of these female writers is most closely associated with tears?
- A. Julian of Norwich
- B. Margery Kempe
- C. Catherine of Siena
- D. Catherine de Pizan
55. Which of the following typify the oral-formulaic?
- A. The repetition of words
- B. The use of epithets with character's names
- C. An episodic structure
- D. All of the Above
56. Which of the following was a result of Charlemagne's decree on the production of books?
- A. it ended the Church's role in the creation of books
- B. it led to a sudden increase of women as scholars and authors
- C. it declared that books should be produced by men
- D. it opened up new opportunities for women to learn
57. How did the increase in universities affect most middle-class women?
- A. they were exposed to new opportunities to learn in universities
- B. they were not able to attend so they were virtually unaffected
- C. they were not able to attend so their education levels declined, compared to men

- D. most of them were unable to read, so they were not admitted
58. Which are examples of devotional acts?
- pilgrimages
 - charitable donations
 - prayers on the sinner's behalf
 - All of the Above
59. Which topic(s) is/are explored in The Lais of Marie de France?
- superstition
 - adultery
 - jealous fathers
 - All of the Above
60. Who were lay mystics?
- people who attempt to found their own religious orders
 - people who reject asceticism and contemplation
 - people who attempted to contact God without the intervention of an established religious order
 - people who were formally tied to religious orders
61. Kempe's acts of devotion included:
- meditation
 - wearing white clothing
 - weeping
 - All of the Above
62. With which of the following genres is The Romance of the Rose most closely associated?
- medieval lay
 - hagiography
 - mysticism
 - dream vision
63. Which of the following is an alternative name for the Middle Ages?
- Age of Enlightenment
 - Age of Reason
 - Platonic Period
 - Dark Ages
64. What is "the gender fallacy"?
- the problem of a "man writing as a woman"
 - the idea that woman cannot be as educated as men
 - the idea that noble women are more similar to men than peasant women are
 - the notion that chastity is impossible for men
65. In what centuries did mystical women writers primarily work?
- 8th and 9th centuries
 - 9th and 10th centuries
 - 10th and 11th centuries
 - 14th and 15th centuries
66. Which best summarizes Christine de Pizan's reaction to The Romance of the Rose?
- she objected to the treatment of secularism as evil
 - she applauded its promotion of female education
 - she attacked it as misogynistic
 - she praised the objectification of women
67. Which is true of childbirth in the Middle Ages?
- it was normally supervised by a midwife
 - it was typically dangerous for mother and infant
 - it was normally done without medical equipment
 - All of the Above
68. Which speaker said that "God is more nearer to us than our own soul?"

- A. Julian of Norwich
B. Margery Kempe
C. Catherine of Siena
D. Catherine de Pizan
69. In the medieval Church, devotional acts —
A. cancelled out punishment due to sin
B. depended entirely on literacy
C. were considered "unimportant" by mystics
D. were only performed by men
70. Which of these female writers was least likely to have been literate?
A. Julian of Norwich
B. Margery Kempe
C. Catherine de Pizan
D. Heloise
71. In *The Romance of the Rose*, which text does Guillaume de Lorris cite as his inspiration?
A. *The Book of Margery Kempe*
B. *"Revelations of Divine Love"*
C. *"The Wooing of Our Lord"*
D. *The Art of Courtly Love*
72. What was a virago?
A. a heroine who used female attributes to become a saint
B. a saint who was NOT the humble, pious, and chaste figure she was expected to be
C. an asexual female saint
D. an anchorite
73. How would you describe the phrase "oral-formulaic," as you learned it in this course?
A. As a term associated only with religious written literature
B. As a device used to describe the flaws in the oral tradition
C. As a technique that became popular after the invention of the printing press
D. As a method of composing stories in the oral tradition
74. Which of the following themes/motifs was/were often found in literature of "courtly love"?
A. nobility
B. adultery
C. chastity
D. All of the Above
75. Which text(s) is/are associated with mysticism?
A. *The Canterbury Tales*
B. *"Revelations of Divine Love"*
C. *"Book of Hours"*
D. *The Romance of the Rose*
76. What do most critics find notable about the virtues that Pizan highlights in her work?
A. she values reason and activity instead of silence
B. she emphasizes practical rather than theological virtues
C. she does not mention traditional virtues like piety
D. All of the Above
77. How did lay literacy affect traditional devotional practices?
A. people stopped reading the Bible
B. people increasingly turned to visual art in order to learn about religion
C. people could be religious without the help of a clergy
D. interest in the Church history declined rapidly
78. According to most historians, why was it so important for a man to marry a virgin wife?
A. it assured him that his children were his own
B. it assured him that his wife would carry a dowry with her
C. it assured him that his wife was not a sinner
D. it assured him that her wife would never commit adultery

79. Which of the following is an example of female hagiography?
- "Revelations of Divine Love"
 - "Acts of Thecla"
 - "The Wooing of Our Lord"
 - "Orison to an Almighty God"
80. What was "courtly love"?
- a type of literature concerned with the behavior of anchorites
 - a type of early literature produced solely by medieval women writers
 - a literary convention based on the code of behavior associated with chivalrous romance
 - a method of oral transmission
81. Identify the speaker of these lines: "sweet Jesus, Jesus love"
- Julian of Norwich
 - Margery Kempe
 - Catherine of Siena
 - Christine de Pizan
82. Why did Catherine of Siena refuse to marry a husband?
- she said that the institution was too flawed
 - she claimed she was already married to God
 - she wanted to make a political statement against the Church
 - she was concerned about loss of property
83. Which best describes the work of a mystic?
- the mystic is primarily tasked with intellectual work within monasteries
 - the mystic is a visionary who experiences divine insight
 - the mystic uses a religious platform to promote equal rights for women
 - the mystic usually works as a scribe
84. How did the printing press alter medieval culture?
- it improved communication between societies
 - it increased the amount of printed material available to the masses
 - it created a more unrestricted circulation of texts
 - All of the Above
85. What is affective piety?
- a term associated with oral transmission
 - an important trait of the medieval lay
 - a literary device used in estates satire
 - a dramatic demonstration of faith
86. What do most critics believe the "rose" of The Romance of the Rose symbolizes?
- justice
 - piety
 - sexuality
 - education
87. In Medieval times, who were "femme soles"?
- anchorites who lived in seclusion
 - women who operated their own businesses without men
 - women who were villains in stories of courtly love
 - educated women
88. What was a Lollard?
- a hero in a courtly romance
 - a member of a sect that was considered heretical
 - a female mystic
 - an illiterate anchoress
89. What does the term "monasticism" mean?
- it describes a life based on retreat from society
 - it describes the importance of communication with others in order to reach salvation

- C. it describes a form of worship based on praying to devotional art
- D. it describes a way of life that became popular after the Middle Ages
90. The Book of the City of Ladies articulates which of the following themes:
- A. the value of practical virtues over traditional feminine virtues
- B. the merit of women
- C. the lack of truth in men's stereotypes about women
- D. All of the Above
91. In the Middle Ages, how did divorce laws differ for the sexes?
- A. both sexes could legally divorce
- B. only women could legally divorce
- C. only men could legally divorce
- D. both sexes could divorce only with the other's consent
92. With which genre is "The Passion of Saints Perpetua and Felicity" most closely associated?
- A. medieval lay
- B. courtly love
- C. hagiography
- D. romance
93. Which of the following characterize(s) a lay?
- A. geographical unity
- B. episodic content
- C. octosyllabic couplets
- D. All of the Above
94. Which is true of medieval property laws?
- A. most medieval women had some property
- B. married women could hold property once they had children
- C. married women could hold property without their husband's consent
- D. widows could hold property
95. When did the Roman Empire formally legalize Christianity?
- A. The 3rd century
- B. The 4th century
- C. The 7th century
- D. The 8th century
96. In the context of Medieval literature, what does "outer rule" mean?
- A. it includes issues that pertain to the heart
- B. it refers to anchoress' everyday behavior
- C. it is part of the anchoress' inner self
- D. it is the most important part of Ancrene Wisse
97. In the Middle Ages, how did society treat prostitution?
- A. prostitution was considered problematic but legal
- B. the Church opposed prostitution on moral grounds
- C. prostitution was considered a solution to epidemics of rape
- D. All of the Above
98. Which of the following inventions is associated with the rise in literacy?
- A. the triptych
- B. the flail
- C. the rudder
- D. the letter press
99. With which text is the theme of "Christ as mother" most closely associated?
- A. "Revelations of Divine Love"
- B. "The Book of Margery Kempe"
- C. "An Orison to Almighty God"
- D. "The Wooing of Our Lord"

12. The Gothic Novel

- How is the abbey in "The Monk" NOT Gothic?
 - It is a Catholic structure.
 - It was built in the Middle Ages.
 - It is a sanctuary for women.
 - It is labyrinthine.
- All of the following are ways Dracula represents the "monstrous Other" EXCEPT:
 - Dracula as foreign invader
 - Dracula as sexual predator
 - Dracula as usurper of the British class system
 - Dracula as transgressor of God's order
- What is NOT Gothic about the room to which the female protagonist of "The Yellow Wallpaper" is confined?
 - It has bars on the window.
 - It is removed from the main area of the house.
 - It is locked.
 - It is sunny.
- What constitutes a "monstrous Other" in "The Yellow Wallpaper"?
 - Cousin Henry and Julia
 - Reading
 - Writing
 - John
- In what way is Dracula NOT an "Other" figure?
 - He is from a foreign land.
 - He is racially different.
 - He is Christian.
 - He is a connection to a different time.
- Which of the following best describes how the novel "Frankenstein" is understood by critics?
 - As a commentary on Victorian England
 - As an apolitical horror story
 - As a novel ghostwritten by Perce Shelley
 - As an exploration on the effects of science on humanity
- Which of the following best explains the treatment of the heroine in "The Mysteries of Udolpho"?
 - Cousin Henry and Julia
 - Reading
 - Writing
 - John

- A. The heroine's fantasies about the castle are combined with her fear of violation.
- B. She is excluded from the novel's violent disturbances.
- C. She is excluded from the general sense of isolation in the novel.
- D. The heroine is robbed of psychological complexity by focusing only on horror.
8. For what historical event did the Gothic serve as a metaphor?
- A. The American Revolution
- B. The French Revolution
- C. The Battle of Waterloo
- D. The Industrial Revolution
9. The popularity of which Gothic novelist is parodied in Austen's "Northanger Abbey"?
- A. Horace Walpole
- B. Ann Radcliffe
- C. Matthew Lewis
- D. Mary Shelley
10. What literary convention is used pervasively in "The Mysteries of Udolpho"?
- A. Satire
- B. First-person narration
- C. Realism
- D. The uncanny doubling of characters
11. What does the character Dracula symbolize in the novel?
- A. Modern science
- B. The consciousness
- C. Theories of evolution
- D. Ancient evil
12. Why is the concept of the sublime important in Gothic literature?
- A. It leads the reader to overlook the beauty of nature.
- B. It reminds readers of their civic duties.
- C. It causes an experience of elstasis, or transport.
- D. It creates a sense of contentment.
13. What is a Satanic Hero?
- A. A hero who is known for being aristocratic, moody, and secretive
- B. A character who is essentially kind but performs a horrible act by accident
- C. A hero-villain who defies the laws of God's universe
- D. A hero who is usually defined by his fatal attraction to women
14. How did the term "Gothic" become associated with the literary phenomenon known as the Gothic novel?
- A. The excessive violence found in the Gothic novel
- B. The barbarians that populate the Gothic novel
- C. The use of the word in the subtitle of Walpole's novel
- D. The style of architecture found in the Gothic novel
15. Why is it significant that Dracula is from Transylvania?
- A. Transylvania is England's economic rival.
- B. Transylvania and England had been at war in the 1860s.
- C. Transylvania represents a vaguely known and, therefore, suspicious country.
- D. Transylvania and England were once part of the Holy Roman Empire.
16. How do theorists suggest that the Gothic novel resembles queer and camp?
- A. The body is represented in abnormal ways.
- B. Women's issues are interrogated.
- C. Gender issues are often overlooked.
- D. Many protagonists' mothers are absent.
17. In "Frankenstein" how does Shelley represent science?

- A. As potentially productive when used correctly
 B. As something needed for humans to advance
 C. As a way to resolve human madness
 D. As inherently monstrous
18. In what way does Radcliffe depart from Walpole's earlier tradition?
 A. She creates a strong male hero to rescue Emily.
 B. She is not concerned with issues of rightful inheritance.
 C. She sets the novel in present day.
 D. She resolves the appearance of supernatural phenomena.
19. In which way does Gilman's "The Yellow Wallpaper" include elements of the uncanny?
 A. It reflects a woman's everyday life.
 B. An everyday object causes her terror.
 C. An apparently normal person is revealed as a man.
 D. It features a body transformation.
20. In what way does Thornfield Hall differ from the Castle of Otranto, Udolpho, and the Convent of St. Clare?
 A. It is the scene of violence.
 B. It is the scene of sexual transgression.
 C. It is the scene of redemption for the Byronic hero.
 D. It serves as a kind of prison.
21. In "The Gothic Sublime" how does Mishra characterize the Gothic novel?
 A. As a version of the Romantic novel
 B. As a set of literary devices developed in the 18th century but applicable to present day
 C. As the antithesis of postmodernism
 D. As the resolution of madness
22. Which one of the following events inspired the trend of body transformation in Gothic novels?
 A. The decline in animal dissections
 B. The increase in scientific experimentation
 C. The end of absolute monarchy
 D. The end of the Vitalist Controversy
23. Based on your readings for this course, which of the following best summarizes how most critics interpret the crumbling castle in "The Castle of Otranto"?
 A. The castle represents the presence of newer technologies.
 B. The castle signifies the ruin of feudal medievalism.
 C. The castle symbolizes the desire for a more powerful aristocracy.
 D. The castle shows the lack of change in popular architecture styles.
24. According to Radcliffe, what is the difference between terror and horror?
 A. Horror is only a sense of the sublime.
 B. Terror contracts the soul.
 C. Terror involves uncertainty and obscurity.
 D. Horror fails to awaken and expand the soul.
25. Which term is most closely affiliated with the female Gothic?
 A. Terror
 B. Sentimentalism
 C. Horror
 D. Ghosts
26. What is the origin of the vampire myth?
 A. Stoker's "Dracula"
 B. Beckford's "Vathek"
 C. Ancient civilizations worldwide
 D. Walpole's "The Castle of Otranto"
27. The vampire myth is NOT associated with which of the following?

- A. Incest
B. Life rituals with blood
C. The fear of dying
D. The fear of being buried alive
28. What is the significance of the “bloody bed-chamber” in Gothic fiction?
A. It represents male sexuality.
B. It suggests female complicity in sexual deviance.
C. It refers to the location of murder in Gothic novels.
D. It symbolizes the forced sequestration of women both before and after marriage.
29. In “Frankenstein” how do dreams function?
A. They provide relief from the real world.
B. They prophesy future destruction.
C. They are part of the unconscious controlled by science.
D. They obscure deep emotions.
30. All of the following define the Gothic EXCEPT:
A. The unknown
B. Transgression
C. Reason
D. The grotesque
31. How does Emily show initiative in “The Mysteries of Udolpho”?
A. She leaves home in search of adventure.
B. She takes control of her own money.
C. She rejects her aunt’s invitation to travel to Italy.
D. She converts to Catholicism.
32. What is the significance of “the Other” in Gothic novels?
A. They are almost always the subjects of omens and curses.
B. They are typically heroes.
C. They always express deviant sexual tendencies.
D. They are perceived as dangerous because they are unknown.
33. Why does Horace Walpole make use of elaborate machines in “The Castle of Otranto”?
A. To encourage rational evaluation rather than arouse emotional reactions
B. To emphasize the importance of character development over action
C. To assist with the flight and pursuit of villains and their prey
D. To support the growth and development of machinery in the 18th century
34. In “Dracula” what does the death of Lucy suggest?
A. That sexual purity was less important than society’s safety
B. That female sexuality is dangerous and must be destroyed
C. That women are not one-dimensional
D. That men consider themselves responsible for their own fates
35. Why do scholars consider the first wave of the English Gothic novel an aspect of Romanticism?
A. The use of poetic prose in the Gothic novel
B. The Gothic novel’s interest in the apocalyptic prophecies found in Hebrew and Christian Scriptures
C. The ascendancy of human reason in the Gothic novel
D. The representation of contemporary life in the Gothic novel
36. What do scholars Michael O’Rourke and David Collings argue about “Queer Romanticism”?

- A. Romantic literary criticism has been stubbornly limited with regard to queer readings.
- B. Deviant sexuality, including homosexuality, has historically been associated with Romantic literature.
- C. The sexual lives of Romantic-era authors are not relevant to our understanding of queer Romanticism.
- D. The "Queer Gothic" is understudied.
37. Why does one scholar suggest that "The Monk" represents literary transvestism?
- A. The habited nuns
- B. Ambrosio's rape and murder of his sister
- C. Lewis's use of a female pseudonym in the original edition
- D. Lewis's choice of a feminine literary genre
38. "It is very seldom that mere ordinary people like John and myself secure ancestral halls for the summer." How does this opening sentence of Gilman's "The Yellow Wallpaper" NOT immediately suggest the Gothic?
- A. The reference to ancestral halls
- B. The uncommon nature of the event
- C. The first-person narrator
- D. The dichotomy between the concepts of ordinary and estate
39. How does Frankenstein's monster learn about the Garden of Eden?
- A. He reads the Bible.
- B. He is taught by Victor about the Bible.
- C. He reads Milton's "Paradise Lost."
- D. He listens outside church services.
40. In what way do the houses in "The Yellow Wallpaper" and "Jane Eyre" differ from each other as Gothic literary structures?
- A. The relative location of the room in which the "troubled" women are kept
- B. The state of disrepair when the houses are first encountered by the protagonists
- C. The relative location of the houses within the larger communities
- D. The relative age of the houses
41. What does the term "angel in the house" signify?
- A. The idea that women should advise men
- B. The idea that the Victorian woman represents "the new woman"
- C. The idea that women are pure and morally superior to men
- D. The idea that confinement in the home may induce madness
42. How does the use of Gothic architecture assist the Gothic novelist?
- A. It engenders confusion for both the novel's protagonist and readers.
- B. It offers a secure refuge for the novel's protagonist.
- C. It provides the space for a large community of people to congregate.
- D. It represents the glory of a bygone age.
43. What Gothic literary convention did NOT originate with Horace Walpole's "The Castle of Otranto"?
- A. The ancestral castle
- B. Psychological terror
- C. The supernatural
- D. Physical violence
44. Why has Bertha been characterized as the "madwoman in the attic" by literary scholars?
- A. To represent the expansion of Gothic literary spaces from only subterranean spaces to attics as well
- B. To represent the shift from the male Gothic villain to the female Gothic villain in the Victorian Gothic novel
- C. To make reference to the rise of personal responsibility in Victorian England for the care of the sick and insane

- D. To make an ironic statement about the point of view and marginalization of the "Other" in Victorian England
45. All of the following are ways in which "The Castle of Otranto" reflects the values of Enlightenment England EXCEPT:
- A. The concern for the sanctity of legal inheritance
 - B. The interest in the lessons and values of the Middle Ages for England in the 18th century
 - C. The support for the British class system
 - D. The belief in British superiority to foreign countries
46. Which of the following terms is most closely related to the phrase "the explained supernatural"?
- A. The uncanny
 - B. The fallen world
 - C. The "Other"
 - D. The sublime
47. All of the following refer to "the uncanny" EXCEPT:
- A. A psychoanalytic term that explains terror
 - B. The supernatural
 - C. "Unheimlich"
 - D. A sense of uncomfortable strangeness
48. How is the concept of "the new woman" Gothic?
- A. It represents a "doubling" of Queen Victoria by English women as they remake themselves in her image.
 - B. It represents the "transformation" of the traditional Victorian woman from the private sphere to the public sphere.
 - C. It represents the rise in psychological pathologies or "madness" in women in the late 19th century.
 - D. It represents the "pollution" of the ideal woman by foreign influences.
49. "A MANUSCRIPT was communicated to me during my travels in Italy, which was copied from the archives of the Cenci Palace at Rome, and contains a detailed account of the horrors which ended in the extinction of one of the noblest families of that city during the Pontificate of Clement VIII, in the year 1599." All of the following state why this quotation from Perce Shelley's "The Cenci" represents the Gothic EXCEPT:
- A. The placement of the action in the past and in a foreign country
 - B. The grandiose threatening setting that requires ingenious stagecraft
 - C. The focus on wrongdoing at the highest level of authority
 - D. The use of real historical resources by Shelley for the foundation of his play
50. In what way does Gothic-style architecture complement the themes of the Gothic novel?
- A. The ethereal quality of the interior space of Gothic architecture
 - B. The scientific advancement of the ribbed vault and flying buttress associated with Gothic architecture
 - C. The reduction in width of the stone masonry in Gothic architecture
 - D. The immense scale typical of Gothic structures
51. In "Jane Eyre" how does Bertha NOT trouble the patriarchy?
- A. She is sexually deviant.
 - B. She exemplifies unfeminine anger.
 - C. She is not submissive.
 - D. She is understood to be mad.
52. In "The Castle of Otranto" which attitude does Walpole express towards primogeniture?
- A. It is a necessary part of the social order.
 - B. It is essentially fair.

- C. It is monstrous.
 D. It will naturally fall out of favor.
53. Why do critics see Frankenstein's monster as equivalent to the Biblical Adam?
 A. His habitat is equivalent to the Garden of Eden.
 B. He is a mistake.
 C. He is the first of his kind.
 D. He is responsible for the burden of original sin.
54. How is Thornfield in "Jane Eyre" different from the structures found in the first wave of Gothic novels?
 A. It is an ancestral estate.
 B. It contains vault-like spaces.
 C. It is located in England.
 D. It is mysterious.
55. How does Stoker's "Dracula" challenge contemporary sexual taboos?
 A. Mina and Jonathan decide to live together without being married.
 B. Lucy becomes a sexual predator.
 C. Van Helsing is a bachelor.
 D. John Seward remains devoted to Lucy.
56. What have literary critics read into the vampirism in Stoker's "Dracula"?
 A. The novel presents the vampire count as a father-figure of great power.
 B. The vampire represents a beloved father who seeks to gather together all the women and young men (sons).
 C. The vampire represents sexual impotence.
 D. The vampire represents the future.
57. All of the following are labyrinthine in "The Mysteries of Udolpho" EXCEPT:
 A. Valancourt's character
 B. Emily's misfortunes
 C. The plot
 D. Emily's mind
58. Which cultural theme is NOT referenced in Stoker's "Dracula"?
 A. Imperialism
 B. The Woman Question
 C. Labor unions
 D. Theories of Darwinian evolution
59. Although at least one critic has likened Thornfield to Bridewell, in what way are the two structures different?
 A. Each owner upends the prevailing law of the land.
 B. Both are former palaces.
 C. The owners of each had mistresses.
 D. On the outside they look like homes, but on the inside they are prisons.
60. Why is "The Castle of Otranto" often considered a reaction against the Enlightenment?
 A. It shows the possible dangers of science.
 B. It exposes the deep flaws in medieval ways of thinking about the world.
 C. It marks a return to more primitive ways of pre-Enlightenment thought and expression.
 D. It suggests that reason is more important than emotion.
61. What is the significance of the "wandering Jew" motif?
 A. Religious upheaval
 B. The presence of omens
 C. The curse of immortality
 D. Insanity
62. Who does NOT represent the "new woman"?
 A. Antonia
 B. Charlotte Perkins Gilman
 C. Jane Eyre
 D. Mina Murray Harker
63. What role does Rosario play in the Gothic atmosphere of "The Monk"?

- A. Queer provocateur
 B. Heroine in distress
 C. Angel in the house
 D. Pursued protagonist
64. What quality does the Gothic novel of the 18th and early 19th centuries share with the majority of English novels of the same time period?
 A. Realism
 B. An epistolary format
 C. A focus on the individual
 D. An English setting
65. In "The Gothic Sublime" how does Mishra characterize the labyrinth motif?
 A. As a plot structure that diminishes the Gothic novel's intensity
 B. As the reader's inward turn to examine his or her own tangled consciousness
 C. As a means for characters to directly confront unconscious problems
 D. As a place for the distressed heroine to hide
66. What literary purpose does Emily's stay with the nuns at the convent NOT serve?
 A. Emily is confronted with the duality of the human mind, at once rational and then mad.
 B. Emily is tested regarding the guilt and ghosts of sins past.
 C. Emily comes to understand the benefits of a cloistered life.
 D. Emily learns the story of Sister Agnes's past.
67. In "The Monk" what event does NOT represent the theme of entrapment of women?
 A. Antonia's death
 B. Matilda's dressing as Rosario
 C. Agnes's admittance to the convent
 D. The magic mirror
68. Which psychological issue is NOT typical of the Gothic novel?
 A. Daydreams
 B. Aberrant mental states
 C. Violence
 D. Sexual rapacity
69. According to Ellen Moers, how does Radcliffe's heroine differ from the typical Gothic woman?
 A. Emily ends up happily married.
 B. Emily's sense of decorum seems to falter late in the novel.
 C. Emily is a sensible rather than defenseless woman.
 D. Emily provides a unique example of a weak woman.
70. Which statement best summarizes the parallel between Frankenstein and Prometheus?
 A. Both were successful because they followed the laws of nature.
 B. Both refused to use science to do innovative work.
 C. Both worked collaboratively.
 D. Both suffered for their attempt to do divine work.
71. How does the motif of the wandering Jew figure in "The Monk"?
 A. It introduces one of several supernatural elements into the plot.
 B. It dispels the anti-Semitism associated with the Gothic novel.
 C. It offers a positive alternative to the excesses of the Catholic Church.
 D. It suggests that redemption is possible through penitence.
72. For many scholars, what distinguishes terror from horror in the Gothic novel?
 A. The anticipation of the violation of one's person versus an act of physical violence
 B. Plotted revenge versus random violence
 C. The male Gothic versus the female Gothic

- D. The persistence of the past in the present versus the betrayal in the present of the paternal protector
73. In what way is "The Monk" a reaction to the French Revolution?
- A. It includes apocalyptic themes.
- B. It represents society as relatively stable.
- C. It condemns the misuse of power.
- D. It predicts the upheaval of society.
74. To whom is the concept of the uncanny attributed?
- A. Sigmund Freud
- B. Edmund Lewis
- C. Edmund Burke
- D. Mary Shelley
75. What is distinctive about Emily's bedchamber at Udolpho?
- A. It is lavishly furnished.
- B. It is haunted.
- C. It contains a secret passageway.
- D. It does not lock from the inside.
76. What is Gothic about the narrative structure of "Frankenstein"?
- A. The erratic movement of time and place
- B. The readers' unwavering empathy for Frankenstein
- C. The reliable narrator
- D. The mix of language in terms of voice, diction, and rhythm
77. In "Frankenstein" what is the Gothic significance of the word "abortion"?
- A. It suggests that the creation process has become perverted.
- B. It invokes the laws of man.
- C. It offers an acceptable correction to scientific mistakes.
- D. It represents a natural process.
78. In "The Castle of Otranto" what "monstrous Other" does Manfred embody?
- A. The undead
- B. The outcast
- C. The cursed
- D. The transgendered
79. When Mary Shelley writes about ghosts, what is her concern?
- A. People are foolishly superstitious.
- B. A world devoid of supernatural phenomena is a better world.
- C. A belief in ghosts is a belief in imagination.
- D. The personification of nature is regressive.
80. Who should NOT be viewed as Prometheus in Shelley's "Frankenstein"?
- A. Frankenstein's monster
- B. Mary Shelley
- C. Robert Walton
- D. Frankenstein
81. What is Strawberry Hill?
- A. The ancestral home of Ann Radcliffe
- B. The ancestral home of Horace Walpole
- C. One of the settings in "The Mysteries of Udolpho"
- D. The inspiration for "The Castle of Otranto"
82. Which of the following terms is traditionally associated with the male Gothic?
- A. Body transformation
- B. Horror
- C. Terror
- D. The uncanny
83. The Gothic novel was intended to have which of the following effects on the reader?

- A. To create a sense of mystery, gloom, and suspense
- B. To make the reader dislike modern society
- C. To make the reader feel distaste for supernatural themes
- D. To generate feelings of intense pleasure
84. How does the uncanny function in “Frankenstein”?
- A. The normal activity of vivisection is represented as horrible.
- B. Seemingly normal characters are actually terrifying.
- C. The dramatic landscape provides an alternative to the usual world.
- D. The monster’s grotesque body is actually made of human parts.
85. Why does Radcliffe favor the term “romance” as the subtitle to “The Mysteries of Udolpho”?
- A. Radcliffe wants to emphasize the happy ending of the marriage of Emily and Valancourt.
- B. It frees Radcliffe from a strict adherence to common life, allowing her to place Emily in challenging situations.
- C. Radcliffe considers her work a continuation of the sentimental novel of the 18th century.
- D. It acknowledges the lack of supernatural plot tricks.
86. What did the novelists of the first wave of Gothic literature think of religion?
- A. Roman Catholicism was wrongfully dismantled in England by Henry VIII in the 16th century.
- B. Jews represent sympathetic literary heroes.
- C. Religion is race-neutral.
- D. The Spanish Inquisition and the legend of the wandering Jew confirm the superiority of England.
87. Which character best represents the concept of terror versus that of horror in Lewis’s “The Monk”?
- A. Agnes
- B. Ambrosio
- C. Baptiste
- D. Matilda
88. What is the original meaning of the word “Gothic”?
- A. Of or relating to anything Medieval
- B. Of or relating to anything rude, uncivilized, or ignorant; devoid of culture and taste
- C. Of or relating to the Germanic tribes that invaded and established kingdoms in Europe in the first millennium
- D. Of or relating to a particular style of architecture
89. In “The Yellow Wallpaper” what does Gilman suggest about madness?
- A. That it is necessary to contain mad women
- B. That it is an artificial patriarchal tool
- C. That men also are mad
- D. That female madness is a serious obstacle to women’s liberation
90. Why do most scholars assume that Radcliffe favored “explained supernaturalism”?
- A. Her sense of morality and decorum
- B. Her defiance of contemporary culture
- C. Her lack of imagination
- D. Her full embrace of the Gothic vision of Walpole, Beckford, and Lewis
91. How does the character Dracula unsettle the Victorian patriarchy?
- A. He threatens to spread his madness to women.
- B. His sexuality appeals to women.
- C. He protects women’s chastity and virginity.

- D. He provides a way for Victorian men to blame their actions on women.
92. How does Lewis portray the Catholic confessional in "The Monk"?
- As a path to redemption
 - As a necessary control
 - As a voyeuristic activity
 - As a model for contemporary police work
93. How is "Jane Eyre" different from the novels of the first wave of English Gothic novels?
- Its protagonist is at risk for sexual transgression.
 - It is a Bildungsroman.
 - It explains strange phenomena.
 - The theme of imprisonment is prominent.
94. In what century and in what literary era was the first Gothic novel written?
- 17th century; Enlightenment
 - 18th century; Enlightenment
 - 18th century; Romanticism
 - 19th century; Romanticism
95. All of the following are ways in which "The Mysteries of Udolpho" reflects the values of England in the 1790s EXCEPT:
- The triumph of reason over passion
 - The rise of individual responsibility
 - The social and fiscal independence of women
 - The negative critique of Catholicism
96. Based on your readings for the course, which of the following best states how critics often interpret the dead hand in "The Castle of Otranto"?
- The hand represents the superiority of the Enlightenment over medievalism.
 - The hand symbolizes the danger of marriage.
 - The hand signifies the mysterious pull of the labyrinth.
 - The hand represents the claim of primogeniture over the living.
97. Which of the following is NOT a theme of "The Castle of Otranto"?
- Unnatural forces overwhelming human endeavor
 - The rupture of the everyday by acts of violence
 - The destruction of humanity through scientific experimentation
 - The return of the past to the present
98. In "Dracula" what is the significance of the typewriter?
- It allows women to participate in the novel.
 - It serves as a path to the public sphere for women.
 - It is a less effective tool than traditional folklore weapons.
 - It becomes a way to conceal information.
99. All of the following are associated with Gothic architecture EXCEPT:
- Vaulted ceilings
 - The Middle Ages
 - Complicated floor plans
 - Neo-classicism
100. In what way does the Gothic novel of the 18th century differ from the modern English novel that began to emerge in the 17th century and flourished in the 18th century?
- The focus on the middle and working classes
 - The consideration of the sensibilities of the protagonists
 - Plots taken from everyday life
 - The exploration of cultural taboos

Narayan Chaudhary

13. English Romantic Poetry

- William Blake's "Song of Innocence" poems can be best described, in terms of style, as:
 - Simple
 - Violent
 - Satirical
 - Mythological
- Which of the following would probably NOT be the topic of a Romantic poem?
 - The French Revolution
 - Man's relationship to nature
 - The experience of common people
 - A celebration of the aristocratic
- In "Rime of the Ancient Mariner," who is the "he" referred to in the lines "A sadder and a wiser man\He rose the morrow morn."
 - Life-in-Death
 - The Ancient Mariner
 - The Wedding Guest
 - The ship's captain
- Referring to poets as "unacknowledged legislators of the world" suggests that:
 - Most Romantic poets were politicians
 - Poets have no actual effect upon the world
 - Poets actually help the world grow and develop
 - Hardly anyone actually reads Romantic poetry
- Which poet would be most likely to compose a poem and illustrations to accompany it?
 - Lord Byron
 - Percy Shelley
 - Samuel Taylor Coleridge
 - William Blake
- Which contemporary fictional character can be understood as a Byronic hero?
 - Superman
 - Dr. House
 - Luke Skywalker
 - Yoda
- Many romantic poets regarded the natural world with a feeling of ____

- A. Awe and fascination
B. Disinterest and disregard
C. Resentment and disrespect
D. Fear and horror
8. In her essay "Wordsworth Balladry: Real Men Wanted," Elizabeth Fey argues that the Romantics were interested in the medieval focus upon ____
A. Courtly love and modern-seeming emotion
B. Violence
C. Nature
D. Death and disease
9. Which poet would have been most likely to compose a poem examining his own childhood?
A. Percy Shelley
B. John Keats
C. William Wordsworth
D. Samuel Taylor Coleridge
10. Which of the following sentiments would be LEAST likely in a poem by Lord Byron?
A. An expression of love for common man.
B. Mockery toward William Wordsworth.
C. An expression of doubt and angst.
D. Dark humor.
11. Who referred to poets as "the unacknowledged legislators of the world"?
A. Lord Byron
B. William Blake
C. William Hazlitt
D. Percy Shelley
12. Paul O'Brien's essay on Shelley suggests that Shelley was ____
A. Not an atheist
B. In love with Lord Byron
C. Suicidal
D. Fiercely anti-war
13. Elizabeth Fey refers to which poet as "a sort of poet-king Arthur"?
A. William Wordsworth
B. William Blake
C. Lord Byron
D. Percy Shelley
14. A tortured, dark-spirited, wry, and intellectual protagonist would most likely be found in a poem by ____
A. William Blake
B. Lord Byron
C. William Wordsworth
D. John Keats
15. Which poet would most likely express an adherence to atheism in his writing?
A. William Wordsworth
B. William Blake
C. John Keats
D. Percy Shelley
16. William Blake's "Little Black Boy" advocates for ____
A. The abolition of slavery
B. The equality of all people
C. The innate brilliance of children
D. The beauty of common language
17. The Romantic period is generally thought to have occurred between ____
A. 1800 - 1900
B. 1805 - 1827
C. 1798 - 1832
D. 1785 - 1825
18. Duncan Wu rejects the assertion that Wordsworth's Lucy poems were primarily about ____
A. Death
B. Perception
C. Exhaustion
D. Love
19. One of the central themes of Wordsworth's "Peter Bell" is ____

- A. How nature can render someone good
 B. How nature can corrupt someone
 C. Eternal youth
 D. A dark voyage into madness
20. Which British philosopher of the Romantic era despised monarchies, believed that the best form of government was no government at all, and argued that change can only come from people treating each other with sincerity and benevolence?
 A. Samuel Taylor Coleridge
 B. Edmund Burke
 C. William Godwin
 D. John Locke
21. Which of the following poets would be least likely to explore the meaning of beauty or imagination in a poem?
 A. Lord Byron
 B. Percy Shelley
 C. John Keats
 D. Samuel Taylor Coleridge
22. Which of the following was NOT considered a proper form of literary expression in the Neoclassical Period?
 A. The essay
 B. Satire
 C. Blank verse poetry
 D. The rhymed couplet
23. Which of the following was a key element or aspect of Romantic poetry?
 A. Engagement with the natural world
 B. Rationality
 C. Emotional restraint
 D. Political conservatism
24. Duncan Wu discusses the presentation of "spots of time" in the poetry of:
 A. William Wordsworth
 B. William Blake
 C. Percy Shelley
 D. Lord Byron
25. The main thematic focus of "Ode on a Grecian Urn" is ____
 A. The nature of death
 B. The French Revolution
 C. The relationship between truth and beauty
 D. The author's childhood experience
26. Which of the following authors would be most likely to use the supernatural in his poems?
 A. William Wordsworth
 B. John Keats
 C. Percy Shelley
 D. William Blake?
27. Which of the following statements would you most likely NOT see in a Romantic poem?
 A. "Truth is beauty ____"
 B. "Truth is stranger than fiction ____"
 C. "Famiture acts are beautiful through love ____"
 D. "A little learning is a dangerous thing ____"
28. Shelley's "Ode to the West Wind" can be best understood as a poem about ____
 A. The passion between a husband and wife
 B. The loss of innocence
 C. The horrors of the French Revolution
 D. How poets can bring about political revolution
29. Shelley's "Ode to Psyche" is narrated by:
 A. Psyche
 B. Cupid
 C. The author of the poem
 D. Shelley's childhood self
30. The "Reign of Terror" refers to:

- A. France's war with a foreign nation
 B. The mass execution of enemies of the revolution
 C. Napoleon's rise to power
 D. The death of the king of France
31. Which event marked the defeat of Napoleon?
 A. The execution of the King of France
 B. The battle at Waterloo
 C. The Reign of Terror
 D. Napoleon's coronation as Emperor of France
32. The lines "The loveliest and the last/The bloom, whose petals nipped before they blew/Died on the promise of the fruit" are from a poem honoring:
 A. Percy Shelley
 B. John Keats
 C. Lord Byron
 D. Samuel Taylor Coleridge
33. Which of the following concepts are NOT elements of neo-classicism?
 A. Optimism
 B. A sense of man being imperfect
 C. Order and reason
 D. A belief that art is primarily intellectual
34. The line "fools are my theme, let satire be my song" demonstrates a sentiment that would likely appear in a poem by:
 A. William Wordsworth
 B. Samuel Taylor Coleridge
 C. William Blake
 D. Lord Byron
35. "Don Juan" and "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage" are broken into sections called:
 A. Cantos
 B. Stanzas
 C. Lines
 D. Chapters
36. Which of the following is NOT a common attribute of Byronic heroes?
 A. Arrogance
 B. Nihilism
 C. Good spirits
 D. Dark humor
37. Dr. Samuel Gladden believes Shelley's agenda was to ____
 A. Revolutionize France
 B. Expose the nature of reality
 C. Expose how intimate relationships inform political realities
 D. Change sexual morals
38. Which poet would be most likely to write about his time in revolutionary France?
 A. William Wordsworth
 B. Samuel Taylor Coleridge
 C. William Blake
 D. John Keats
39. John Keats would probably NOT have written a poem celebrating ____
 A. The beauty of the natural world
 B. The pains of love
 C. Political and philosophical conservatism
 D. The nature of artistic creation
40. Paul O'Brien argues that Shelley did not lose his passion for the French Revolution, but that ____ did.
 A. Lord Byron and John Clare
 B. William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge
 C. John Keats and William Blake
 D. Lord Byron and William Blake
41. Which Romantic poet did Shelley consider a close friend?
 A. Lord Byron
 B. William Wordsworth
 C. Samuel Taylor Coleridge
 D. William Blake

42. With whom did John Keats have a love affair?
- Fanny Brawne
 - Dorothy Wordsworth
 - Mary Shelley
 - Mary Keats
43. Which Romantic poet would be most likely to feature a main character or narrator in a poem who is heroic, tortured, cynical, highly emotional, and intelligent?
- John Keats
 - William Blake
 - Lord Byron
 - Samuel Taylor Coleridge
44. Which of the following was NOT a key element or aspect of Romantic poetry?
- Celebration of the imagination
 - Engagement with nature
 - The use of symbolism
 - The use of allegory
45. Which poet would be most likely to compose a poem using the language of common, ordinary people?
- William Wordsworth
 - Lord Byron
 - Percy Shelley
 - John Keats
46. The dedication of Byron's "Don Juan" can be best described as ____
- Sincere and heartfelt
 - Mocking and satirical
 - Mournful and dark
 - Polemic and dry
47. In "Mont Blanc," Shelley likens the power of the mountain to the power of human imagination in order to ____
- Demonstrate how the human imagination is fragile
 - Demonstrate how the human mind comprehends and perceives truth
 - Demonstrate the power of the French Revolution on the British Romantic consciousness
 - Demonstrate the intrinsic connection between imagination and death
48. Which Romantic poet would have believed that a poet needs influence from something external and transformative in order to write a strong poem?
- William Blake
 - Samuel Taylor Coleridge
 - Lord Byron
 - Percy Shelley
49. According to Laura Smith, that which "affect[s] the human mind with a sense of overwhelming grandeur or irresistible power; calculated to inspire awe, deep reverence, or loft emotion, by reason of its beauty, vastness, or grandeur" is known as the:
- Beautiful
 - Sublime
 - Terrifying
 - Romantic
50. Which Romantic poet was famous for being "mad, bad and dangerous to know"?
- Lord Byron
 - Percy Shelley
 - John Keats
 - William Blake
51. A Romantic poet would be LEAST likely to celebrate ____
- The imagination
 - Love
 - The natural world
 - Rationality
52. The primary subject of "Ode to Psyche" is ____
- The possibility of sudden death
 - The expansion of consciousness

- C. The relationship between art and humanity
D. The death of Byron
53. John Keats died from:
A. Influenza
B. Tuberculosis
C. Fever
D. Suicide
54. The line "It is an honourable characteristic of Poetry that its materials are to be found in every subject which can interest the human mind" appears in which essay?
A. "A Defense of Poetry"
B. "The Rights of Man"
C. "Advertisement to Lyrical Ballads"
D. "An Essay on Dramatic Poetry"
55. Percy Shelley's poem "Mont Blanc" presents nature as ____
A. A powerful, sublime force
B. A peaceful force
C. Depressing and miserable
D. Controlled by gods
56. Which poet would be most likely to write a poem reflecting upon the psychological changes he has undergone since his youth?
A. William Blake
B. John Keats
C. Samuel Taylor Coleridge
D. William Wordsworth
57. Edmund Burke's "Reflections on the French Revolution" ____
A. Celebrates the French Revolution
B. Encourages the United States to Support the French Revolution
C. Attacks the ideals of the French Revolution
D. Champions Napoleon's political vision
58. Which of the following would a neoclassical poet be most likely to use as a central theme in his or her poetry?
A. The plight of common, ordinary people
B. A celebration of the medieval
C. A satirical representation of current events
D. A warm remembrance of childish idealism
59. Which of the following was responsible for Samuel Taylor Coleridge's mental decline?
A. His addiction to opium
B. His experiences during the French Revolution
C. The end of his friendship with Wordsworth
D. His physical battle with gout
60. Who was the co-author of "Lyrical Ballads" with William Wordsworth?
A. Samuel Taylor Coleridge
B. John Keats
C. William Blake
D. Lord Byron
61. Which poem by Wordsworth examines writer's block?
A. "The Prelude"
B. "We Are Seven"
C. "Lines Written a few miles above Tintern Abbey"
D. "Lines Written in Early Spring"
62. According to the essay "A Defense of Poetry," which of the following is one of the two "classes of mental action"?
A. Reason
B. Fear
C. Illogic
D. Indifference
63. Who refers to poetry as "an imitation of nature"?
A. Percy Shelley
B. Samuel Taylor Coleridge
C. William Hazlitt
D. William Wordsworth

64. Who is the narrator of "Don Juan"?
- Lord Byron
 - Bob Southey
 - Don Juan
 - A nameless narrator
65. Paul O'Brien contends that ____ make(s) Shelley a "radical."
- Shelley's political beliefs
 - Shelley's sexuality
 - Shelley's love of Shakespeare
 - Shelley's relationship with Byron
66. Keats was most famous for:
- His odes
 - His wild lifestyle
 - His popularity with readers
 - His extensive writings
67. The general tone and attitude of Byron's "Don Juan" would be best described as:
- Dramatic and dark
 - Ironic and satirical
 - Strange and haunting
 - Humorless and stark
68. Which of the following was NOT a primary cause of the Industrial Revolution?
- The popularity of Romantic poetry
 - The European economy shifting into a global economy
 - The population increase in Europe
 - Europe's shift into being a manufacturing economy
69. To whom does the Ancient Mariner tell his story in "Rime of the Ancient Mariner"?
- Coleridge
 - Dorothy Wordsworth
 - The Wedding Guest
 - Life-in-Death
70. In "A Defense of Poetry," Percy Shelley argues that humans have an impulse to ____
- Write stories
 - Resist understanding poetry
 - Reproduce rhythm and order
 - Strive to express love
71. "Lines Written a few Miles above Tintern Abbey" explores ____
- The way in which one's psychological state changes over time
 - The failures of Romanticism
 - The beauty of the natural world
 - Coleridge's addiction to drugs
72. Percy Shelley can be understood as a poet with ____
- No sense of reality
 - A desire to make the world into a better place
 - A dark and twisted outlook on the world
 - A strong dislike of women
73. In "Of Poetry in General," William Hazlitt contends that good poetry comes from ____
- The intellect
 - The author's personal pain
 - Strong feeling
 - Rewriting Homer
74. Which Romantic poet would be the least likely to write a piece of literary criticism?
- Lord Byron
 - Percy Shelley
 - William Hazlitt
 - Samuel Taylor Coleridge
75. Shelley's poem "Mont Blanc" can be best said to depict an encounter with:
- The sublime
 - Death
 - Childhood
 - A lost lover
76. In "Rime of the Ancient Mariner," what kind of animal does the Mariner kill?

- A. A hawk
B. A nightingale
C. A dove
D. An albatross
77. Coleridge's *Ancient Mariner* could be said to be suffering from an overwhelming feeling of ____
A. Guilt
B. Disbelief
C. Hatred
D. Love
78. Which poet defines poetry as "the expression of the imagination"?
A. William Hazlitt
B. William Wordsworth
C. Percy Shelley
D. Lord Byron
79. Which poem is considered Wordsworth's magnum opus?
A. "Lyrical Ballads"
B. "The Prelude"
C. "We Are Seven"
D. "Lines Written in Early Spring"
80. Which Romantic poet died relatively unknown but would become famous posthumously, in the 19th century?
A. William Blake
B. Lord Byron
C. Samuel Taylor Coleridge
D. William Wordsworth
81. Who does Shelley consider the true founders of civilized cultures and laws?
A. Kings and queens
B. Poets and artists
C. Dictators and Tyrants
D. All people equally
82. William Blake's "Songs of Innocence and Experience" explores ____
- A. The loss of childhood and discovery of the adult world
B. The fall of Satan
C. The life of Blake
D. The history of London
83. Shelley's "Hymn to Intellectual Beauty" suggests that ____
A. Beauty can be understood only through metaphysics
B. Anything that is intellectual cannot be beautiful
C. Beauty is missing from the world
D. The source of beauty cannot be known, and that beauty can only be felt
84. Thomas Paine's "The Rights of Man" argues that ____
A. Revolution is inhumane
B. Revolution never succeeds
C. Revolution is proper when a government does not take care of its people
D. Every government should be revolted against
85. Which Romantic author is the subject of Paul O'Brien's essay "Prophet of the Revolution"?
A. Lord Byron
B. Percy Shelley
C. William Blake
D. William Wordsworth
86. Which action served to ignite the French Revolution?
A. The rise of King William
B. The execution of King Louis XVI
C. The ruling of Bonaparte
D. The madness of King George
87. A neoclassical poet would be most likely to compose a poem celebrating which of the following ideals?

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| <p>A. Passionate love</p> <p>B. Emotional restraint</p> <p>C. Revolution against tyranny</p> <p>D. Communion with the natural world</p> <p>88. The final line of "We Are Seven" is: "And said, 'Nay' we are seven." This line suggests that:</p> <p>A. The little girl refuses to cast the dead out of her life.</p> <p>B. The little girl is insane or delusional</p> <p>C. The little girl's siblings have not died</p> <p>D. The little girl herself is dead</p> <p>89. Which of the following would probably NOT occur in a William Wordsworth poem?</p> <p>A. Use of common, everyday language</p> <p>B. Engagement with the natural world</p> <p>C. Mockery of political figures</p> <p>D. Psychological insight</p> <p>90. Dr. Samuel Gladden, in his essay "Shelley's Agenda Writ Large: Reconsidering Oedipus Tyrannus; or, Swellfoot the Tyrant," argues that Shelley's "Oedipus-Tyrannus" is important because</p> <p>A. ____</p> <p>B. Shelley himself dismissed the poem</p> <p>C. The poem was incomplete</p> <p>D. Shelley recognizes the power of sexual transgression in it</p> <p>E. Shelley writes about Byron's sexuality in it</p> <p>91. "Ode to a Nightingale" focuses on ____</p> <p>A. How pleasures are fleeting and life cannot continue forever</p> <p>B. The fall of man into sin</p> <p>C. The futility of artistic creation</p> <p>D. The unfortunate conclusion of the French Revolution</p> <p>92. Which poet would be least likely to write about the beauty of nature?</p> | <p>A. William Wordsworth</p> <p>B. John Keats</p> <p>C. Samuel Taylor Coleridge</p> <p>D. Lord Byron</p> <p>93. Which long Romantic poem opens with the line "oh there is blessing in this gentle breeze"?</p> <p>A. "The Prelude"</p> <p>B. "Don Juan"</p> <p>C. "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage"</p> <p>D. "Rime of the Ancient Mariner"</p> <p>94. During the 19th century, the term "middle class" described people who were:</p> <p>A. Workers</p> <p>B. Aristocrats</p> <p>C. Between workers and aristocrats</p> <p>D. Land owners only</p> <p>95. Which of the following is a love poem?</p> <p>A. John Clare's "To Elia"</p> <p>B. Wordsworth "Peter Bell"</p> <p>C. Byron's "Don Juan"</p> <p>D. Coleridge's "Kubla Kahn"</p> <p>96. Which British philosopher believed that monarchs repressed citizens and that revolution is proper when a government does not protect its people?</p> <p>A. Thomas Paine</p> <p>B. James Mackintosh</p> <p>C. Edmund Burke</p> <p>D. John Locke</p> <p>97. Napoleon's decision to ____ can be understood as representative of the French Revolutionary spirit because this decision served to radically reposition France in contemporary European political affairs.</p> <p>A. Engage in the Napoleonic Wars</p> <p>B. Change all aspects of French law</p> <p>C. Involve himself directly in affairs in the United States</p> |
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- D. Offer landmark political writings calling for peace with other European nations
98. The poem "London" can be best understood as ____
- A. A celebration of the city's beauty
 - B. A protest against social inequality
 - C. An examination of the city's past
 - D. An attack on William Wordsworth
99. Which of the following Romantic poets would have been most likely to write a poem celebrating the innocence of childhood?
- A. Lord Byron
 - B. Samuel Taylor Coleridge
 - C. William Blake
 - D. William Wordsworth
100. The French Revolution had a tremendous impact on which of the following aspects of British life?
- A. Politics
 - B. Literature
 - C. Relations with France
 - D. All of the above

99. C 100. D

14. Modern Poetry and Poetics

1. Which of the following statements accurately characterizes Marianne Moore's poem "A Grave?"
 - A. It juxtaposes human consciousness against the sea.
 - B. It uses alliteration and iambic pentameter.
 - C. It has a subtle formal structure, even though it does not use rhyme.
 - D. Both A and C
2. What is the principal subject of Marianne Moore's poem "An Octopus"?
 - A. Death
 - B. Mt. Rainier
 - C. The ocean
 - D. An octopus
3. Which of the following writers was among the founders of the Imagist movement?
 - A. Salvador Dali
 - B. Horace Greeley
 - C. Ezra Pound
 - D. Rupert Brooke
4. Professor Hammer argues that in Hart Crane's poem "Legend," Crane introduces himself to his readers. The poem opens with the lines: "As silent as a mirror is believed/Realities plunge in silence by ____/I am not ready for repentance;" according to Professor Hammer, Crane's refusal to repent is an assertion of which of the following?
 - A. His political views
 - B. His will to imaginative freedom
 - C. His will to sexual freedom
 - D. Both B and C
5. Which of the following statements best characterizes the difference between World War II poetry and Futurist poetry?
 - A. The Futurists apotheosized technology, whereas World War II poets often focused on technology's destructive powers.
 - B. The Futurists praised speed, whereas World War II poets often evoked images of nature to describe the human condition.
 - C. The Futurists privileged the part over the whole, whereas World War II poets did

- not deal with the problem of modernity and alienation.
- D. The Futurists focused on advancements in technology and industry, whereas World War II poets ignored advancements in technology, especially in modern warfare.
6. Which of the following was an important influence on Charles Reznikoff's shift away from romantic rhetoric?
- His study of ancient history
 - His study of law
 - His study of medicine
 - His study of Sanskrit
7. Professor Hammer argues that which of the following statements is true of Ezra Pound's strong emphasis on poetic technique?
- It serves to effectively depersonalize Pound's poems.
 - It serves the greater aim of conveying both intensity and immediacy in Pound's poetry.
 - It is a paradoxical mixture of personal and impersonal elements.
 - It is a means of creating a dialogue between modernity and tradition.
8. Which of the following poets did NOT write about his experiences in World War II?
- Wilfred Owen
 - Keith Douglas
 - Randall Jarrell
 - Karl Shapiro
9. Which of the following best describes the idea of the symbol among French Symbolist poets?
- A symbol is an image that conveys powerful emotional states.
 - A symbol is an emblem of the actual world endowed with supernatural meanings.
 - A symbol is a metaphor that allows the poet to capture complex social realities.
 - A symbol is a description of past realities.
10. Which of the following political themes was explored by American Objectivist poets?
- Slavery
 - American attitudes toward Jews and Israel
 - Capitalism and social inequalities
 - All of these answers
11. "How can we live in this fear says one./From day to day says another."
- Fear of the failure of a segregated educational system
 - Fear of the AIDs crisis
 - Fear of global nuclear war
 - Fear of the economic Great Depression
12. Which of the following poets would most likely be categorized as a late-Victorian poet?
- John Milton
 - Alfred Tennyson
 - Allen Ginsberg
 - Amy Lowell
13. Which of the following best characterizes T.S. Eliot's concept of the "objective correlative"?
- The objective correlative refers to the correlation between the poem's formal structure and its meaning.
 - The objective correlative refers to the correlation between the poem's formal structure and its rhetorical aim.
 - The objective correlative refers to the correlation between the poem's theme and its objective historical context.
 - The objective correlative refers to a set of objects, situations, or events which necessarily produce a particular emotion.

14. Which of the following statements accurately characterizes the Harlem Renaissance?
- A. It was a flowering of African American arts and culture.
 - B. It took place after World War I, at a time when many African Americans were moving from the South to the industrial North.
 - C. It exerted profound influence on 20th-century American culture.
 - D. All of these answers
15. Which of the following writers authored the poem "Dulce et Decorum Est"?
- A. Wilfred Owen
 - B. Siegfried Sassoon
 - C. Rupert Brooke
 - D. Rudyard Kipling
16. Which of the following statements best characterizes Langston Hughes's poem "The Negro Speaks of Rivers"?
- A. Hughes uses a universal speaker for an exploration of a profound racial divide between blacks and whites.
 - B. The poem is an analytical exploration of racial differences in the United States.
 - C. Similar to Hart Crane and Whitman, Hughes uses a personal and universal "I" to address issues of history, race, and identity.
 - D. The poem is an indictment of racial prejudice in Harlem.
17. What is the central theme of Keith Douglas's "How to Kill"?
- A. Combat detaches a man from humanity.
 - B. All is fair in love and war.
 - C. It is honorable and just to defend your country in a war.
 - D. There is a right and a wrong way to throw a hand grenade.
18. Which of the following statements best characterizes Langston Hughes's poem "The Negro Speaks of Rivers"?
- A. It is a meditation on the alienation of the modern person from nature.
 - B. It is a meditation on the cultural isolation of African Americans in New England.
 - C. It is a meditation on the communal and historical aspects of individual identity.
 - D. It is a meditation on the poet's personal experience of assimilation.
19. Which of the following natural forces "speaks" in the culminating passage of T.S. Eliot's "The Waste Land"?
- A. An avalanche
 - B. Rapids
 - C. The west wind
 - D. Thunder
20. According to Professor Hammer, which of the following is the central question explored by T.S. Eliot in "The Waste Land"?
- A. Is authentic poetry possible in the aftermath of the carnage of World War I?
 - B. Given the diversity of the world's poetic traditions, can there be a universal language of poetic symbolism?
 - C. How can a shared world be created out of the fundamentally different and private experiences of individual people?
 - D. Given that each person experiences trauma differently, is it possible for all to understand the modern world as a shared "waste land"?
21. Which of the following statements best characterizes American World War II poems?
- A. They tend to use traditional rhyme schemes and rhythms, and they avoid free verse.
 - B. They tend to use metaphors and avoid direct descriptive statements.

- C. They tend to use classical imagery while rejecting romantic tropes.
- D. They tend to be narrative and confront the reader with stark wartime realities.
22. Which of the following literary devices is most prominent in Gertrude Stein's poem "New"?
- A. Assonance and word repetition
- B. Simile
- C. Metaphor and allusion
- D. Circumlocution
23. Ezra Pound's poem "In a Station of the Metro" reads: "The apparition of these faces in the crowd;/ Petals on a wet, black bough." Which of the following statements best characterizes this poem?
- A. It seeks to diminish the distance between society and nature.
- B. It seeks to amplify the distance between society and nature.
- C. It plays with the relationship between the social, natural, and supernatural worlds.
- D. It evokes the beauty of a pastoral scene.
24. Which of the following poets would most likely be categorized as a modernist poet?
- A. William Carlos Williams
- B. John Greenleaf Whittier
- C. George Herbert
- D. Robert Browning
25. Which of the following statements does NOT characterize the poet e. e. cummings?
- A. Ivy League educated
- B. Active pacifist during both world wars
- C. Popularized the use of free verse
- D. A private and self-effacing person
26. Which of the following statements accurately compares Rupert Brooke's "The Soldier" and Siegfried Sassoon's "The Rear Guard"?
- A. Both poems praise Britain's military power and its imperial ambitions.
- B. Both poems describe Britain's civilizing mission in the world.
- C. Both poems seek to respond to the harsh political and military realities of their day.
- D. Both poems romanticize war and glorify the life of the soldier.
27. Ezra Pound's "Cantos" may be called a modernist epic, though its form ultimately defies classification. Pound's poem alludes to which of the following epic poems?
- A. The Mahabharata
- B. Paradise Lost
- C. The Odyssey
- D. The Aeneid
28. Siegfried Sassoon's "The Dragon and the Undying" includes the following lines: "Yet, though the slain are homeless as the breeze,/Vocal are they, like storm-bewilder'd seas." Which of the following literary devices does Sassoon use in these lines and to what effect?
- A. Metaphor to suggest a connection between soldiers and nature
- B. Simile to suggest a connection between soldiers and nature
- C. Metonymy to describe the brutality of modern warfare
- D. Onomatopoeia to describe the brutality of modern warfare
29. Which of the following statements best expresses the difference between how visual images functioned in World War I poetry and Imagist poetry?
- A. There were no significant differences in the functioning of visual images in these two types of poetry.
- B. The Imagists relied on visual images to achieve clarity of expression, whereas World War I poets relied on visual images to subtly punctuate their often desperate political messages.

- C. The Imagists valued brevity, which could be achieved with precise visual images, whereas World War I poets preferred declamatory statements in their poems.
- D. World War I poets valued clarity of expression through visual images, whereas Imagists relied on complex expression through emotional visual images.
30. In his essay "The Roots of Modernism," Christopher L.C.E. Witcombe defines the modern period in the history of art as the time from roughly 1860 to 1970. How does he say modernism is typically defined?
- A. Modernism is the art produced during the modern period.
- B. Modernism is the historical period which followed the modern period.
- C. Modernism is the philosophy of modern art.
- D. Both A and C
31. Yeats's "Song of Wandering Aengus" ends with the lines: "And pluck till time and times are done/The silver apples of the moon/The golden apples of the sun." Which of the following is NOT a symbolic meaning of the apples?
- A. They symbolize the return to a lost paradise.
- B. They point to alchemical elements, which in turn symbolize the body and the soul.
- C. They symbolize the coming apocalypse.
- D. They symbolize a fulfilled longing.
32. Complete the following sentence. Yeats's "Sailing to Byzantium" is a good example of High Modernism, because it:
- A. embraces the rhythms and diction of common man's speech.
- B. was written at the very beginning of the 20th century.
- C. attempts to create a modernist high culture.
- D. does not employ rhyme.
33. What is the most notable characteristic of Ezra Pound's "In a Station at the Metro"?
- A. The form of a villanelle
- B. The use of synesthesia
- C. The use of simile
- D. The use of metaphor
34. Which of the following events increased the appeal of communism among American intellectuals both black and white in the years between 1918 and 1939?
- A. The Great Depression
- B. Hitler's invasion of Poland in 1939
- C. The Russian Civil War
- D. World War I
35. Which of the following descriptors does NOT apply to the features of French Symbolist poetry that influenced other modernist poetry?
- A. French Symbolist poetry is full of exaggerated metaphors.
- B. French Symbolist poetry has narrative clarity.
- C. French Symbolist poetry is shocking.
- D. French Symbolist poetry is formally experimental.
36. Which of the following statements best characterizes the difference between Futurism and Vorticism?
- A. Members of both movements were fascinated by speed and dynamism, but unlike the Futurists, Vorticists did not celebrate technology and industrialization.
- B. Futurism was a politically-inclined movement, whereas Vorticism was free of all political entanglements.
- C. Futurism lasted for several decades, whereas Vorticism was short-lived.
- D. Vorticists celebrated technology and industrialization, whereas Futurists explored impending cultural challenges regarding technology and industrialization.

37. Which of the following statements best characterizes the form of Claude McKay's poem "The Harlem Dancer"?
- It is an English sonnet.
 - It is an Italian sonnet.
 - It is a Spenserian sonnet.
 - It is a free verse poem.
38. In his first lecture on William Butler Yeats, Professor Hammer says that the young Yeats identified with King Goll. What does he mean by this?
- Yeats's poetry was autobiographical, but he understood his life through the prism of myths and symbols; symbolism was therefore present in both Yeats's life and in his poetry.
 - Yeats believed that each person was an instance of a general cultural type or symbol.
 - The young Yeats wished to emphasize his identity as an English poet and draw attention away from his Irish heritage.
 - Both A and B
39. Which of the following statements best characterizes the last two stanzas of Charles Baudelaire's symbolist poem "Correspondences"?
- They describe the author's experiences as a young child.
 - They use metaphors with subtle political connotations.
 - They ascribe colors and sounds to scents, relying on a device known as synesthesia.
 - They describe a scene in the countryside, which symbolizes the state of the author's soul.
40. According to Langston Hughes's essay "The Negro Artist and the Racial Mountain" (his answer to George Schuyler's essay "Negro Art Hokum"), what is the "mountain" that stands in the way of "any true Negro art in America"?
- It is the racial discrimination endemic in the white community.
 - It is the racial segregation in the South.
 - It is a widespread "urge toward whiteness" among African Americans.
 - It is a widespread "urge to incorporate and neutralize other cultures" among white Americans.
41. Wilfred Owen's "Anthem for Doomed Youth" begins with the following lines: "What passing-bells for these who die as cattle?/ Only the monstrous anger of the guns./ Only the stuttering rifles' rapid rattle/Can patter out their hasty orisons." Which of the following statements best describes these lines?
- These lines suggest that it was difficult to define patriotism during the Great War, but soldiers who died in battle provided the best example of patriotism.
 - These lines suggest that the Great War lasted much longer than it should have.
 - These lines equate humans with animals, and they anthropomorphize weapons to show a world where there is no place for human values.
 - These lines represent a modern funeral dirge that mimics the rhythm of ancient Greek funeral dirges.
42. Which of the following statements best characterizes Ezra Pound's poem "Hugh Selwyn Mauberley"?
- It is primarily a narrative poem.
 - It uses iambic pentameter to achieve tonal fluidity.
 - It undermines the idea of a single lyrical voice by using diverse cultural symbols and numerous phrases in various languages.
 - Its intensity derives from the combination of modern subject matter and alexandrine couplets.
43. In his essay "The Symbolism of Poetry," William Butler Yeats argues that which of the following is the purpose of rhythm?

- A. To “amplify and clarify the indistinct emotions created by metaphorical symbols”
- B. To “prolong the moment of contemplation”
- C. To “counteract the forces of dispersal inherent in metaphorical language”
- D. To “make poetry new”
44. In the first lecture of his Modern Poetry course, what argument does Professor Langdon Hammer make about the relationship between the modern city and poetic modernism?
- A. Most modernist poets lived in large cities; therefore, they often used urban imagery in their poetry.
- B. Many languages and many forms of language were used in large cities; modernist poets often treated language not as something given and natural but as a construct which they could manipulate.
- C. Individuals often felt lost and alienated in large cities, and among poets this resulted in turning inward and focusing only on the world of one’s own imagination.
- D. All of these answers
45. Which of the following statements best characterizes the central questions faced by poetry after the Holocaust?
- A. Is it possible for Romantic themes in poetry to be meaningful after the Holocaust?
- B. The horror of the Holocaust was inexpressible; how can poetry speak of what is inexpressible?
- C. Is there a relationship between poetry and rationality after the Holocaust?
- D. Is there a meaningful relationship between World War I poetry and World War II poetry?
46. Which of the following writers wrote about trench warfare during the Great War?
- A. Siegfried Sassoon
- B. Isaac Rosenberg
- C. Wilfred Owen
- D. All of these answers
47. Langston Hughes was among the most important figures of the Harlem Renaissance. Which of the following is an accurate characterization of his experiences before he published his first book?
- A. He was a native New Yorker who did not travel much but who was keenly aware of New York’s complexity and diversity.
- B. He moved to New York from Alabama and the stark contrast between these places deeply influenced his writing.
- C. He was born in Missouri and traveled extensively throughout the United States and the world before he moved to New York City.
- D. He spent most of his life in Washington, DC, moving to Harlem only after he gained literary fame.
48. Professor Hammer argues that in a certain sense Wallace Stevens’s poetry is always meta-poetry. What does this mean?
- A. Stevens’s poetry is primarily, though not explicitly, concerned with metaphysics.
- B. Stevens’s poetry investigates its own rules.
- C. Stevens’s poetry always addresses several different audiences.
- D. Stevens’s poetry highlights an objective voice.
49. Violet Cristoforo was honored for collecting what kind of poetry in her anthology “May Sky”?
- A. Love sonnets from the Nazi death camps
- B. American G.I. poetry from German prisoner of war camps
- C. Jewish dissident poetry from the gulags in Siberia
- D. Haiku poetry from the Japanese internment camps in the US

50. Which of the following images in Arthur Rimbaud's poem "Eternity" undermines the idea that eternity is something fixed and permanent?
- The image of a sentinel
 - The image of the sun reflected on the sea
 - The image of a quest for knowledge
 - The image of satiny embers
51. According to W.E.B. Dubois in his Atlantic Monthly essay, "The Strivings of the Negro People," what are some of the personal consequences for an African-American living in a racist society at the beginning of the 20th century?
- Feeling like an outcast in your own house
 - Becoming a stuttering sycophant just to survive
 - Wrapping yourself in the armor of anger and resentment
 - All of the above
52. Complete the following sentence. Poetic images which idealize war and ascribe spiritual qualities to battle can be found primarily in English poems written:
- around 1900.
 - in the early stages of World War I.
 - in the late stages of World War I.
 - in the 1920s.
53. Which of the following best describes the reasons why World War I had a profound impact on modern poetry?
- The devastation wrought by World War I was so enormous that it put Europe's cultural and political norms and values into question.
 - The mechanized killing, which took place on a massive scale during World War I, made it necessary to reflect about the effects of technological progress.
 - World War I was the first global conflict where the distinction between combatants and civilians was erased, and this had a devastating effect on the European psyche.
 - Both A and B
54. Generally speaking, African-American themes were very rare in white modernist poetry. Which of the following white poets attempted to evoke elements of black experience in his or her poems?
- H.D.
 - Hart Crane
 - William Carlos Williams
 - T.S. Eliot
55. The poem "Dulce et Decorum Est" ends with the following lines: "My friend, you would not tell with such high zest/To children ardent for some desperate glory,/The old Lie; Dulce et Decorum est/ Pro patria mori." Which of the following statements best describes these lines?
- Brooke's inclusion of a quotation from Horace in these lines serves to emphasize the distance between the ideals of Western civilization and its realities.
 - These lines suggest the author's anger and disillusionment with cultural norms which glorify war.
 - In these lines, Brooke seeks to bridge the gap between individual experience and cultural norms and beliefs.
 - All of the above
56. Which of the following statements best characterizes the formal qualities of Langston Hughes's poem "Life is Fine"?
- The diction is much more polysyllabic than monosyllabic.
 - The use of alternating end rhymes and word repetitions enhance the music of the poem and along with its occasional dissonance give it an improvisational jazz-like quality.
 - It is written in Standard American English for middle-class readers.
 - This poem is structured like a villanelle.

57. Which of the following literary devices are present in Langston Hughes's poem "Kluth"?
 A. Irony
 B. Allegory
 C. Oxymoron
 D. Alliteration
58. Which of the following was NOT a prominent theme of American and English modernist poetry?
 A. The search for a new poetic language and the idea that language can be reinvented by poets
 B. The quest to describe objects with precision and without emotion
 C. The idea that the self is neither unitary nor permanently stable
 D. The approval of the norms and values of bourgeois culture
59. Which of the following best describes the types of imagery used in Louis Zukofsky's poem, "A: Seventh Movement: There Are Different Techniques"?
 A. Historic and contemporary imagery
 B. Kabalistic imagery
 C. Nationalist imagery
 D. Everyday imagery
60. What does Gertrude Stein's term "the Lost Generation" designate?
 A. It refers to a group of talented American émigré writers who lived in Europe after World War I.
 B. It refers to the young generation whose coming of age was interrupted by World War I.
 C. It refers to English poets who sought refuge in New York City after World War I ended.
 D. Both A and B
61. In Amy Lowell's imagist poem, "This Green Bowl," a handmade bowl is compared to a pond in the woods. Can one say that, as in Pound's "Cantos," this poem's dominant tone is impersonal? Why, or why not?
 A. Yes, Lowell's detailed description of nature draws attention away from human realities.
 B. Yes, the lyrical voice in Lowell's poem seeks to express universal rather than individual experience.
 C. No, Lowell's poem is not impersonal; it addresses the maker of the bowl directly and speculates about his state of mind.
 D. No, even though Lowell strives for impersonal expression by borrowing poetic devices from Pound, she fails to accomplish this.
62. Professor Hammer argues that Marianne Moore's poem "England" suggests which of the following?
 A. Moore's emotional and aesthetic attachment to England
 B. Moore's harsh critique of the carnage of World War I
 C. Moore's particular kind of combative American cultural nationalism
 D. Moore's interest in England's civilizing mission in the world
63. What is the "double-bind" that African-American women poets encountered in the thirties and forties, according to Anthony Walton's essay?
 A. Being overworked in menial jobs having to raise large families
 B. Being a subordinated woman in a male dominated culture and a member of a suppressed minority race in the middle of a dominant white culture
 C. Having little formal education with little access to publishers
 D. Being ignored by a traditional poetry reading public because what they wrote about was the travails of subsistence living
64. Which of the following statements best characterizes the contrast between T.S.

- Eliot's "The Waste Land" and the futurist aesthetic project?
- A. "The Waste Land" is primarily concerned with nature, whereas the futurists are most interested in industrial and urban landscapes.
- B. "The Waste Land" confronts the fragmentation of modernity by exploring a variety of modes and voices, whereas the futurists do not focus on the fragmentation of modern experience, praising speed and industrial progress instead.
- C. "The Waste Land" is an ironic exploration of Romantic themes, whereas the futurists incorporate ironic evocations of the classical tradition in their poetry.
- D. "The Waste Land" focuses on the personal connection between poet and speaker, whereas the futurists focus on an impersonal connection between humans and industry.
65. Complete the following sentence. Professor Hammer argues that Ezra Pound's interest in fascism and his anti-Semitic views were likely an outcome of his:
- A. endorsement of Marxism.
- B. interest in ancient Rome.
- C. anti-capitalism.
- D. interest in Fourier's utopian socialist thought.
66. In analyzing T.S. Eliot's "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock," Professor Hammer argues that Eliot creates something that might be called which of the following?
- A. "A meditation on contradictions"
- B. "Overheard inner speech"
- C. "Implicit dialogue with the future"
- D. "Objective correlative"
67. According to Professor Hammer, Wallace Stevens's understanding of the imagination has most in common with which of the following literary traditions?
- A. Imagism
- B. Classicism
- C. British Romanticism
- D. Vorticism
68. Ezra Pound's "Canto XIV" opens with the line "Io venni in luogo d'ogni luce muto" [I came to a place devoid of light]. This creates a connection between the Canto and which of the following works?
- A. Milton's "Paradise Lost"
- B. Dante's "Divine Comedy"
- C. Goethe's "Faust"
- D. Thomas Mann's "Doctor Faustus"
69. Rupert Brooke's "The Soldier" opens with the following lines: "If I should die, think only this of me:/That there's some corner of a foreign field/That is for ever England." Which of the following statements best describes these lines and Brooke's poem as a whole?
- A. These lines and the poem as a whole use both the political concept of a nation and the spiritual concept of eternity to give meaning to soldiers' deaths on the battlefield.
- B. These lines and the poem as a whole are primarily concerned with the extension of Britain's imperial power.
- C. These lines and the poem as a whole seek to directly express the horrors of war.
- D. These lines and the poem as a whole rely on assonance to magnify the critique of war expressed in the poem.
70. Why was World War II a defining event in the history of the 20th century?
- A. It brought unprecedented destruction and loss of life, thereby putting into question the entire cultural and political legacy of Western civilization.
- B. It was followed by Soviet domination of Eastern Europe and by the entrenchment of the Soviet totalitarian system of rule.
- C. It was followed by the Cold War, which affected international politics throughout the world.

- D. All of these answers
71. Which of the following best characterizes the contrast between Gertrude Stein's poetry and Imagist poetry?
- A. Stein experimented only with the sound qualities of language, whereas the Imagists focused on visual imagery.
- B. Stein experimented with language that skirted the edges of sense, whereas the Imagists sought precision and clarity of expression.
- C. Stein sought to combine classical poetic form with contemporary content, whereas the Imagists used traditional poetic subject matter but experimented with form.
- D. Stein sought precision and clarity in her poems, whereas the Imagists sought experimental forms that enhanced visual imagery.
72. In T.S. Eliot's essay called "Tradition and Individual Talent," he argues that the progress of an artist consists of which of the following?
- A. "Continual expansion of the personality and its diverse elements"
- B. "Continual self-sacrifice, a continual extinction of personality"
- C. "Continual transformation of the personality"
- D. "Continual identification with the past"
73. According to the literary critic, Paul Fussell, which of the following was a central trope of English poetry written during the Great War?
- A. Patriotic imagery
- B. Irony
- C. Nihilism
- D. Apocalyptic imagery
74. Professor Hammer points out that T.S. Eliot used quotation as an important literary technique. The use of quotations, according to Professor Hammer, suggests which of the following attitudes to the past?
- A. Curiosity about the past
- B. Deference to the past
- C. Violation of the past
- D. Paradoxically both B and C
75. One of the dominant themes in Wallace Stevens's poem "Sunday Morning" consists of the juxtaposition of nature against which set of cultural symbols?
- A. The ideal of courtly love
- B. Elements of the Christian narrative of salvation
- C. The alchemical concept of the philosopher's stone
- D. The Renaissance concept of humanism
76. Which of the following figures is the author of the 1909 "Futurist Manifesto"?
- A. Umberto Boccioni
- B. Filippo Marinetti
- C. Vladimir Mayakovsky
- D. Aleksander Wat
77. The first stanza of Countee Cullen's "A Brown Girl Dead" reads: "With two white roses on her breasts,/White candles at head and feet,/Dark Madonna of the grave she rests;/Lord Death has found her sweet." Which of the following statements accurately characterizes these lines?
- A. These lines evoke Christian imagery to emphasize the dignity of the girl who died.
- B. These lines evoke Christian imagery to suggest that death erases racial divisions.
- C. These lines present the problem of racial prejudice in an ironic mode.
- D. Both A and B
78. Professor Hammer argues that Hart Crane's poem "Voyages" is a complex reply to which of the following modernist works?
- A. Langston Hughes' "The Negro Speaks of Rivers"
- B. Ezra Pound's "Cantos"

- C. T.S. Eliot's "A Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock"
- D. T.S. Eliot's "The Waste Land"
79. Which of the following traditions was an important influence on Louis Zukofsky's poetry?
- A. American Romanticism
- B. British Neo-Classicism
- C. Kabbalistic Judaism
- D. Taoism
80. H.D.'s poem "Oread" reads: "WHIRL up, sea-/Whirl your pointed pines./Splash your great pines/On our rocks./Hurl your green over us-/Cover us with your pools of fir." To which of the following categories does this poem belong?
- A. Objectivist poetry
- B. Futurist poetry
- C. Imagist poetry
- D. Vorticist poetry
81. Which one of the following was not a "little magazine" that primarily published and championed modernist poetry in the first half of the 20th century?
- A. The Partisan Review
- B. The Owl
- C. Poetry
- D. Blast
82. What was the primary significance of "The Book of American Negro Poetry" (1922), edited by James Weldon Johnson?
- A. It established an authoritative and unquestionable canon of African American poetry.
- B. It inspired Harlem Renaissance writers to establish a tradition of African American poetry.
- C. It presented African American writers to a previously indifferent white audience.
- D. It provided literary criticism on African American poetry.
83. World War I drastically changed the political and cultural climate in Europe. Which of the following was NOT among the changes brought about by World War I?
- A. Germany was defeated and blamed for causing the war.
- B. In the course of World War I, the Bolsheviks came to power in Russia.
- C. Successful parliamentary democracies were established throughout the continent and remained stable until the outbreak of World War II in 1939.
- D. By the end of the 1920s, almost every state that had participated in World War I faced an economic depression and political upheavals.
84. In Wallace Stevens's poem "The Man on the Dump," one can say that the trash symbolizes which of the following?
- A. Artifacts from foreign cultures which do not fit into the American cultural context
- B. The broken dreams of the American émigré community in Paris
- C. Old poetry
- D. The failed attempt of modern poetry
85. According to Professor Hammer, which of the following characteristics did Langston Hughes share with modernist poets like William Carlos Williams, Marianne Moore, Hart Crane, and Robert Frost?
- A. Hughes was very conscious that he was an American poet, and this profoundly influenced his writing.
- B. Hughes wrote about the legacy of the American Civil War and its long-term cultural consequences.
- C. Hughes introduced new subject-matter and new language into poetry.
- D. Both A and C
86. Which of the following statements accurately characterizes the relationship between Italian Futurism and its historical context?

- A. The Italian Futurists were fascinated by the age of electric and chemical power, and they praised the beauty of automobiles.
- B. The Italian Futurists lived within a quickly changing social world, and they praised speed.
- C. Marinetti and other Italian Futurists supported Mussolini's fascism.
- D. All of these answers
87. Which of the following statements best characterizes Randall Jarrell's 1945 poem "The Death of the Ball Turret Gunner"?
- A. The poem contrasts the image of a child in its mother's womb with cruel devaluation of human life in wartime.
- B. The poem praises those technological achievements which protect human life in wartime.
- C. The poem uses images of the apocalypse to criticize the cruelty of war.
- D. The poem presents the war as a natural part of the perennial cycles of human history.
88. Which of the following statements best characterizes Georgia Douglass Johnson's poem "Black Woman"?
- A. This poem focuses primarily on the different experiences of black and white women.
- B. This poem describes the relationship between a black woman and her child.
- C. This poem is a conversation between a black woman and a child who is not yet born.
- D. The poem is a conversation between a black woman and her ancestors.
89. Which of the following traditions was particularly important in Hart Crane's modernist poetry?
- A. French Classicism
- B. British Romanticism
- C. American Romanticism
- D. German Romanticism
90. Which of the following descriptions does NOT pertain to the Imagists?
- A. Total freedom in choosing the subject
- B. Striving for concentrated expression and imagery
- C. Reliance on the language of common speech
- D. Creative reliance on conventional poetic forms
91. Which of the following statements best characterizes the role played by Gertrude Stein in American modernism?
- A. Stein was a crucially important figure in the Paris émigré community.
- B. Stein was primarily a muse for modernist poets.
- C. Stein was a proponent of low modernism.
- D. Stein was an opponent of vanguard trends.
92. Which of the following poets wrote about World War II?
- A. Rupert Brooke
- B. Rudyard Kipling
- C. Karl Shapiro
- D. Hart Crane
93. Complete the following sentence. Matthew Arnold's poem "Dover Beach" is illustrative of modernist poetry, because it:
- A. employs free verse.
- B. has an undertow of nihilism.
- C. is chauvinistic about British "exceptionalism."
- D. was composed between WW I and WW II.
94. Which of the following statements best describes the relationship between Georgian poetry and English World War I poetry?
- A. Georgian poetry was modeled on World War I poetry and adapted its insights to postwar realities.

- B. Unlike World War I poetry, Georgian poetry was concerned primarily with the effects of urbanization and industrialization.
- C. Unlike World War I poetry, Georgian poetry was concerned primarily with women's rights.
- D. World War I poets like Siegfried Sassoon and Wilfred Owen adapted the Georgian poetic manner to write about modern subjects; most Georgian poets focused on individual experience and avoided writing about the upheavals of modernity.
95. Which of the following features of Robert Browning's "My Last Duchess" make it classifiable as a Victorian poem?
- A. It has a regular rhyme scheme (aa/bb/cc/dd____), which is sustained throughout the poem.
- B. It is primarily a narrative poem.
- C. It is concerned with conventional 19th-century relations between a man and a woman.
- D. All of these answers
96. Which of the following does Professor Hammer identify as one of the most important goals of Imagist poetry?
- A. The privileging of image over sound
- B. The privileging of rhythm over meaning
- C. The privileging of individual detail over the larger pattern
- D. The privileging of colors over textures
97. Many critics see similarities between the tenets of Futurism and which of the following political philosophies?
- A. Marxism
- B. Fascism
- C. Democracy
- D. Libertarianism
98. What are some of the surface similarities between Robert Frost's poem "Out, Out" and John Greenleaf Whittier's poem "Telling the Bees"?
- A. They both address the theme of death.
- B. Both use formal meter to present a narrative structure.
- C. They are both set in rural New England.
- D. All of these answers
99. Which of the following phrases best describes the central goal of Imagist poets?
- A. "Emotional power achieved through suggestive visual images"
- B. "Exploration of philosophical paradoxes through visual images"
- C. "Clarity of expression through the use of precise visual images"
- D. "Inclusion of natural objects as symbols"
100. Ezra Pound's "Canto I" opens with the following lines: "And then went down to the ship,/Set keel to breakers, forth on the godly sea, and(____)." Which of the following statements best characterizes these lines and the poem as a whole?
- A. These lines set an impersonal tone which dominates the entire poem.
- B. These lines establish a rhythmical pattern, which is followed strictly throughout the poem.
- C. These lines are the only impersonal lines in the poem, the rest of which is primarily focused on the complexity of human emotions.
- D. These lines establish a personal tone, focusing on a lyrical perspective similar to late-Victorian era poetry.

15. The Victorian Novel

1. Dickens uses realism as a technique to support a larger theme that underlies his writing. He criticizes the institutionalized corruption that existed and attempts to engage the readers' emotions (frustration, anger or sadness) on behalf of the victims. Which of these passages best illustrates this technique?

A. "I began to keep the little creatures," she said, 'with an object that the wards will readily comprehend. With the intention of restoring them to liberty. When my judgment should be given. Ye-es! They die in prison, though. Their lives, poor silly things, are so short in comparison with Chancery proceedings that, one by one, the whole collection has died over and over again. I doubt, do you know, whether one of these, though they are all young, will live to be free! Ve-ry mortifying, is it not?"

B. "Bless you, sir, the way she tended them two children after the mother died was the talk of the yard! And it was a wonder to see her with him after he was took ill, it really was! 'Mrs. Blinder,' he said to me the very last he spoke-he was lying there-'Mrs. Blin-

der, whatever my calling may have been, I see a angel sitting in this room last night along with my child, and I trust her to Our Father!"

C. "There was such a shock of apprehension in his face, and he knew Richard so perfectly, and I too had seen so much of his gradual decay, that what my dear girl had said to me in the fullness of her foreboding love sounded like a knell in my ears. 'In case you should be wanting Mr. C., sir,' said Mr. Vholes, coming after us, 'you'll find him in court. I left him there resting himself a little. Good day, sir; good day, Miss Summerson.' As he gave me that slowly devouring look of his, while twisting up the strings of his bag before he hastened with it after Mr. Kenge, the benignant shadow of whose conversational presence he seemed afraid to leave, he gave one gasp as if he had swallowed the last morsel of his client, and his black buttoned-up unwholesome figure glided away to the low door at the end of the Hall."

D. All of these

2. Fiction and non-fiction frequently influence one another. This was particularly

- true in Victorian Britain. Which author was particularly influential to the writing of Darwin's *The Origin of Species*
- A. Bram Stoker
 - B. Thomas Hardy
 - C. Wilkie Collins
 - D. Charles Dickens
3. Middle- and upper-class Victorian women faced complicated expectations regarding paid work. Why?
- A. They could not work if they were pregnant or nursing small children.
 - B. Women of the middle and upper classes were supposed to marry and stay home as centers of the Victorian family-but many households could not be supported on a single income.
 - C. There were so many lower-class women in the workforce that there was no need for middle-class women to work.
 - D. Paid work was unnecessary because the salaries of men in the middle class were very high.
4. The "Condition-of-England" novel was often influenced by external factors. Which of the following non-fiction accounts might have influenced this genre?
- A. Mayhew's *London Labor and the London Poor*
 - B. Darwin's *The Origin of Species*
 - C. Lombroso's work on criminals
 - D. Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre*
5. In what ways is *Journey to the Center of the Earth* similar to the actual journey of the *H.M.S. Beagle* and Darwin?
- A. Both are driven by a sense of mystery and a need for discovery-to answer questions and to find solutions.
 - B. Both demonstrate a fear of the unknown and are allegorical stories about doubt.
 - C. Neither reflects the narrative style of careful collection of data and description of places or objects.
 - D. Neither of the journeys make any real impact on the surrounding people, or the wider community of scientists.
6. Which of the following best describes the Whig political perspective?
- A. The political and military faction defeated by Charles the II
 - B. The liberal party of the new financial and mercantile interests and reformist legislation, who felt the aristocracy ruled only at the consent of the people
 - C. Advocates of personal freedom
 - D. Strong supporters of William III and his consort Mary
7. Henry Mayhew writes at length about the London poor and the types of labor they performed. Identify which type of literary genre Mayhew's work most closely resembles.
- A. Science fiction: He attempts to create a dystopian narrative by merging science and fiction.
 - B. Travel literature: He uses drastic shock tactics to convey an exciting discovery of "savages" in the capital city.
 - C. Romance: He makes the poor into romantic/tragic heroes so the reader will sympathize.
 - D. He does not use a literary technique.
8. A *bildungsroman* is a novel that concerns itself with:
- A. the architecture of a city or urban landscape, as opposed to the countryside.
 - B. the development of a youthful protagonist as he or she matures.
 - C. the history of antiquity, particularly of ancient Rome and Greece.
 - D. the poor versus the rich.
9. In the novel *Bleak House*, Dickens uses realism to represent the plight of poor laboring classes. Which of these passages best illustrates the use of realism?

A. "Groups of its inhabitants assemble to discuss the thing, and the outposts of the army of observation (principally boys) are pushed forward to Mr. Krook's window, which they closely invest. A policeman has already walked up to the room, and walked down again to the door, where he stands like a tower, only condescending to see the boys at his base occasionally; but whenever he does see them, they quail and fall back."

B. "At the appointed hour arrives the coroner, for whom the jurymen are waiting and who is received with a salute of skittles from the good dry skittle-ground attached to the Sol's Arms. The coroner frequents more public-houses than any man alive."

C. "Mrs. Piper lives in the court (which her husband is a cabinet-maker), and it has long been well bekknown among the neighbours (counting from the day next but one before the half-baptizing of Alexander James Piper aged eighteen months and four days old on accounts of not being expected to live such was the sufferings gentlemen of that child in his gums) as the plaintive-so Mrs. Piper insists on calling the deceased-was reported to have sold himself."

D. "Here he is, very muddy, very hoarse, very ragged. Now, boy! But stop a minute. Caution. This boy must be put through a few preliminary paces. Name, Jo. Nothing else that he knows on. Don't know that everybody has two names. Never heerd of sich a think. Don't know that Jo is short for a longer name. Thinks it long enough for HIM. HE don't find no fault with it. Spell it? No. HE can't spell it. No father, no mother, no friends. Never been to school. What's home? Knows a broom's a broom, and knows it's wicked to tell a lie. Don't recollect who told him about the broom or about the lie, but knows both. Can't exactly say what'll be done to him arter he's dead if he tells a lie to the gentlemen here, but believes it'll be something wery bad to punish him, and serve him right-and so he'll tell the truth."

10. The construction of the railways had a

great impact on British life and British fiction-particularly on how people judged time and distance. In which of the following novels does the difference between *time* and *distance*, as clocked by railways, appear specifically?

A. *Jane Eyre*

B. *Bleak House*

C. *The Sign of Four*

D. *Dracula*

11. The British Empire is often described as "ambivalent" in its expansion. Which of the following best explains this in terms of Victorian Imperialism?

A. The British were always interested in expanding their territories and had little to no concern for trade.

B. The British were committed to expanding the empire in every direction and actively sought to increase their land holdings.

C. The British were not always interested in the territories that they took over, but occasionally felt compelled to conquer one territory to protect another.

D. The British were at war with other countries and colonies on the grounds of religious persecution.

12. Which of the following passages most accurately depicts the sensation-fiction technique of using shock or highly charged emotions?

A. "When he had thoroughly recovered himself, and had joined me on the beach, his warm Southern nature broke through all artificial English restraints in a moment. He overwhelmed me with the wildest expressions of affection-exclaimed passionately, in his exaggerated Italian way, that he would hold his life henceforth at my disposal-and declared that he should never be happy again until he had found an opportunity of proving his gratitude by rendering me some service which I might remember, on my side, to the end of my days."

- B. "We both bounced into the parlour in a highly abrupt and undignified manner. My mother sat by the open window laughing and fanning herself. Pesca was one of her especial favourites and his wildest eccentricities were always pardonable in her eyes."
- C. "I had mechanically turned in this latter direction, and was strolling along the lonely high-road-idly wondering, I remember, what the Cumberland young ladies would look like-when, in one moment, every drop of blood in my body was brought to a stop by the touch of a hand laid lightly and suddenly on my shoulder from behind me. I turned on the instant, with my fingers tightening round the handle of my stick. There, in the middle of the broad bright high-road-there, as if it had that moment sprung out of the earth or dropped from the heaven-stood the figure of a solitary Woman, dressed from head to foot in white——"
- D. "The first touch of womanly tenderness that I had heard from her trembled in her voice as she said the words; but no tears glistened in those large, wistfully attentive eyes of hers, which were still fixed on me."
13. Select the option in which all three factors listed were pre-conditions of the Industrial Revolution in Britain.
- A. Literacy, law, and military power
- B. Widely available printed material, literacy, adequate transportation
- C. Slave owners, slave labor, and the East India Trading Company
- D. Adequate transportation, gothic novels, and the steam engine
14. Woodblock illustrations were important until the development of line illustrations and other methods. Three outstanding woodblock illustrators of the period before line-drawing include:
- A. Napier, Hopkinson, and Cope.
- B. Charles Dickens, William Thackeray, and Lewis Carroll.
- C. Douglas Jerrold, Lewis Carroll, and Charles Kingsley.
- D. Gustav Doré, John Tenniel, and Linley Sambourne.
15. In many ways, *Bleak House* is a "Condition-of-England" novel. Which of the following passages best reflects the tenets of this genre?
- A. "It is not a large world. Relatively even to this world of ours, which has its limits too (as your Highness shall find when you have made the tour of it and are come to the brink of the void beyond), it is a very little speck. There is much good in it; there are many good and true people in it; it has its appointed place."
- B. "My Lady Dedlock has returned to her house in town for a few days previous to her departure for Paris, where her ladyship intends to stay some weeks, after which her movements are uncertain. The fashionable intelligence says so for the comfort of the Parisians, and it knows all fashionable things."
- C. "This is the Court of Chancery, which has its decaying houses and its blighted lands in every shire, which has its worn-out lunatic in every madhouse and its dead in every churchyard, which has its ruined suitor with his slipshod heels and threadbare dress borrowing and begging through the round of every man's acquaintance, which gives to monied might the means abundantly of wearying out the right, which so exhausts finances, patience, courage, hope, so overthrows the brain and breaks the heart, that there is not an honourable man among its practitioners who would not give—who does not often give—the warning, 'Suffer any wrong that can be done you rather than come here!'"
- D. "I have a great deal of difficulty in beginning to write my portion of these pages, for I know I am not clever. I always knew that. I can remember, when I was a very little girl indeed, I used to say to my doll when we were alone together, 'Now, Dolly,

I am not clever, you know very well, and you must be patient with me, like a dear!’ And so she used to sit propped up in a great arm-chair, with her beautiful complexion and rosy lips, staring at me-or not so much at me, I think, as at nothing-while I busily stitched away and told her every one of my secrets.”

16. In the Victorian period, phrenology was a science of the mind that:

A. is the assessment of a person’s character or personality based on his outer appearance, especially the face.

B. is a pseudoscience primarily concerned with reflexology and the nerves of the feet.

C. focused on measurements of the human skull, based on the concept that the brain is the organ of the mind, and that certain brain areas have localized, specific functions.

D. is a practice similar to acupuncture and focuses on pressure points and glandular activity.

17. Despite Britain’s prowess at mid-century, the empire began to fall behind other nations. This decline has been variously ascribed to:

A. the fundamentally anti-technological bias of British education.

B. fewer educated people than either Europe or North America.

C. the fact that the British middle class made money so easily in the first years of the Industrial Revolution, they simply did not work as hard in subsequent years.

D. All of these

18. The Victorian period saw the professionalization of the sciences, and one of the leading thinkers of the age was Charles Darwin. Darwin’s theory of evolution is best described by which of the following:

A. A theory that suggested apes had turned into men and this proved transmutation, or the changing of one species into another species

B. An idea that concerned adaptation but not actual evolution, a theory that came later, after Darwin’s death

C. The understanding that all species descended from common ancestors and this branching pattern of evolution resulted from a process called natural selection, in which the struggle for existence results in selective breeding

D. A theory originally developed as a kind of criminology and a way of telling one race from another

19. *Sensation novels*, which flourished in the Victorian period, primarily aimed to:

A. “heal the wounded heart.”

B. “enlighten the mind and infuse the wit.”

C. “encourage strong minds, strong souls, strong bodies.”

D. “preach to the nerves instead of the judgment.”

20. Which of the following passages most reflects the British fear of invasion as represented by the vampire?

A. “I am glad that it is old and big. I myself am of an old family, and to live in a new house would kill me. A house cannot be made habitable in a day, and after all, how few days go to make up a century. I rejoice also that there is a chapel of old times. We Transylvanian nobles love not to think that our bones may lie amongst the common dead. I seek not gaiety nor mirth, not the bright voluptuousness of much sunshine and sparkling waters which please the young and gay.”

B. “For if we fail in this our fight he must surely win, and then where end we? Life is nothings, I heed him not. But to fail here, is not mere life or death. It is that we become as him, that we henceforward become foul things of the night like him, without heart or conscience, preying on the bodies and the souls of those we love best. To us forever are the gates of heaven shut, for who shall open them to us again?”

- C. "We Szekelys have a right to be proud, for in our veins flows the blood of many brave races who fought as the lion fights, for lordship. Here, in the whirlpool of European races, the Ugric tribe bore down from Iceland the fighting spirit which Thor and Wodin gave them, which their Berserkers displayed to such fell intent on the seaboard of Europe, aye, and of Asia and Africa too, till the peoples thought that the werewolves themselves had come."
- D. "I saw the fingers and toes grasp the corners of the stones, worn clear of the mortar by the stress of years, and by thus using every projection and inequality move downwards with considerable speed, just as a lizard moves along a wall."
21. The Woman's Suffrage Movement:
- A. supported women's right to vote.
 - B. supported the end of slavery.
 - C. supported children.
 - D. intended to end suffering.
22. Non-fiction works like Mayhew's *London Labor and the London Poor* and fiction works like Dickens' *Hard Times* often depict similar kinds of things. Which of the following best explains this relationship?
- A. Novels were more fun to read than non-fiction, so all writing attempted to look like a novel when it was published.
 - B. Because Victorians were interested in social responsibility, and because they believed problems afforded solutions, they were more likely to focus on social realities in both fiction and non-fiction than the Romantic-era writers before them.
 - C. Charles Dickens and Henry Mayhew were friends.
 - D. People were frightened by progress and enjoyed reading novels and non-fiction with horrifying narratives about technology. This was called sensationalism.
23. In the novel *Dracula*, we see a surprising reversal of the gothic's use of place. Which of the following best describes this reversal and why it is important?
- A. Harker travels from the west to the east, and his arrival at Castle Dracula represents the progress of the British Empire and the expansion of colonies.
 - B. Mina travels from her home to her friend's home, and this represents the social mobility of women and of the middle classes.
 - C. Van Helsing travels to London, and this represents the power of medical men and their ability to thwart myth and superstition.
 - D. The count travels from the east to the west, and his invasion of London can be linked to fears of the "other" and the fall of the British Empire.
24. Between 1870 and 1900, the formal Empire expanded to occupy an area of 4 million square miles. Which of the following is NOT one of the factors that contributed to expansion?
- A. The development of Britain's relationship with the United States of America
 - B. A desire to defend the financial interests abroad
 - C. The threat posed by emerging world powers
 - D. The Industrial Revolution
25. In *The Sign of Four*, the mystery revolves around things that happen abroad. Which of the following events leads Jonathon Small to flee (and initiate the pact with the Sikhs?)
- A. The dissolve of the East India Trading Company in 1873
 - B. The Indian Rebellion of 1857
 - C. The crowning of Queen Victoria as Empress of India in 1877
 - D. The Indian National Congress of 1885
26. Karl Marx was primarily concerned with which of the following?
- A. Human freedom and reviving the ancient concept of communism, wherein human beings could fulfill their cooperative

roles within society without fear of exploitation

B. Sameness and homogeneity; he wishes to reduce all persons to the same class

C. The end of capitalism and the rise of communism as a state institution of power over the will of the people

D. The concept of atavism and Social Darwinism as a means of subjugating the people

27. Victorian novels use characterization to represent class and rank. Which of the following passages is a good example of how Charles Dickens reveals the class tension in *Hard Times*?

A. "He was a rich man: banker, merchant, manufacturer, and what not. A big, loud man, with a stare, and a metallic laugh. A man made out of a coarse material, which seemed to have been stretched to make so much of him. A man with a great puffed head and forehead, swelled veins in his temples, and such a strained skin to his face that it seemed to hold his eyes open, and lift his eyebrows up. A man with a pervading appearance on him of being inflated like a balloon, and ready to start. A man who could never sufficiently vaunt himself a self-made man. A man who was always proclaiming, through that brassy speaking-trumpet of a voice of his, his old ignorance and his old poverty. A man who was the Bully of humility."

B. "In truth, Mrs. Gradgrind's stock of facts in general was woefully defective; but Mr. Gradgrind in raising her to her high matrimonial position, had been influenced by two reasons. Firstly, she was most satisfactory as a question of figures; and, secondly, she had 'no nonsense' about her. By nonsense he meant fancy; and truly it is probable she was as free from any alloy of that nature, as any human being not arrived at the perfection of an absolute idiot, ever was."

C. "Being left to saunter in the hall a minute or two while Mr. Gradgrind went

up-stairs for the address, he opened the door of the children's study and looked into that serene floor-clothed apartment, which, notwithstanding its book-cases and its cabinets and its variety of learned and philosophical appliances, had much of the genial aspect of a room devoted to hair-cutting. Louisa languidly leaned upon the window looking out, without looking at anything, while young Thomas stood sniffing revengefully at the fire. Adam Smith and Malthus, two younger Gradgrinds, were out at lecture in custody; and little Jane, after manufacturing a good deal of moist pipe-clay on her face with slate-pencil and tears, had fallen asleep over vulgar fractions."

D. "'Oh, my poor health!' returned Mrs. Gradgrind. 'The girl wanted to come to the school, and Mr. Gradgrind wanted girls to come to the school, and Louisa and Thomas both said that the girl wanted to come, and that Mr. Gradgrind wanted girls to come, and how was it possible to contradict them when such was the fact!'"

28. Though science and the humanities are sometimes seen as oppositional, they often have a reciprocal relationship. Which of the following statements best illustrates this?

A. Victorian novels, particularly those by Charles Dickens, influenced Darwin's *The Origin of Species*.

B. Scientists tend to see their fields in complete isolation from art and culture.

C. Since the coming of Romanticism in the late 18th century, many poets, such as Blake and Keats, have tended to oppose science and technology to the arts.

D. The development of cinema, television, video, and digital information technology has provided a kind of intellectual distance.

29. Which of the following describes the most important development that came from Darwin's time aboard the survey ship, *H.M.S. Beagle*?

- A. He made countless inquiries of animal breeders, both farmers and hobbyists like pigeon fanciers, trying to understand how they made distinct breeds of animals.
- B. He would find multiple species in one place that had replaced all the fossil species, while discovering a living fossil species still alive elsewhere. It caused him to ask where new species came from and why there were so many variations.
- C. He read the works of Alexander von Humboldt and geologist Charles Lyell's book, *Principles of Geology*.
- D. He investigated geology for the first time while traveling to South America.
30. As both industry and farming became more mechanized, the number of tools required for such work increased dramatically. What were some of the consequences of this evolution?
- A. More and bigger tools required additional buildings to house them, horses to run them, and experienced laborers. Smaller farms could not afford to spend money on equipment used only a few weeks out of the year.
- B. The old tools, like the scythe, were put to other uses.
- C. More people became farmers.
- D. Additional tools and requirements meant more expense, so farmers earned more money and became much wealthier than before.
31. Some reactions to Henry Mayhew's work on London Labor and London Poor might be described as:
- A. sensationalism: the attraction of repulsion and shock.
- B. horror: the discovery that people in a major city live like "savages."
- C. sympathy: pity for the destitute women and children in a major industrial city like London.
- D. All of these
32. The term the "Condition-of-England novels" refers to a body of narrative fiction that:
- A. show the differences between these traditions as well as their similarities.
- B. explores the youth and young adulthood of a sensitive protagonist who is in search of the meaning of life and the nature of the world.
- C. a genre where magic elements are a natural part in an otherwise mundane, realistic environment.
- D. sought to engage directly with the contemporary social and political issues with a focus on the representation of class, gender, and labour relations, as well as on social unrest.
33. The growth of the British Empire was due, in large part, to which of the following?
- A. The discovery of natural resources like coal, oil, gold, and silver in the British Isles
- B. The rebellion of serfs against their masters and a desire for equality for all men
- C. The ongoing competition for resources and markets that existed over a period of centuries between England and her Continental rivals, Spain, France, and Holland
- D. The emergence of the United States of America as a world power
34. New Imperialism has often been linked to the concept of "empire for empire's sake." Which of the following BEST describes this practice?
- A. A lack of interest in surplus capital and a disregard for protecting existing trade links
- B. The "Great Game"-espionage and counter-espionage especially with reference to Russia's interests
- C. Bloody and unsuccessful wars in Afghanistan, ferocious popular rebellions,

- invocations of jihad, and inscrutable terrain
- D. Aggressive competition for overseas territorial acquisitions and a quest for captive markets
35. The East India Company has a strange history. Though it began as a trading company, it evolved into:
- A. an entity with its own military power.
- B. a monopoly.
- C. a problematic ruling body separate from the British Empire, who finally reigned in its power starting in 1813.
- D. All of the above
36. Publishing, printing, and bookselling businesses were:
- A. primarily organized by the East India Trading Company, who controlled the stocks.
- B. usually owned by authors, who became wealthy landowners as a result of their trade.
- C. three divisions that were just emerging as separate businesses in the 19th century, and they merged almost as often as they separated.
- D. financed entirely by book clubs and traveling libraries.
37. A number of Victorian feminists revived the Woman Question debate in their campaign for:
- A. property.
- B. divorce.
- C. suffrage.
- D. All of these
38. Josephine Butler was well known for campaigning for women. Why did she attack the Contagious Disease Acts?
- A. She felt that health and hygiene was not important to the cause of women's emancipation and voting rights.
- B. The acts were only aimed at children and did not include women; doctors were therefore ignoring the plight of women and the problems of venereal diseases.
- C. The acts allowed policemen to consider any women in ports and army towns as prostitutes and bring them in to have compulsory checks for venereal disease. If the women were suffering from sexually transmitted diseases they were placed in a locked hospital.
- D. She had a personal vendetta against the men who promoted the acts because they were her political opponents and also opposed women
39. Physical description, dialogue, and physical actions are all techniques of:
- A. plot development.
- B. theme.
- C. narration.
- D. characterization.
40. One contradiction about female sexuality put "moral guidance" and the desire for sex in opposition. To be a good wife therefore required women:
- A. to want children, but not the means of getting them-and to be never failing in their Godly virtues.
- B. to be sexual creatures but to hide it and to be coy and playful.
- C. to always take part of the public sphere of city life.
- D. to avoid other women of their own class.
41. In what ways did the railway reinforce differences of class?
- A. The railroad workers did not like to travel by the railway because they feared it interfered with digestion of coarse food.
- B. The coaches were differentiated by class, and railway workers often rode at the back of the car.
- C. Most of the passengers were wealthy in the early days of the railway; it was too expensive for the poorer classes (who might

- make only 10 shillings a week) to travel that way.
- D. It did not reinforce class but rather served to democratize its riders, who were all heading to the same destination.
42. Sigmund Freud's major contribution to science was his development of psychoanalysis. Which of the following best explain the practice?
- A. The use of dialogue between a patient and a psychoanalyst, using free association to discover transference and repression
- B. The use of psychosurgery to correct problematic psychosis through lobotomy
- C. The use of myths and legends to reflect the collective unconscious and its presence in daily life
- D. All of these
43. The voyages of discovery made by the Beagle and other scientific survey-related journeys influenced fiction-particularly early science fiction. Which of the following BEST explains why?
- A. Few people were classically educated, so there was no call for reviving the mythology of the Greeks.
- B. The pursuit of material values, even worldly success itself, seemed somehow to invite catastrophe. Authors used the voyages as a means of distraction from real problems.
- C. Seeing foreign lands and strange people and animals, and witnessing new geological formations or strange biological processes, renewed the age-old quest for new worlds and the "fantastic."
- D. The voyages of discovery suggested new possible colonies that would aid in the expansion of the British Empire.
44. Which of the following attributes was NOT a feature of the *governess novel*?
- A. A governess heroine
- B. Encounters with a number of painful situations that are connected with her position as a governess
- C. Trouble in relation to her employers or her pupils
- D. Aspects of the supernatural, particularly of ghosts or ghostly presences
45. Vampirism in *Dracula* affects the young and the healthy, turning members of the British community into creatures of the night almost like animals. Which of the following theories might this reflect?
- A. Imperialism
- B. Atavism
- C. Evolution
- D. Expansionism
46. Using concepts drawn from physiognomy, early eugenics, psychiatry and Social Darwinism, Cesare Lombroso's theory of anthropological criminology essentially stated that:
- A. no one can ever be certain about criminal intent, not even the criminal him/herself.
- B. "man is a calculating animal," in the causes of criminal behavior, premised on the idea that people have free will in making decisions, and that punishment can be a deterrent for crime.
- C. this was the mechanism that had allowed monarchies to become the primary form of government. He concluded that monarchs had asserted the right to rule and enforced it either through an exercise in raw power, or through a form of contract.
- D. criminality was inherited, and that someone "born criminal" could be identified by physical defects, which confirmed a criminal as savage, or atavistic.
47. Clashes like the Crimean War did not produce much fiction, but did still influence novelists. Which of the following books was most influenced by the war in Crimea?
- A. *Mysteries of Udolpho*
- B. *Bleak House*
- C. *Jane Eyre*
- D. *Dracula*

48. Like the "condition-of-England" novels, the governess novel often involves problems of social class. Which of the following explains why the position of governess lends itself to a novel of class critique?
- A. The governess was often much better educated than her employers.
- B. The governess was in the same class as her employers, and she was treated as one of the family. This demonstrated the benevolence of the middle class, which was a model of equality and domesticity.
- C. The servants and the governess were generally of the same class and yet had full control of the upper-class children, playing upon the fears of class uprising among the merchant and business classes.
- D. The only occupation at which an unmarried middle-class woman could earn a living and maintain some claim to gentility was that of a governess, but a governess could expect employment insecurity, minimal wages, and an ambiguous status, somewhere between servant and family member, that isolated her within the household.
49. Some of the tropes of *gothic fiction* employed by Victorians include:
- A. scientific discovery, narratives of progress, and a focus on positivism.
- B. colonies, foreigners, the arts, and beautiful scenery.
- C. psychological and physical terror; mystery and the supernatural; madness, doubling, and heredity curses.
- D. empire building, the East India Trading Company, merchant stories, and often pirates.
50. The Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act and its later permutation in 1891:
- A. permitted women limited divorce capability.
- B. allowed married women to retain and control their earned income.
- C. denied men conjugal rights to their wives' bodies without their wives' consent.
- D. Both A and C
51. Victorian novels use characterization to represent class and rank. Which of the following passages is a good example of how Thomas Hardy reveals the class tension in *Return of the Native*?
- A. "I say, Sam,' observed Humphrey when the old man was gone, 'she and Clym Yeo-bright would make a very pretty pigeon-pair-hey? If they wouldn't I'll be dazed! Both of one mind about niceties for certain, and learned in print, and always thinking about high doctrine-there couldn't be a better couple if they were made o' purpose. Clym's family is as good as hers. His father was a farmer, that's true; but his mother was a sort of lady, as we know. Nothing would please me better than to see them two man and wife."
- B. "That five minutes of overhearing furnished Eustacia with visions enough to fill the whole blank afternoon. Such sudden alternations from mental vacuity do sometimes occur thus quietly. She could never have believed in the morning that her colourless inner world would before night become as animated as water under a microscope, and that without the arrival of a single visitor. The words of Sam and Humphrey on the harmony between the unknown and herself had on her mind the effect of the invading Bard's prelude in the Castle of Indolence, at which myriads of imprisoned shapes arose where had previously appeared the stillness of a void."
- C. "The subject of their discourse had been keenly interesting to her. A young and clever man was coming into that lonely heath from, of all contrasting places in the world, Paris. It was like a man coming from heaven. More singular still, the heathmen had instinctively coupled her and this man together in their minds as a pair born for each other."

- D. All of these
52. At the very beginning of Victoria's reign, progressive and conservative schools of thought were best characterized by:
- A. non-believers (progressive) and believers (conservative).
- B. an emphasis on freedom of action (progressive) and belief in social hierarchy and established or official state religion (conservative).
- C. writers (progressive) and Patrons (conservative).
- D. All of these
53. *Sensation fiction* relied upon emotional effect. Which of the following helps to explain why?
- A. Women were often the heroines, and this helped the cause of New Woman suffragettes.
- B. The genre highlighted architecture and ancient history, the supernatural and the sublime.
- C. It served the interests of the government by distracting the public from scandals of state.
- D. The genre employed a rigorous realism that catered to a contemporary "taste for the factual" while it nonetheless titillated the public appetite for the exotic and renewed interest in the science of the mind.
54. Some tenets of gothic fiction include:
- A. ruins, darkness, romance, mystery, castles, and the sublime.
- B. expansion, industry, modernization and fear of the future.
- C. monsters, aliens, and mythical beasts.
- D. Greek and Roman gods and goddesses.
55. Animal magnetism was, according to Franz Mesmer, an invisible natural force exerted by animals. What did Mesmer think this magnetism could do?
- A. Attract poles of magnetic force
- B. Describe the entanglement between man and universe, the vital fluid or life force
- C. Serve to attract animals for selective breeding, rather like natural selection
- D. Electrify human beings; he vowed never to use it for therapeutic purposes
56. Monomania was a frightening mental disorder for the Victorians because:
- A. it could strike without warning, like fever.
- B. it was a form of partial insanity conceived as single pathological preoccupation in an otherwise sound mind-and so could be hard to detect in others or in one's self.
- C. it signaled infection with the lower classes and potential degeneration and atavism.
- D. it primarily attacked women and was related to the reproductive system.
57. There were several phases of the industrial revolution. In which combination are the phases listed in correct chronological order?
- A. Textiles, Electricity, Railway and Steel
- B. Railway and Steel, Textiles, Information Technologies
- C. Railways and Steel, Electricity and Chemicals, Information Technologies,
- D. None of these
58. In the context of the Victorian Novel, *realism*:
- A. means that we approve of the novel's practicality.
- B. refers to the materiality of the text, that it is not digital and that it does not exist only in the head but is "real."
- C. assumes that reality inheres in the here and now and emphasizes accurate descriptions of setting, dress, and character.
- D. means that texts must engage with political action.

59. *Sensation novels* were not just entertainment; they also commented on social problems. Elizabeth Braddon created dangerous, scheming heroines embroiled in the complications of the *bigamy plot*. Which of the following were these plots responding to?
- A. The divorce rights of women against an obviously male-biased law that determined that, while a wife's adultery was sufficient cause for a divorce, a husband's adultery was insufficient cause
 - B. The dangerous and scheming prostitutes of the Contagious Disease Acts and the threat they posed to the Victorian family
 - C. The political machinations of the empire during Victoria's reign, particularly as regards British colonies
 - D. The property rights of women against an obviously male-biased law that determined only men could inherit
60. As part of their separate sphere, middle-class women were to provide:
- A. moral and religious guidance for their husbands who must encounter the world beyond the home.
 - B. sexual pleasure or gratification regardless of the desire for children or the continuance of the family.
 - C. a safe place of "hearth and home" that was free from the corruption of market capitalism.
 - D. an income from labor performed outside the home to supplement the middle-class way of life.
 - E. Both A and C
 - F. Both A and C
61. An example of a *bildungsroman* novel would be:
- A. Thomas Hardy's *Return of the Native*.
 - B. Henry Mayhew's *London Labor and the London Poor*.
 - C. Bram Stoker's *Dracula*.
 - D. Charles Dickens' *Great Expectations*.
62. Most Victorian novels, including those by Charles Dickens, represent women and men functioning in "separate spheres." What does this mean?
- A. Husbands and wives had distinct, but complementary, functions to perform. Women were involved in the work of the household-care of the children, sewing, cooking, and cleaning. Men earned the money to purchase goods needed by their households and debated matters of public concern.
 - B. The middle-class actually maintained two different houses, one for all the women and one for the men, much like they did in ancient Greece.
 - C. Separate spheres were created to protect women and men from divorce; it meant that they rarely saw one another or spoke, so that disagreements were minimized.
 - D. Men were encouraged to go to war or to sea, while women were encouraged to work in the factories and take up the slack of the absent men. Women gained new powers and equality from working in separate spheres.
63. Which of the following is a legislative act that affected women in the 19th century?
- A. Abused Animals Act of 1823
 - B. The death of Prince Albert in 1861
 - C. Contagious Diseases Acts of 1866 and 1869
 - D. George Eliot
64. What was the importance of The Married Woman's Property Act of 1870?
- A. It gave extensive tracts of land to the husband, overturning a practice of matrilineal inheritance.
 - B. It gave married women the right to own property they either earned or acquired by inheritance.
 - C. It allowed the aristocracy to own property only if they were married and had male children.
 - D. It allowed women to get a divorce.

65. The term *supernatural* meant many things to the Victorians. Which of the following BEST describes Victorian supernatural?
- A. Stories of horror and myth or “old wives tales”
 - B. Adventure stories that often included monsters of history or of mythology
 - C. Dystopian narratives of science gone-wrong, super-strong monsters, and beings with unexplained powers
 - D. “unexplained” phenomena, Spiritualism, communication with the dead or with the past, aspects of religion
66. The railway and its faster pace of life often worried Victorians, who feared it might have an effect on the nerves. Which of the following passages from *The Signaller* best illustrates the idea that “nerves” or senses may be fooled or disrupted?
- A. “A disagreeable shudder crept over me, but I did my best against it. It was not to be denied, I rejoined, that this was a remarkable coincidence, calculated deeply to impress his mind. But, it was unquestionable that remarkable coincidences did continually occur, and they must be taken into account in dealing with such a subject.”
 - B. “The voice seemed hoarse with shouting, and it cried, ‘Look out! Look out!’ And then again ‘Halloa! Below there! Look out!’ I caught up my lamp, turned it on red, and ran towards the figure, calling, ‘What’s wrong? What has happened? Where?’”
 - C. “Punctual to my appointment, I placed my p. 98foot on the first notch of the zig-zag next night, as the distant clocks were striking eleven. He was waiting for me at the bottom, with his white light on. ‘I have not called out,’ I said, when we came close together; ‘may I speak now?’”
 - D. “Resisting the slow touch of a frozen finger tracing out my spine, I showed him how that this figure must be a deception of his sense of sight, and how that figures, originating in disease of the delicate nerves that minister to the functions of the eye, were known to have often troubled patients, some of whom had become conscious of the nature of their affliction, and had even proved it by experiments upon themselves.”
67. The East India Trading Company, which had been a powerful trading entity, gradually became the authorized ruler of the vast Indian subcontinent. Which of these most accurately described the reasons for this shift?
- A. The Company was a militant group that harnessed the power of the navy to compete with the British nation. After taking control of the sea, they took control of the land.
 - B. Britain did not have firm imperial policies, so much activity developed in a semi-structured way. The Company had vast holdings and resources in India, and became the primary gateway through which these items traveled in and out of the country.
 - C. The Company was largely made up of landed gentry from Britain who were elected to run the colonies by their constituents on the mainland.
 - D. The Company held all the wealth of Britain and threatened to bankrupt the nation if they were not permitted to rule their territory.
68. The theory of *atavism* arose alongside evolutionary theory. Which of the following best explains atavism?
- A. It was the theory that all persons could trace their origin to Adam.
 - B. It believed that humans neither progressed nor regressed, but stayed the same throughout history-only technology changed.
 - C. It was only applied to non-white, non-British persons.
 - D. It was the fear of regression-if all humans had evolved from primitive forms, then we could potentially return to the primitive.

69. The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies served to promote:
- women's equality in the workplace.
 - the right to vote for women in a non-violent manner by constitutional means.
 - an end to slavery.
 - None of these
70. "Country life" before industrialization was:
- idyllic and easy, characterized by healthy, happy agrarian workers.
 - politically problematic, characterized by revolutionary sentiment.
 - much better than city life, characterized by fresh air and nourishing food.
 - hard and difficult, characterized by harsh conditions, malnourishment, and complete dependence upon the weather and seasonal harvest.
71. Victorians were interested in social justice, and therefore were likely to take action based upon perceived social wrongs. Which of the following were programs instituted in the Victorian period?
- Chemistry, electricity, engineering, and architecture
 - Empiricism, enlightenment, and romanticism
 - Alcoholics Anonymous, the World Health Organization, and NATO
 - Democracy, feminism, unionization of workers, socialism, and Marxism
72. Why is it important to pay attention to *point of view* and *narrative voice* when reading a novel?
- It is not important to pay attention to point of view, and narrative voice is only important if it is a first person narrator.
 - We identify better with first person narrators.
 - If it is an all-knowing narrator, then the story will be "preachy" and moralistic.
 - Knowing who is telling the story and whether they have a complete or limited perspective of the events helps you understand whether they are trustworthy and reliable narrators of the story.
73. Which of the following mid-century phenomena led to the popularity of the *sensation novel*?
- Tabloid journalism
 - Notorious trials such as that of the poisoner Palmer
 - New weekly and monthly (often illustrated) literary magazines
 - All of these
74. Which of the following best describes the Tory political perspective?
- Hostility to dissenters
 - Complete non-resistance to the monarchy
 - Support for Jacobites
 - A conservative, reactionary group that favored the aristocracy, whose power base was the rural squirearchy
75. Between 1850 and 1900, approximately 1,200 "art" books were produced in Britain. Given that information, which of the following statements is most accurate?
- The artist engraved his own white line illustrations on boxwood blocks, and the artist-engraver remained a common figure in book illustration until mid-century.
 - Most of the Victorian illustrations were done with wood blocks.
 - From mid-century, two styles of wood-block illustration occur, the *old vignette* and the pen-and-ink drawing.
 - All of the above statements are accurate descriptions of this art book period.
76. The rise of the *governess novel* was:
- not a popular genre until the very end of the 19th century, long after governesses were no longer employed in the average household.
 - only written before 1840, and only by women who had never been governesses

themselves, but who romanced the genre and made it more appealing.

C. more often written by men than women.

D. connected with the 19th-century anxiety concerning middle-class female employment in general, and governess work in particular.

77. The *sensation novel* evolved out of tabloid journalism and the public's desire for novelty. They were related to the *horror novel* and to the *mystery novel*. Which of the following texts helped to first make sensation fiction popular with "sensation mania"?

A. Wilkie Collins' *Woman in White*

B. Robert Louis Stevenson's *Jekyll and Hyde*

C. Elizabeth Braddon's *Lady Audley's Secret*

D. All of these

78. The Victorian novel often depicts the problems of Victorian life. Charles Dickens' novel *Hard Times* uses description to provide a picture of the town and the effects of progress. Which of the following passages best visualizes the consequences of industrialization?

A. "The name of the public-house was the Pegasus's Arms. The Pegasus's legs might have been more to the purpose; but, underneath the winged horse upon the sign-board, the Pegasus's Arms was inscribed in Roman letters."

B. "Before Mr. Bounderby could reply, a young man appeared at the door, and introducing himself with the words, 'By your leaves, gentlemen!' walked in with his hands in his pockets. His face, close-shaven, thin, and sallow, was shaded by a great quantity of dark hair, brushed into a roll all round his head, and parted up the centre. His legs were very robust, but shorter than legs of good proportions should have been."

C. "It was a town of red brick, or of brick that would have been red if the smoke and

ashes had allowed it; but as matters stood, it was a town of unnatural red and black like the painted face of a savage. It was a town of machinery and tall chimneys, out of which interminable serpents of smoke trailed themselves for ever and ever, and never got uncoiled. It had a black canal in it, and a river that ran purple with ill-smelling dye, and vast piles of building full of windows where there was a rattling and a trembling all day long, and where the piston of the steam-engine worked monotonously up and down, like the head of an elephant in a state of melancholy madness. It contained several large streets all very like one another, and many small streets still more like one another, inhabited by people equally like one another, who all went in and out at the same hours, with the same sound upon the same pavements, to do the same work, and to whom every day was the same as yesterday and to-morrow, and every year the counterpart of the last and the next."

D. "'Very well,' said Bounderby. 'I was born in a ditch, and my mother ran away from me. Do I excuse her for it? No. Have I ever excused her for it? Not I. What do I call her for it? I call her probably the very worst woman that ever lived in the world, except my drunken grandmother.'"

79. The Industrial Revolution may be best defined as:

A. the conflict between the rich and the poor classes of England, similar to the French Revolution.

B. the combined conflicts of Afghanistan and India that resulted in the loss of land holdings for Britain.

C. the invention of the steam engine.

D. the vast social and economic changes that resulted from the development of steam-powered machinery and mass-production methods.

80. Like Dickens, Bronte uses realism and social comparison to critique society and injustice. Which of the following passages best reflects this technique?

A. "While the direction was being executed, the lady consulted moved slowly up the room. I suppose I have a considerable organ of veneration, for I retain yet the sense of admiring awe with which my eyes traced her steps. Seen now, in broad daylight, she looked tall, fair, and shapely; brown eyes with a benignant light in their irids, and a fine pencilling of long lashes round."

B. "Ravenous, and now very faint, I devoured a spoonful or two of my portion without thinking of its taste; but the first edge of hunger blunted, I perceived I had got in hand a nauseous mess; burnt porridge is almost as bad as rotten potatoes; famine itself soon sickens over it. The spoons were moved slowly: I saw each girl taste her food and try to swallow it; but in most cases the effort was soon relinquished. Breakfast was over, and none had breakfasted. Thanks being returned for what we had not got, and a second hymn chanted, the refectory was evacuated for the school-room."

C. "The din was on the causeway: a horse was coming; the windings of the lane yet hid it, but it approached. I was just leaving the stile; yet, as the path was narrow, I sat still to let it go by. In those days I was young, and all sorts of fancies bright and dark tenanted my mind: the memories of nursery stories were there amongst other rubbish; and when they recurred, maturing youth added to them a vigour and vividness beyond what childhood could give."

D. "Something of daylight still lingered, and the moon was waxing bright: I could see him plainly. His figure was enveloped in a riding cloak, fur collared and steel clasped; its details were not apparent, but I traced the general points of middle height and considerable breadth of chest. He had a dark face, with stern features and a heavy brow; his eyes and gathered eyebrows looked ireful and thwarted just now; he was past youth, but had not reached middle-age; perhaps he might be thirty-

five."

81. In the novel *Jane Eyre*, the governess-heroine falls in love with her employer, but knows that she would be wrong to tell him. Which of the following describes why such a confession would be wrong?

A. As a woman of lower class with no money of her own, Jane is considered far beneath her employer and such a match would be thought degrading and shameful.

B. Women are considered emotional creatures, and so there is no reason for Jane to hide her feelings. That she does so is one of the mysteries of the text.

C. Rochester is already married and so Jane is not meant to take his proposals seriously.

D. Jane's training at Lowood makes her calm, quiet, meek and without personal will or desire. It would be against her nature to reveal her love for him.

82. The slow decline of the British Empire and the rise of foreign powers led to which of the following?

A. Fear of the "other" and of the degeneration of British people

B. Greater economic policies favoring women and minorities

C. Better foreign policy and stronger leadership

D. Better schools and a greater emphasis on education

83. Gothic novels often refer to the "sublime" or "sublime feelings." Which best defines this term?

A. Tenderness and affection evoked by beautiful objects

B. Feelings characterized by smallness, delicacy, and smoothness

C. Emotions generated by objects that were vast, magnificent, and obscure

D. Spiritually superior and without moral failings

84. The first British Empire was a mercantile one. Which of the following best explains the mercantile perspective of empire?
- A. A profitable balance of trade, it was believed, would provide the wealth, but simultaneously shrink the empire, meaning fewer colonies.
 - B. Textiles were going to be the product of the future, more important than crops.
 - C. Trade was unimportant; the wealth of the nation should be kept within the nation's borders.
 - D. The mercantilists advocated in theory, and sought in practice, trade monopolies which would insure that Britain's exports would exceed its imports.
85. The theory of Social Darwinism was primarily influenced by the work of Charles Darwin. Which of the following is also true?
- A. Darwin was primarily interested in preserving the concept of superior races.
 - B. Lombroso and Darwin worked on the theory of Social Darwinism together.
 - C. The theory of Social Darwinism developed from philosophies *derived* from Darwin's theory of evolution, and did not reflect the work of Darwin himself.
 - D. Freud heavily influenced Lombroso's work on the evolution and devolution of human beings.
86. Imperialist foreign policies invoked paternalistic and (erroneous) racial theories based partly on evolution. Author Rudyard Kipling refers to this biased Imperialist viewpoint as "the white man's burden." Which of the following best explains this phrase and its assumptions?
- A. The phrase suggested that women were largely responsible for causing problems in the empire, particularly between racialized groups.
 - B. The phrase meant that British people should trade with their non-white neighbors, treating them largely as equals in the mercantile economy.
 - C. It implied that the empire was like a child and should be cared for by the larger community of nations surrounding it.
 - D. The implication was that the Empire existed not for the benefit of Britain itself, but in order that so-called "primitive" peoples could be "civilized" (and Christianized) by serving Britain.
87. Many well-educated young women from poorer families became governesses, including novelist Charlotte Bronte. However, Bronte did not recommend this work. What are some of the major problems encountered by governesses?
- A. Outbreaks of plague and other epidemics that affect small children
 - B. Excessive distances to travel between home and work
 - C. Suitors from the upper classes seeking their hand in marriage or attempting to arrange marriages for them
 - D. Long hours, little pay, enormous responsibilities with almost no actual power, problematic relations with employer and under-staff
88. Which of the following lists represents novel forms ALL present during the Victorian period?
- A. Bildungsroman, feminist novel, anti-bellum novel
 - B. Sensation novel, adaptation, superhero novel
 - C. Detective novel, new woman novel, gothic Novel
 - D. Empty-center novel, magical realism novel, poetic novel
89. Which of the following theorists is being referenced in this passage from *Dracula*? "The Count is a criminal and of criminal type [—] and qua criminal he is of an imperfectly formed mind. Thus, in a difficulty he has to seek resource in habit. His past is a clue, and the one page of it that we know, and that from his own lips, tells that once before, when in what Mr. Morris would call a 'tight place,' he went back to

his own country from the land he had tried to invade, and thence, without losing purpose, prepared himself for a new effort. He came again better equipped for his work, and won. So he came to London to invade a new land. He was beaten, and when all hope of success was lost, and his existence in danger, he fled back over the sea to his home. Just as formerly he had fled back over the Danube from Turkey Land."

- A. Sigmund Freud
- B. Herbert Spencer
- C. Cesare Lombroso
- D. Carl Jung

90. In the novels of Charlotte Bronte and Charles Dickens, realism is frequently used in scenes where the protagonist encounters challenging situations. In what ways does this represent a challenge to accepted "norms" of the period?

- A. By using realistic details to contrast the lives of the extremely wealthy to the struggles of the poor but virtuous hero, these authors point out social problems and inequalities.
- B. Most people still read traditional poetry and French romance novels, so representing real characters challenged the reading habits of Victorians.
- C. Challenging situations are more difficult to read than happy ones, so realism is used to make the story more interesting in those challenging chapters.
- D. Dickens and Bronte used realism to make the story seem far more complex than it really was.

91. The *Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* reflects Victorian fears of atavism and concepts of criminal anthropology because:

- A. the case revolves around a medical and scientific experiment.
- B. Dr. Jekyll changes in his appearance as his mind degenerates so that he looks, acts, and speaks more like an animal.

C. Mr. Hyde is much craftier than the doctor is.

D. no one can tell that the two men are one in the same.

92. Which of the following best explains "The Woman Question"?

A. Originally asked by Henry Mayhew, it raised concerns about women in the workplace, fearing that market capitalism would tarnish their virtue.

B. Originally asked by Charlotte Bronte, it asked why women were not allowed to run schools or to educate the very young.

C. Originally asked by Josephine Butler, it primarily concerned venereal disease and the Contagious Disease Acts.

D. Originally asked by Mary Wollstonecraft in the 18th century, it raised awareness about inequality and encouraged women to obtain a proper education and to be allowed entrance to public debates and the public sphere.

93. Concepts about evolution (even erroneous ones) are often incorporated into fiction. Which of the following passages from *The Sign of Four* demonstrate the imperialistic and frequently race-driven fear of non-British people?

A. "They were tall, fierce-looking chaps, Mahomet Singh and Abdullah Khan by name, both old fighting-men who had borne arms against us at Chilian-wallah. They could talk English pretty well, but I could get little out of them. They preferred to stand together and jabber all night in their queer Sikh lingo."

B. "He was a good-sized, powerful man, and as he stood poising himself with legs astride I could see that from the thigh downwards there was but a wooden stump upon the right side."

C. "At the sound of his strident, angry cries there was movement in the huddled bundle upon the deck. It straightened itself into a little black man-the smallest I have ever seen-with a great, misshapen

head and a shock of tangled, disheveled hair. Holmes had already drawn his revolver, and I whipped out mine at the sight of this savage, distorted creature. He was wrapped in some sort of dark ulster or blanket, which left only his face exposed; but that face was enough to give a man a sleepless night. Never have I seen features so deeply marked with all bestiality and cruelty. His small eyes glowed and burned with a sombre light, and his thick lips were writhed back from his teeth, which grinned and chattered at us with a half animal fury.”

D. “‘It is nothing against the fort,’ said he. ‘We only ask you to do that which your countrymen come to this land for. We ask you to be rich. If you will be one of us this night, we will swear to you upon the naked knife, and by the threefold oath which no Sikh was ever known to break, that you shall have your fair share of the loot. A quarter of the treasure shall be yours. We can say no fairer.’”

94. The Victorian Era was characterized by which of the following?

- A. Rapid expansion of the British Empire
- B. Increasing industrialization
- C. Changing gender roles and the concept of “separate spheres”
- D. All of these

95. Victorianism is best characterized by which of the following?

- A. Being “prudish,” “repressed,” and “old fashioned”
- B. The notion that one person cannot better himself or his environment
- C. The birth of Agnosticism and a disdain for morality
- D. A sense of social responsibility, a basic attitude that obviously differentiates them from their immediate predecessors, the Romantics

96. The two basic aspects of *setting* are:

A. pace (the speed at which the story is told) and variation (the ups and downs of the plot structure).

B. city (the primary city in which the story takes place) and country (the primary nation in which the story takes place).

C. plot (what happens in a story), and structure (the order in which the novel presents the plot).

D. chronological setting (the time in history when the story takes place) and place (the location in which the story takes place).

97. Many Victorian novels were serialized, or published in small pieces in magazines or journals. Some reasons for doing so include which of the following?

A. It allowed authors to build an audience through anticipation, and it also enabled authors to respond to the response of readers, occasionally trying new strategies if the reception was not good enough.

B. It was problematic to produce the entire book because authors often ran out of paper, which slowed the production process.

C. It was one way of becoming wealthy through writing.

D. Authors often were too preoccupied by the busy Victorian lifestyle to write sustained prose and so this allowed them to write whole novels on the short-story clock.

98. The realities of Victorian life often offered contextual material for Victorian novels. Which of the following statements is true.

A. Charles Dickens worked as a coal miner, which influenced his writing of *Hard Times*.

B. Charlotte Bronte worked as a governess, which influenced her writing of *Jane Eyre*.

C. Thomas Hardy worked as a fisherman, which influenced his writing of *Return of the Native*.

- D. Henry Mayhew was a lawyer who worked in chancery court, which influenced his writing of *Bleak House*.
99. Single women of middle and upper classes could work as either governesses or seamstresses. Why were these specific positions open to them?
- A. They were easier and better-paid professions than being a writer or artist.
- B. Dressmaking was considered very fashionable and being a governess meant you had better chances of finding a husband.
- C. Because they resembled roles that a woman might have in the household sphere, they were considered more "natural" for them.
- D. The working conditions for needlework were very good and governesses were well paid.
100. Imperialism has a problematic definition in the Victorian period. Though it traditionally means the formal annexation of territory, the "new imperialism" of Victoria's reign actually meant:
- A. a feeling of nationalism and pride in being British and in claiming other parts as British, spurred by a fear of losing markets.
- B. anti-annexation and a giving back of claimed territories.
- C. a feeling of satisfaction and peace, the well-being of the nation and a focus on the home.
- D. a desire to increase democracy and capitalism.
101. A woman as "the angel of the house" is best described by which of the following?
- A. A midwife or nurse, a woman who did not marry but who served married women in their time of need
- B. A false-god, an idol who was really a femme-fatale and who should be avoided
- C. A woman who vowed to wear only white, as a symbol of purity, and who likewise vowed never to leave the house where she lived, but directed family affairs from the drawing room
- D. A *pure* woman who was the moral and spiritual center of the house, who never went out in the urban setting or mixed in the public, whose mission was to fight against the immoral influence the femme fatale and market capitalism
102. There were contradictory images of womanhood in the Victorian period, particularly as it concerns female sexuality. What were the two poles between which women were often trapped?
- A. Woman of means and of poverty
- B. Pedant and fool
- C. Domestic wife and femme fatale
- D. Hysteric and cold fish
103. *Plot* and *structure* are very important to the Victorian novel. Which of these statements is most accurate?
- A. Plot is what happens in a story, and structure is the order in which the novel presents the plot.
- B. Structure is what happens in a story, and plot is the order in which the novel presents the structure.
- C. Plot is the pace at which things happen, and structure is the number of pages comprising the book itself.
- D. Plot always has a single narrator, while structure may be expressed by several narrators.

Narayan Chaudhary

16. African-American Literature

1. The back to Africa movement was primarily about:
 - A. Bringing African culture to the United States.
 - B. Leaving the African peoples alone.
 - C. Writers who took African themes for their work.
 - D. Completing an oppressed people's quest for freedom, liberty and democracy.
2. What is the character of Delia most of afraid of in Zora Neale Hurston's "Sweat"?
 - A. Rabid dogs.
 - B. Her husband.
 - C. Snakes.
 - D. Bertha.
3. Slavery in the United States was officially abolished in ____
 - A. 1804
 - B. 1865
 - C. 1848
 - D. 1807
4. What source did David Walker rely on the most for support in "Appeal in Four Articles"?
 - A. The Bible.
 - B. Greek history.
 - C. Slave narratives.
 - D. Abolitionist newspapers.
5. Phillis Wheatley's poetry is considered:
 - A. Highly original.
 - B. Typical of Colonial poetry.
 - C. Progressive and challenging.
 - D. Abolitionist in subject.
6. In "125th Street and Abomey," Audre Lorde references images from ____
 - A. African mythology.
 - B. African American folktale.
 - C. Greek mythology.
 - D. Contemporary female artists.
7. Why did Marcus Garvey spearhead the "Back to Africa Movement"?
 - A. Because it was cheaper to live in Africa.

- B. Because he did not feel African Americans would ever achieve equality in America.
- C. He was asked by African countries to bring African Americans to Africa.
- D. He had to leave the country.
8. Why does Dee want the quilt in Alice Walker's "Everyday Use"?
- A. She is proud of her heritage.
- B. She doesn't want Maggie to have it.
- C. She wants to display it for her friends to see.
- D. She loves the beauty of it.
9. The "tragic mulatto" myth:
- A. Led to novels of passing.
- B. Existed only in fiction by White authors.
- C. Developed in the 20th century.
- D. Existed only in fiction by female authors.
10. In Jean Toomer's "Her Lips Are Copper Wires," a kiss is compared to:
- A. A waterfall.
- B. Electricity.
- C. A war.
- D. A factory.
11. The characteristic of Naturalism that is most present in the first chapter of Ralph Ellison's *Invisible Man* is:
- A. The theme of man against nature.
- B. The theme of man against man.
- C. The theme of heredity.
- D. Nature as an invisible force.
12. Brer Rabbit is an example of what kind of character?
- A. Trickster
- B. Victim
- C. Representation of the slave master
- D. "Uncle Tom" character who feels slavery is best for the African American
13. Which of the following statements about slavery is true?
- A. Most slave children lived in two-family homes.
- B. Slave owners did not allow their slaves to live as married couples.
- C. Slaves were given limited civil rights.
- D. Most slaves were not Christian.
14. Slave narratives were shaped by:
- A. Captivity narratives.
- B. Abolitionist newspaper accounts.
- C. Folktales.
- D. African mythology.
15. Who is the author of the novel *Passing*?
- A. William Wells Brown
- B. Nella Larsen.
- C. Charles Chesnutt
- D. James Weldon Johnson
16. In writing *Beloved*, Toni Morrison drew on what for inspiration?
- A. Her own memories of slavery.
- B. Stories her grandmother told her.
- C. The television series *Roots*.
- D. Slave narratives.
17. Alice Walker's story, "Everyday Use," includes which "Womanist" concern?
- A. The importance of men to the African American family.
- B. The negative consequences of feminism on the African American family.
- C. The importance of African religious influence in America.
- D. The importance of African American craftsmanship.
18. African American dialects grew out of:
- A. The 1960s protest movements
- B. The attempts of African slaves to communicate with each other

- C. Slave owners teaching slaves Elizabethan English
- D. Slaves' attempts to keep their conversations secret
19. The supportive network of female slaves led to:
- A. Resistance to the overseers.
- B. Learning to be midwives.
- C. Resistance against dehumanization.
- D. Lower suicide rates.
20. Some critics argue that the use of dialect by such authors as Paul Laurence Dunbar and Charles Chesnutt did all of the following except:
- A. Strengthened the African American's place in the world of literature
- B. Perpetuated stereotypes
- C. Allowed African American authors to sell their works more widely to white audiences
- D. Showed that African Americans couldn't speak properly.
21. In Chapter Three of Booker T. Washington's *Up from Slavery*, Washington's primary goal is to:
- A. Get an education.
- B. Get a job.
- C. To be clean.
- D. To be a teacher.
22. What was the Great Migration?
- A. A period of time when African Americans moved North in large numbers.
- B. When African Americans settled Liberia.
- C. When slaves traveled the Underground Railroad.
- D. When African Americans migrated to the South from the North.
23. The mask in Paul Laurence Dunbar's poem, "We Wear the Mask," represents:
- A. The persona that the characters show the world.
- B. The carved masks of African gods.
- C. Characters from the Bible.
- D. Who the narrator wishes to be.
24. W.E.B. Du Bois accuses Booker T. Washington of being:
- A. A Christian.
- B. A radical.
- C. An accommodationist.
- D. A coward.
25. For Booker T. Washington, racial uplift means:
- A. Rejecting all White assistance.
- B. Allowing Whites to help African Americans to reach their potential.
- C. Calling for violent uprisings.
- D. Separating Blacks by income level.
26. In Lucille Clifton's "wishes for son," the narrator lists what wishes her sons?
- A. That they learn from her mistakes.
- B. That they have richer lives than hers.
- C. That they have all they ever wished for themselves.
- D. That they experience all the pain and embarrassment of being a woman.
27. Booker T. Washington's message in *Up from Slavery* is:
- A. Whites should pay reparations to former slaves.
- B. African Americans should acculturate to mainstream White culture.
- C. White institutions should reform to meet African American needs.
- D. African Americans will have to help themselves by becoming educated.
28. Although different in tone, Sojourner Truth's "Ain't I a Woman" and David Walker's "Appeal in Four Articles" are similar in what way?

- A. Their belief in necessary violence.
 B. Their belief that women should have equal rights.
 C. Their appeals to Christians.
 D. Their belief that African Americans should govern themselves.
29. Charles W. Chesnutt used vernacular speech to:
- A. Explain how African Americans could not learn standard English
 B. Make his written inaccessible to white audiences
 C. To encourage feelings of pride in African American readers
 D. Challenge American stereotypes about race
30. Which of the following authors was not of mixed race heritage?
- A. Jean Toomer
 B. Charles Chesnutt
 C. Booker T. Washington
 D. Frederick Douglass
31. Neo-Slave narratives are contemporary novels written about slavery. Toni Morrison's *Beloved* is about the ghost of a baby the character Sethe murdered to keep her from being recaptured by their master. The opening chapter of the novel represents the neo-slave narrative by its:
- A. Discussion of race relations in the North and South.
 B. Condemnation of the plantation myth.
 C. Examination of the psychological damage of slavery.
 D. Insistence on desegregation.
32. Richard Wright said he created the character of Biggers in *Native Son* because:
- A. He had known many "Biggers" in his life.
 B. He was trying to overcome his fears of powerful men.
 C. He was proud of all the African American men he had seen stand up to Whites.
 D. He wanted to show African American males how not to live.
33. According to Henry Louis Gates, Jr., reconstructing black people into the "New Negro" has been a matter of:
- A. Redefining black people in terms of a presence, not an absence.
 B. Working against the existing racist stereotypes.
 C. A struggle ongoing since 1619.
 D. All of the above
34. During the early 20th century, a black person's purpose in passing might have been:
- A. To obtain justice for black people.
 B. To get better accommodations on the train, better seats in the theatre.
 C. To escape from slavery.
 D. None of the above.
35. What unforgivable action does Mag Smith take in Chapter One of *Our Nig*?
- A. She tries to pass as White.
 B. She washes clothes for White women.
 C. She lets a man help her out.
 D. She marries a Black man.
36. In the United States, Reconstruction:
- A. Is the time period that followed the Civil War.
 B. Describes the rebuilding after World War I.
 C. Refers to the Civil Rights movement.
 D. Took place only in the North.
37. The narrator of Langston Hughes's "Weary Blues" is describing:
- A. Negro spirituals being sung in the cotton fields.
 B. The call and response of an African American church congregation.

- C. African American toasting on a city street corner.
 D. Blues being played in a Harlem bar.
38. In Chapter XV of *Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl*, where did Linda hide?
 A. Under the floorboards.
 B. With a friend.
 C. In the stables.
 D. In a remote cabin.
39. In Gwendolyn Brooks' poem, "kitchenette building," what is most important to the building's inhabitants?
 A. Having a bathroom with warm water.
 B. Following one's dreams.
 C. Getting food on the table.
 D. Finding a mate.
40. W.E.B. Du Bois argued that a liberal arts college education was needed for:
 A. The "Talented Tenth."
 B. All African Americans.
 C. African American women.
 D. Only White Americans.
41. In Octavia Butler's "Bloodchild," The Tlick keep the humans happy by:
 A. Supplying them with narcotic eggs.
 B. Letting them choose their own mates.
 C. Freeing the males after they are hosts.
 D. Paying them very well.
42. Until recent years it was thought that Harriet Jacob's *Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl* was:
 A. Based on a New England captivity narrative.
 B. An anonymous narrative.
 C. Fiction written by Lydia Maria Child.
 D. Written by Jacob's son.
43. In Nella Larsen's novel *Passing*, why is Clare afraid to have another child?
 A. She almost died in childbirth with her first child.
 B. She doesn't want to lose her figure.
 C. Her husband has threatened to leave her.
 D. She is afraid it may have dark skin.
44. Who introduced the character of the "tragic mulatto"?
 A. William Wells Brown
 B. Lydia Maria Child
 C. Harriet Jacobs
 D. Harriet Beecher Stowe
45. In what way is Jane Toomer's *Cane* an example of Modernism?
 A. Its fractured, collage effect.
 B. Its insistence on plot.
 C. Its focus on landscape.
 D. Its focus on modern city life.
46. Race relations in the North are attacked in:
 A. Harriet Jacob's *Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl*.
 B. Harriet Wilson's *Our Nig*.
 C. William Wells Brown's *Clotel*.
 D. Toni Morrison's *Beloved*.
47. Alice Walker's novels often explore the abuse experienced by African American women. What is the only abuse Celie does not experience *The Color Purple*?
 A. Betrayal by the educational system.
 B. Betrayal by her sister.
 C. Betrayal by her community.
 D. Betrayal by a family member.
48. Who wrote *Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl*?
 A. Lucy Terry
 B. William Wells Brown
 C. Harriet Wilson
 D. Harriet Jacobs
49. What does the term "passing" mean?

- A. The ability of an African American to live as a White person.
- B. To do well on one's schoolwork.
- C. To leave one's past behind.
- D. To gain approval from one's community.
50. Sonia Sanchez's "right on: white america" is protesting:
- A. The extermination of Native Americans.
- B. That there is a Black America and a White America.
- C. Black on black violence.
- D. The fact that America still has a frontier mentality.
51. Etheridge Knight's "Hard Rock Returns to Prison from the Hospital for the Criminal Insane," what is Hard Rock's function in the prison?
- A. To help the other inmates escape.
- B. To win money by fighting.
- C. To do what the other inmates were afraid to do.
- D. To keep the Blacks and Whites separated.
52. Why is the couple in Arna Bontemps's "A Summer Tragedy" getting dressed up?
- A. To go to a party.
- B. To go pay old man Stevenson.
- C. To end their lives.
- D. To go to church.
53. Which is not a characteristic of Realism?
- A. Characters are not as important as plot.
- B. Presentation is objective.
- C. Ordinary language is used.
- D. Events are plausible.
54. The theme of Phillis Wheatley's "On Being Brought from Africa to America" is:
- A. Slaves are capable of becoming good Christians.
- B. Slaves should rebel against the Christian religion.
- C. Slaves are the children of Cain.
- D. Christians should free their slaves.
55. What was special about Zora Neale Hurston's home town of Eatonville, Florida?
- A. It was home to the Harlem Renaissance.
- B. Most of its inhabitants worked for White people.
- C. It was primarily African American.
- D. It was destroyed after the Civil War.
56. The fact that Claude McKay visited Russia in 1922 exemplifies the following theme of Modernism:
- A. Collectivism versus the authority of the individual.
- B. The wearing away of traditional class structures.
- C. The impact of WWI and the 1918 Bolshevik Revolution in Russia.
- D. The disassociated, anomic self.
57. Why was the "drop of blood" rule developed?
- A. To keep the slave offspring of White slave owners from inheriting.
- B. To allow mixed-race children to get scholarships meant for African Americans.
- C. To make sure mothers of mixed-race children got custody.
- D. To keep White slave owner parents of mixed-race offspring from having to pay for their children.
58. One of the functions of protest poetry was to:
- A. Urge African Americans to fight their oppressors.

- B. Encourage societies strive for equality for all.
- C. Extol the virtues of living in the free North.
- D. Argue that slavery was not so bad for everyone.
59. In Ralph Ellison's *Invisible Man*, living underground is symbolic of:
- A. The narrator's attempt to stay hidden.
- B. The narrator's desire to be safe.
- C. The narrator's invisibility to society.
- D. The narrator's attempt to stay out of prison.
60. *Native Son* was written by:
- A. Jean Toomer.
- B. Richard Wright.
- C. Ralph Ellison.
- D. James Baldwin.
61. The genre Octavia Butler's "Bloodchild" is:
- A. Mystery.
- B. Science Fiction.
- C. Horror.
- D. Tragedy.
62. According to Larry Neal, the primary goal of the Black Arts Movement is:
- A. To speak to the spiritual and cultural needs of African Americans.
- B. To raise awareness of violence in African American youth.
- C. To support the Back to Africa Movement.
- D. To raise money for Sickle Cell Anemia research.
63. The most important tenet of the Black Arts Movements is:
- A. African American art should exclude women.
- B. African American images should inspire African Americans.
- C. African American art should subvert the art of Europeans and White Americans.
- D. African American literature should replicate educated White language.
64. In the poem "When Malindy Sings," Paul Laurence Dunbar uses irony and caricature to "signify" on white assumptions about African Americans. What does Henry Louis Gate's term "signify" mean?
- A. Giving words double meaning that appear differently to white and black readers.
- B. Fixing words with very specific meanings.
- C. Making sure that what is written makes sense.
- D. Lying to mislead the reader.
65. Who wrote one of the most famous African American poems that begins with "what happens to a dream deferred"?
- A. Alice Walker
- B. Etheridge Knight
- C. Martin Luther King, Jr.
- D. Langston Hughes
66. Frederick Douglass argued that slaves sang spirituals for all of the following reasons except:
- A. To impress the horrors of slavery on listeners
- B. To ease their pain
- C. To pray for deliverance
- D. To show that they were content in their work
67. Who wrote *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, an indictment of slavery?
- A. Harriet Beecher Stowe
- B. Richard Wright
- C. Frederick Douglass
- D. Phillis Wheatley
68. Which characteristic of the slave narrative did Frederick Douglass include in the first chapter of his *Narrative*?

- A. Narration of a deserved punishment.
 B. Depictions of a beautiful rural environment.
 C. Descriptions of the kinds of food and clothing slaves were given.
 D. The author's father is often a white man.
69. In Chapter XV of William Wells Brown's *Clotel*, what characteristic of the sentimental novel is evident?
 A. The scene invokes audience sympathy.
 B. The heroine has to balance autonomy with self-denial.
 C. The heroine conquers her passions.
 D. A and B
 E. B and C
70. Harriet Jacob's slave narrative *Incidents in the Life* differs from Harriet Beecher Stowe's abolitionist novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin* in what way?
 A. Stowe's novel is sentimental.
 B. Stowe describes the treatment of slaves.
 C. Stowe describes the escape of slaves.
 D. *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was used by abolitionists.
71. "The Day Duke Raised" by Quincy Troupe is a jazz poem because:
 A. The poem's rhythmic lines.
 B. The references to jazz songs and musicians.
 C. The poem can be set to music.
 D. There is repetition.
72. Which author relied on complex characters and dialect to overturn American stereotypes about Southern African Americans?
 A. William Wells Brown
 B. Richard Wright
 C. Charles Chesnutt
 D. Booker T. Washington
73. Although Charles Johnson's *Oxherding Tales* is based on his Buddhist beliefs, he meant the novel to be a reworking of an American genre, the slave narrative. In what way is the novel, despite its philosophical underpinnings, an exemplar of the slave narrative?
 A. Its character's movement from slavery to freedom.
 B. Its emphasis on Christian ideals.
 C. The novel's sensationalist scenes of violence.
 D. Its didactic (teaching) tone of voice.
74. Why was it important that slave narratives have a title page that claimed either that the narrative was written by the narrator himself (or his words were recorded by someone close to him, preferably white)?
 A. So the author could get paid.
 B. In order for people to believe the events in the narratives.
 C. So that slave owners could refute the events in the narratives.
 D. So that the author could be assured he wouldn't be recaptured.
75. In Chapter 11 of *The Autobiography of Malcolm X*, how does Malcolm X survive prison?
 A. Getting an education.
 B. Fighting.
 C. Making friends with the guards.
 D. Contacting famous authors.
76. In Nikki Giovanni's "The American Vision of Lincoln," the poet argues that the Capitol needs a statue of ____ next to the one of Abraham Lincoln.
 A. W.E.B. DuBois
 B. Amiri Baraka
 C. Booker T. Washington
 D. Frederick Douglass
77. Sekou Sundiata is considered what kind of poet?

- A. A Modernist poet
 B. A performance poet
 C. A classical poet
 D. A traditional poet
78. The subject of Soujourner Truth's "Ain't I a Woman" is:
 A. Women's rights.
 B. Negro rights.
 C. The right to keep one's children.
 D. The rights of farm hands.
 E. A and B.
79. All of the following are characteristics of the African American tradition of the toast except:
 A. Toasting is oral
 B. Toasting is a male event
 C. Toasting glorifies women
 D. Toasting provides cultural identification
80. The term "Civil Disobedience" was coined by which author?
 A. William Gates
 B. Henry David Thoreau
 C. Booker T. Washington
 D. Alain Locke
81. The importance of Freedom's Journal was:
 A. It was the first African American novel.
 B. It was the first African American newspaper.
 C. It was published by Frederick Douglass.
 D. It argued for a separate African American community in America.
82. In Chapter XV of William Wells Brown's *Clotel*, why was Clotel made to cut her long hair?
 A. The mistress of the house was afraid her husband would be attracted to Clotel.
 B. To keep the lice away.
 C. So that the other slaves would get along with her.
 D. So she could sell it.
83. Uncle Julius is a character developed by:
 A. Harriet Beecher Stowe
 B. Joel Chandler Harris
 C. Richard Wright
 D. Charles Chesnutt
84. In Paul Laurence Dunbar's "A Cabin Tale," which character is a trickster figure?
 A. Weasel.
 B. Bear.
 C. The farmer.
 D. The young boy.
85. In Charles Chesnutt's "The Goophered Grape Vine," why does Uncle Julius tell the Northern visitors the story of the spell put on the grapes?
 A. To describe the horrors of life on the Post-bellum plantation.
 B. To explain his religious views.
 C. To amuse the narrator's sickly wife.
 D. So they won't interrupt his income from the neglected grape harvest.
86. In Paul Laurence Dunbar's "When Malindy Sings," what kind of music is Malindy singing?
 A. Cakewalk tunes.
 B. Gospel.
 C. Jazz.
 D. Blues.
87. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s "Letter from Birmingham Jail," King advocates:
 A. Breaking the law.
 B. Using violence when necessary.
 C. Waiting for times to get better.
 D. Disobeying unjust laws.

88. Harriet Jacobs wrote *Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl* to show:
- A. That female slaves were escaping more frequently than men.
 - B. How slavery was worse for men.
 - C. How females were affected by slavery.
 - D. That female slaves were more valuable than male slaves.
89. What is the subject of Lucille Clifton's "the lost baby poem"?
- A. A child dying of SIDS.
 - B. The stillborn death of a child.
 - C. Abortion.
 - D. A murdered child.
90. Yusef Komunyakaa's "Blue Dementia" is an example of what kind of poetry?
- A. Protest poetry
 - B. Romantic poetry
 - C. Lyric poetry
 - D. Jazz poetry
91. The importance of Lucy Terry's "Bars Flight" is:
- A. The poem's form of rhymed tetrameter couplets.
 - B. The poem shows her future work as an advocate of civil rights.
 - C. The poem is filled with Christian symbolism.
 - D. The fact that the poem is the most accurate account of the 1742 Indian-White engagement in Deerfield, Massachusetts.
92. In Chapter XV of William Wells Brown's *Clotel*, *Clotel* is described as a quadroon. What does this mean?
- A. She is one-quarter Black.
 - B. She is one-eighth Black.
 - C. She is White.
 - D. She cannot be a slave.
93. In Gwendolyn Brooks' poem, "we real cool," the Golden Shovel is:
- A. The name of a restaurant the pool players cannot enter.
 - B. A metaphor for colossal lies they have been buried with.
 - C. A metaphor for the pool players who are trying to dig out of their neighborhood.
 - D. The name of a pool hall.
94. The trickster figure is usually
- A. Amoral (neither good nor evil)
 - B. Christian
 - C. Evil
95. Slave owners resisted abolition for what reason?
- A. Slaveholders objected to losing leisure time.
 - B. Slaves outnumbered non-slaves and might rebel.
 - C. Slaveholders felt economic security rested on the system of slavery.
 - D. B and C.
 - E. A and C.
96. The character of Delia in Zora Neale Hurston's "Sweat" was influenced by:
- A. Her relationship with a patron.
 - B. Her mother.
 - C. Her best friend.
 - D. Her job as a waitress.
97. David Walker's "Appeal in Four Articles" argues that:
- A. The races should not intermarry.
 - B. Christians the only ones not to blame for the existence of slavery.
 - C. Blacks have the duty to resist slavery.
 - D. Blacks should return to Africa.
98. The importance of Lucy Terry's "Bars Flight" is:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>A. The poem is the first-known writing of an African American.</p> <p>B. The poem is better than the poems of the more famous Phillis Wheatley.</p> <p>C. The poem is the first of many poems by Terry.</p> <p>D. The poetry focuses on slave life in the 18th century.</p> <p>99. Arna Bontemps's "A Summer Tragedy" attacks the institution of:</p> <p>A. Sharecropping.</p> <p>B. Slavery.</p> | <p>C. Segregation.</p> <p>D. Prostitution.</p> <p>100. Spirituals like "Go Down Moses" were important to African Americans because:</p> <p>A. They showed that a hero would deliver them from slavery.</p> <p>B. They gave hope that God would deliver them from slavery.</p> <p>C. They helped them do their work faster.</p> <p>D. They were based on African songs.</p> |
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99. A 100. B

Narayan Chander

Narayan Chaudhary

17. Restoration & Eighteenth-century Drama

1. In Voltaire's "Socrates," what does this sentence from one of the judges reveal? A JUDGE: "I don't wish a quarrel with Anitus; he's a man much to be feared. If it were only a question of the gods it would still be overlooked."
 - A. Anitus, being an important businessman in Athens, is able to purchase justice.
 - B. Anitus, being a priest, can make life difficult for the judges who feel pressured to side with him.
 - C. Socrates's crimes are essentially harmless.
 - D. Law and religion work together to establish and enforce justice.
 - E. The gods are capable of establishing justice for themselves, and they need no human intervention.
2. What is the distinguishing characteristic of political satire?
 - A. Its object is a real person.
 - B. It exaggerates aspects of society in order to address its wrongs.
 - C. Its object is a type of person who needs to change.
 - D. It attacks human institutions, such as universities, hospitals, and religion.
 - E. It puts all of the leaders of the world on the stage and mocks them.
3. William Congreve's "The Way of World" opens with a game of cards. How does this game offer an indirect comment on the play?
 - A. Love is a game of risky bets.
 - B. Love is a game of chance.
 - C. Love is a game that requires strategy.
 - D. Love is a game that requires omniscience.
 - E. Love is a game that punishes the naive.
4. Hellenia, a character in Aphra Behn's "The Rover" leaves the convent, marries the rake Willmore, and inherits 300,000 crowns. What point is Behn making by creating a character like her?
 - A. Behn wanted to show that women who leave the protection of the church are not wise enough to choose a proper spouse.

- B. Behn wanted to portray a female character in complete control of her life and destiny.
- C. Behn wanted to point out that money cannot replace wisdom.
- D. Behn wanted to affirm the theatrical convention of allowing the rake to win out.
- E. Behn wanted to criticize the theatrical convention of rewarding virtue and punishing vice.
5. The primary difference between Pierre de Marivaux and Voltaire is that:
- A. Marivaux is a satirist and Voltaire is a comedian.
- B. Marivaux is a philosopher and Voltaire is a tragedian.
- C. Marivaux is a tragedian and Voltaire is a Shakespearean.
- D. Marivaux is a comedian and Voltaire is a satirist.
- E. Marivaux is a comedian and Voltaire is an essayist.
6. According to James Kalb's review of Gotthold Ephraim Lessing's "Emilia Galotti," the actions of characters are:
- A. predictable.
- B. not predictable, but they are logical.
- C. rational and driven by context.
- D. empty and vapid.
- E. chaotic and impulsive.
7. As a 17-year-old, Pierre de Marivaux had an experience that changed his life. What was it?
- A. When returning a glove to a girl he thought he loved, he understood that she had been manipulating him.
- B. He was injured in war.
- C. He had a major theatrical success and decided to become a playwright.
- D. His parents died in a fire.
- E. He married and had a child, thereby necessitating a successful theatrical career.
8. The Licensing Act of 1737 had what effect on the theatre?
- A. Audiences attended more plays knowing that the works had been properly vetted.
- B. Audiences distrusted the plays that the censors approved.
- C. Innovation was stymied and older theatrical forms were revived.
- D. Actors turned to publishing as a means to supplement their revenue.
- E. There was a marked increase in the number of Italian operas staged.
9. Why did playwrights such as John Dryden and Nicholas Rowe write about subjects from the distant past?
- A. Because the Puritans were on the lookout for any reason to shut down the theaters again, artists looked to the past because it was "safe."
- B. Plays served as a means to educate the upper classes, and so similar people from the past were used as characters.
- C. Dryden and Rowe used the past to veil references to contemporary politics.
- D. History was more entertaining than the present.
- E. Audiences associated the theater with old-fashioned times, and so the plots reflected this expectation.
10. Aphra Behn wrote to address stereotypes for women. What was the most common dichotomy that fed these stereotypes?
- A. The servant and the spouse
- B. The matron and the maven
- C. The supporter and the scolder
- D. The virgin and the whore
- E. The courtesan and the princess
11. All of the following are the objects of satire in John Gay's "The Beggar's Opera" EXCEPT:

- A. Italian opera.
 B. arias that were not understood by British audiences.
 C. high society.
 D. elaborate costumes and sets.
 E. censorship of the theatre.
12. The emphasis upon promiscuity in Restoration plays:
 A. reflected the promiscuity of Charles II.
 B. confirmed the Puritans' criticisms about the vices found in the theaters.
 C. shifted to the public sphere what had always been limited to the private sphere.
 D. None of these answers
 E. All of these answers
13. What quality of Johann Wolfgang von Goethe's novel *The Sorrows of Young Werther* makes it an exemplar for the "Sturm und Drang" movement?
 A. It is a pathetic drama.
 B. It is a lamentation.
 C. Its main theme is heroism.
 D. Its main theme is redemption.
 E. It is full of sentimentalism.
14. "Sturm und Drang" is a German phrase that refers to a type of drama that was predominantly:
 A. German.
 B. European.
 C. French.
 D. British.
 E. Swiss.
15. Sir Walter Raleigh wrote "The History of the World" while imprisoned. Under the guise of a history, Raleigh's work is actually a:
 A. history of England, not of the world.
 B. biblical reading of secular history.
 C. means for Raleigh to criticize the king and the court from jail.
 D. history of explorers like himself.
 E. history of the world, nothing more, nothing less.
16. Prior to the Restoration, the theatres had been closed because:
 A. the theatre owners lost too much money due to the cost of elaborate sets and costumes.
 B. the public found other entertainment.
 C. there had been a lengthy strike from the costumer's guild.
 D. plays were thought to encourage immorality.
 E. Both A and C
17. What was William Shakespeare's influence on 18th-century French drama?
 A. None whatsoever
 B. He was so influential that the creativity of French playwrights was stymied for a generation.
 C. Much like what had happened in England with the Licensing Act of 1737, plays in France at that time were heavily censored. Thus, while Shakespeare was influential, the influence was underground.
 D. French playwrights recirculated his plots.
 E. French playwrights revised his plots, giving happy endings to tragedies.
18. Like William Shakespeare's "Hamlet, Johann Wolfgang von Goethe's "Faust" is a philosophical drama. What is the primary issue that the "Faust" play explores?
 A. The limits of human power over the universe
 B. The consequences of manipulating the laws of nature
 C. Religion and its questions of salvation and damnation
 D. Politics and the right ordering of a city
 E. The proper education for knowing how to live the good life

19. John Dennis, a critic, did not like Richard Steele's "The Conscious Lovers." All of the following are reasons why Dennis did not like the play EXCEPT that:
- A. Bevil Junior is too servile to his father.
 - B. the play was not funny.
 - C. there was not enough satire in it.
 - D. the sets were too lavish.
 - E. it was a tragedy that called itself a comedy.
20. Because of the Enlightenment, the relationship between faith and reason changed during the 18th century. Which of the following is the most accurate description of that relationship?
- A. Faith was taken to be of little consequence.
 - B. Faith was accepted without question.
 - C. The claims of faith were balanced against the claims of reason.
 - D. Reason determined that faith was unreasonable.
 - E. No one really thought about it because all serious challenges to faith were subject to a panel of bishops.
21. Because of all of the adultery and humor of William Wycherly's "The Country Wife," it is easy for the reader not to see true love unfold between:
- A. Mrs. Alithea and Mr. Sparkish.
 - B. Miss Lucy and Mr. Sparkish.
 - C. Mrs. Alithea and Mr. Harcourt.
 - D. Miss Lucy and Mr. Harcourt.
 - E. Mrs. Pinchwife and Mr. Horner.
22. Richard Steele's "The Conscious Lovers" changes the formula of Restoration drama in all of the following ways EXCEPT that:
- A. rakes are punished.
 - B. sexual innuendo is removed.
 - C. women do not dress up as men.
 - D. costumes and sets are very minimal.
 - E. good morals are reinforced.
23. Why is Emila's father not enamored with the idea of his daughter marrying a prince?
- A. He thinks that the prince will trick her and not marry her.
 - B. He is not ready for the demands of the royal court.
 - C. He thinks that royalty is all show and no substance.
 - D. He has already found happiness and does not want to become a duke.
 - E. He knows that the prince has already seduced many women.
24. How does Butler kill Wallenstein?
- A. He poisons him.
 - B. He uses a sword.
 - C. He throws him down from a castle wall.
 - D. He hires a mercenary.
 - E. He burns down the palace.
25. In a play about Wallenstein's betrayal of the emperor, what is ironic about Butler's murder of both Count Terzky and Field-Marshal Illo?
- A. Butler acts from a higher moral ground than Wallenstein.
 - B. Wallenstein only betrayed the emperor, he did not murder him.
 - C. Butler is no different than Wallenstein.
 - D. Just as Wallenstein's men begged him to reconsider, Gordon begs Butler to reconsider.
 - E. Butler murders them at the same time the emperor kills Wallenstein.
26. In Richard Sheridan's "The School for Scandal," Lady Sneerwell and Snake:
- A. lend money at exorbitant interest so that they can ruin the reputation of others.
 - B. are not interested in having Lady Teazle join them because they want to gossip about her.
 - C. run a network of gossipers.

- D. emerge victorious in what has been seen as a prediction of the 21st-century's treatment of celebrity culture.
 E. seek forgiveness and are reintegrated back into society.
27. Gotthold Ephraim Lessing's primary influence on German theatre was:
 A. as a critic.
 B. as a philosopher.
 C. as a playwright.
 D. through his theory of aesthetics.
 E. as an essayist.
28. "Sturm und Drang" in English means:
 A. "stern and pressure."
 B. "storm and drain."
 C. "sensible and foolish."
 D. "storm and stress."
 E. "seize and conquer."
29. In Friedrich von Schiller's "The Death of Wallenstein," why does Butler choose to kill Wallenstein?
 A. Loyalty to the emperor
 B. Revenge
 C. Octavio Piccolomini told him to do so.
 D. He's upset about Max. and Thekla marrying and taking his dukedom.
 E. It's not a choice so much as it is self-defense.
30. Gotthold Ephraim Lessing's "Emilia Galotti" presents the audience with a man in love. How does the character of the prince reflect the ideas behind "Sturm und Drang"?
 A. He cleans out the corruption of the court.
 B. He is sensible, whereas the other characters in the play are foolish.
 C. He reverses traditional morality and advocates murder so that he can marry Emilia.
 D. He is subject to extreme emotions when he thinks about Emilia.
 E. He proves that absolute power corrupts absolutely.
31. Jonathan Swift once wrote that satire is:
 A. like a mirror where people see themselves objectively.
 B. like a mirror where people see everyone but themselves.
 C. like a two-way mirror where people can see the inner workings of society.
 D. not like a mirror at all, but rather like a brick that is used to break mirrors so that people don't have to look at themselves.
 E. like a window where people can look in on society.
32. In Friedrich von Schiller's "The Death of Wallenstein," what does Thekla choose to do about her unapproved love of Max. Piccolomini?
 A. She follows after Max.
 B. She chooses to obey her father and abandons Max.
 C. She disobeys her father and elopes with Max.
 D. She is so torn between all of her options that she does not make a choice.
 E. She kills herself out of despair.
33. Characters' names in Restoration drama were typically:
 A. signifiers of the personality of the characters.
 B. regular names found in any registry.
 C. farcical and served to detract from the plot of a play.
 D. recycled from Shakespeare plays.
 E. taken from the headlines of the day.
34. All of the following are reasons why "The Rover" is an important play EXCEPT that it:

- A. was written by a woman during a time when all of the playwrights were men.
- B. presents women as capable of being rakes, just like men.
- C. shows the hypocrisy of the conventions of 18th-century marriages.
- D. presents female characters who have more wit and money than their male counterparts.
- E. was the first play in the history of English theatre to feature women who disguised themselves as men.
35. The character type of the “rake” appears first in the 18th century. What stock character most closely resembles him?
- A. Uneducated farmhand
- B. Rich landowner or businessman
- C. Suave seducer
- D. Naive husband
- E. Overweight father
36. After the deposition of Charles I and the end of the English Civil War, Oliver Cromwell established the:
- A. Protectorate.
- B. Restoration.
- C. Privy Council.
- D. Commonwealth.
- E. Monarchy.
37. What is pathetic drama?
- A. A play about a character who is unsuccessful in all that he or she attempts
- B. A play that focuses upon domestic rather than heroic subjects
- C. A play that is focused on selfish characters, in contrast to sympathetic drama
- D. A play about kings and queens
- E. A play about servants
38. The Scientific Revolution established substantial progress in existing knowledge, so much in fact, that England in the 17th century saw itself as the most advanced civilization since Ancient Rome. Satirists agreed, but they saw one discipline as never progressing or changing. Which one?
- A. Morality
- B. Biology
- C. Physics
- D. Chemistry
- E. Anatomy and Physiology
39. One of the most memorable aspects of Johann Wolfgang von Goethe’s “Faust” is the wager between Faust and Mephistopheles. What, exactly, must occur for Mephistopheles to win the bet, and with it, Faust’s soul?
- A. Mephistopheles must give Faust complete satisfaction.
- B. Mephistopheles must give Faust omniscience.
- C. Mephistopheles must give Gretchen to Faust.
- D. Mephistopheles must give Faust control over the Earth Spirit.
- E. Mephistopheles must give Faust power over death.
40. According to Everett Ward Olmsted, Pierre de Marivaux’s masterpiece was:
- A. the French version of “Hamlet.”
- B. “Cendrillon” (“Cinderella”).
- C. “Le Jeu de l’Amour et du Hasard” (“The Game of Love and Chance”).
- D. “Plato.”
- E. “L’école des Meres” (“The School for Mothers”). If you don’t know the answer, go back and read the text.
41. Johann Wolfgang von Goethe said that the main theme of Friedrich von Schiller’s writing was:
- A. freedom.
- B. “Sturm und Drang.”
- C. tragedy.
- D. politics.
- E. domesticity.

42. In Voltaire's "Socrates," Socrates defends himself with the following speech. What is the essential point of the speech? SOCRATES: "Always beware of turning religion into metaphysics: Morality is its essence. Adore and stop disputing. If our ancestors had said that the Supreme God had descended into the arms of Alcmene, of Danae, of Semele, and that he had children with them, our ancestors were imagining dangerous fables. It's insulting to the Divinity to pretend that he had committed with a woman in whatever manner it might be what we would call amongst men an adultery. That's discouraging to the rest of men to say that to be a great man, one must be born from the mysterious coupling with one of your wives or daughters. Miltiades, Cimon, Themistocles, Arisitides, that you persecuted were perhaps worth more than Perseus, Herakles and Bacchus. There being no other way to be the children of this God than by trying to please him, and by being just. Deserve that title by never rendering iniquitous judgments."
- A. We should obey the gods by acting like them.
 B. We should just love one another.
 C. Faith and reason should be kept separate so that we can think clearly.
 D. The ludicrous stories about the gods prove that they do not exist.
 E. Socrates thinks that all religions are too obsessed with sex.
43. How often were the lower classes the stars of a Restoration drama?
- A. Quite often (the majority of plays)
 B. Rarely (less than five)
 C. Never
 D. About the same as any other social class
 E. We have no way of knowing.
44. Johann Wolfgang von Goethe's "Faust" is the greatest expression of what literary movement?
- A. Nationalism
 B. Expressionism
 C. Rationalism
 D. Romanticism
 E. "Sturm und Drang"
45. In Friedrich von Schiller's "The Death of Wallenstein," the character Octavio Piccolomini manages to convince:
- A. Wallenstein to surrender.
 B. Wallenstein to change his battle plans.
 C. Wallenstein's men to become traitors.
 D. the emperor that Wallenstein is harmless.
 E. the emperor to surrender.
46. Who was the famous diarist who captured the best surviving description of the Great Fire of 1666?
- A. Oliver Cromwell
 B. William Wycherly
 C. Samuel Pepys
 D. Jonathan Swift
 E. Nicholas Rowe
47. Why do the characters in "Sturm und Drang" dramas undergo such emotional extremes?
- A. These dramas explored the then-new science of psychiatry.
 B. The characters reflected the political turbulence of the times.
 C. The characters in these dramas reflected the new emphasis of emotion over reason.
 D. Through their portrayal of these characters as emotionally unstable, the playwrights affirmed the necessity of rationalism.
 E. Audiences had grown tired of predictable plays.
48. In Richard Sheridan's "The School for Scandal," we learn that Lady Teazle married Sir Peter Teazle only for his money. By the end of the play:

- A. she comes to love Sir Peter himself more than this money.
- B. she replaces Lady Sneerwell as the President for the School for Scandal.
- C. she rejoices when Sir Peter dies and she inherits his estate.
- D. she spends all of Sir Teazle's money, and he goes bankrupt.
- E. nothing changes. She still loves Sir Teazle only for his money.
49. Which of the following was an integral part of Restoration musical theater?
- A. Castratos
- B. Wedding marches
- C. Woodwinds
- D. Megaphones
- E. Italian operas
50. Sentimental comedy reacted against:
- A. plots based upon mistaken identities.
- B. the obsession with the past, especially that of ancient Rome.
- C. the new trend of didactic moralizing.
- D. the emphasis upon tragedies.
- E. the immorality of previous comedies.
51. In Voltaire's "Socrates," what do these lines from Melitus reveal about the charges against Socrates? MELITUS: "Silence. Listen, Socrates, you are accused of being a bad citizen; of corrupting the youth; of denying the plurality of the gods; of being a heretic, deist, atheist. Answer."
- A. Socrates's crimes are comprehensive.
- B. Some of these crimes are self-contradictory, revealing that Socrates is being framed.
- C. Socrates is a bad citizen because he has not been consistent.
- D. The inner consistency of these charges reveals that Socrates should be put to death.
- E. Readers know that Melitus is upset that Socrates is taking money that should go to the temple.
52. John Dryden was successful in all of these roles EXCEPT as a:
- A. satirist.
- B. religious poet.
- C. translator.
- D. critic.
- E. diarist.
53. When Jean-Jacques Rousseau wrote "Man is born free; and everywhere he is in chains," he associated "chains" with all of the following EXCEPT:
- A. religion.
- B. enlightenment.
- C. society.
- D. history.
- E. tradition.
54. Henry Fielding's "The Author's Farce" satirizes all of the following EXCEPT:
- A. the theater's emphasis of quantity over quality.
- B. the publishing industry.
- C. how theatrical success depends more upon who you know rather than individual talent.
- D. that audiences will attend any play, regardless of its merits.
- E. the rising number of plays featuring burlesque interludes.
55. Voltaire was primarily a:
- A. poet.
- B. playwright.
- C. politician.
- D. novelist.
- E. philosopher.
56. Domestic tragedy includes all of the following EXCEPT:
- A. the death of a character.
- B. a fallen household.
- C. a husband and wife.

- D. a villain.
 E. a wedding.
57. When it comes to the subject of marriage in William Congreve's "The Way of the World," what do the main characters Mirabell and Millamant value most above anything else?
- A. Love
 B. Freedom
 C. Security
 D. Money
 E. Social Standing
58. In England in the 18th century, women's rights:
- A. expanded.
 B. contracted.
 C. were championed in plays.
 D. were ridiculed in plays.
 E. Both A and C
59. In Friedrich von Schiller's "The Death of Wallenstein," Wallenstein is certain that his project is the fulfillment of:
- A. chance.
 B. destiny.
 C. strategy.
 D. wisdom.
 E. historical determinism.
60. In William Wycherly's play "The Country Wife," how does Mrs. Pinchwife almost expose Mr. Horner's plan?
- A. As a country wife, she is more sophisticated in the ways of adultery than a city wife.
 B. She threatens to blackmail him.
 C. Because she has had an affair with him, she knows for sure that he is not impotent, and she almost tells the others.
 D. She tells her maid about her affair who almost tells the others.
 E. She tells her husband that he should indeed worry about her spending time with Mr. Horner.
61. How does Odoardo Galotti, Emilia's father, prevent her marriage to the prince?
- A. He petitions the king to put a stop to the proceedings.
 B. He hires a lawyer who prevents the wedding.
 C. He knows about the prince's many affairs and threatens to blackmail him.
 D. He stabs and kills his daughter.
 E. He kidnaps his daughter and takes her back home.
62. In Friedrich von Schiller's "The Death of Wallenstein," when Butler says the following to Gordon, what does he mean? "Nay! let it not afflict you, that your power is circumscribed. Much liberty, much error! The narrow path of duty is securest."
- A. Gordon should strive to obtain more power.
 B. Gordon should strive to be more limited.
 C. Gordon is free to escape his limitations.
 D. Gordon should find comfort in his limitations.
 E. Gordon's freedom and his limitations are about the same.
63. Restoration drama often presents the upper classes as vapid and vain. What is the purpose of doing so?
- A. Only the upper classes can be satirized.
 B. Readers learn that true wisdom comes only from the lower classes.
 C. There is no higher purpose other than that of humorous entertainment.
 D. Actually, all of society was satirized, not just the upper classes.
 E. Vanity was essential to preserving one's station in life.
64. The Glorious Revolution was:

- A. the nonviolent victory of the commoners over the crown.
- B. named as such because it gave so much glory to King Charles II.
- C. the first organized labor strike in history.
- D. a victory that ensured that Parliament would have more power than the king.
- E. the final defeat of France.
65. The main religious conflict in England prior to the Glorious Revolution in 1688 was between what two groups?
- A. Atheists and Anglicans
- B. Presbyterians and Catholics
- C. Anglicans and Presbyterians
- D. Atheists and Catholics
- E. Anglicans and Catholics
66. French Harlequin comedy first appeared in what country?
- A. France
- B. England
- C. Italy
- D. Spain
- E. Switzerland
67. In William Wycherly's play "The Country Wife," there is a scene where all of the other female characters take Mrs. Pinchwife aside to prevent her from exposing Mr. Horner. This action reveals:
- A. hypocrisy in marriage and society.
- B. that all marriages are subject to adultery.
- C. the loveless society of 18th-century England.
- D. the innocence of those who live in the country.
- E. All of these answers
68. What was the main cause of the English Civil War?
- A. Religious conflict between Anglicans and Scottish Presbyterians
- B. Political conflict between the commoners and the nobility
- C. Charles I's defiance of Parliament
- D. Just like America almost 200 years later, slavery
- E. Charles I's attempt to establish a state religion
69. The plot of Nicholas Rowe's "Jane Shore: A Tragedy" was:
- A. based on actual events.
- B. completely fictional.
- C. set in the 16th century but had nothing to do with the actual Jane Shore.
- D. an updated version of the Jane Shore story that reflected the promiscuity of Charles II.
- E. changed to remove all of the references to religion.
70. In William Wycherly's play "The Country Wife," Lady Fidget, Mrs. Squeamish, and Mr. Horner substitute talk about "sex" with talk about "china." What literary convention are they using?
- A. Metaphor
- B. Simile
- C. Soliloquy
- D. Double entendre
- E. Synonym
71. The conclusion of Johann Wolfgang von Goethe's "Faust" has been called confusing. What exactly happens at its end?
- A. Gretchen is damned, and Faust goes to Heaven.
- B. Gretchen goes to Heaven, and Faust is damned.
- C. Both Gretchen and Faust are damned.
- D. Both Gretchen and Faust go to Heaven.
- E. Neither Gretchen nor Faust go to Heaven or to Hell.

72. The term "Restoration" refers to what event that followed the English Civil War?
- The restoration of lands to the Catholic Church
 - The restoration of the king and the British monarchy
 - The restoration of the titles to the nobility that Charles I had taken away
 - The restoration of peace throughout Great Britain
 - The restoration of voting rights to the House of Commons
73. In William Wycherly's play "The Country Wife," Mr. Horner's ruse to gain entry into women's bedchambers is to pretend he's:
- a repairman.
 - sick.
 - a lawyer.
 - a doctor.
 - a eunuch.
74. The difference between a satire and a comedy is that:
- satire is just for laughs.
 - satire teaches a clear moral lesson.
 - satire depends upon pratfalls and mistaken identities.
 - satires end with a death, while comedies end with a marriage.
 - both are cynical, abrasive, and mean-spirited - there is not a difference between them.
75. In Friedrich von Schiller's "The Death of Wallenstein," what advice do Wallenstein and his daughter Thekla give to Max. Piccolomini?
- Max. must choose between Wallenstein and the Emperor.
 - Max. should elope with Wallenstein's daughter.
 - Max. should rejoin the emperor against Wallenstein.
 - Max. should commit treason against the emperor and join Wallenstein if he is to marry Thekla.
 - Max. should follow his heart.
76. As a "Sturm und Drang" play, what feature is most prominent in "The Death of Wallenstein"?
- The emphasis upon emotion as the basis for all decisions
 - The emphasis upon reason as the basis for all decisions
 - The emphasis upon justice as the basis for all decisions
 - The emphasis upon expediency as the basis for all decisions
 - The emphasis upon chance as the basis for all decisions
77. In William Congreve's "The Way of the World," why is Mrs. Millamant against marriage?
- In the 18th-century weddings were arranged marriages, and she wants to choose her own spouse.
 - After marriage, wives are little more than the property of their husbands.
 - Men choose women based upon the size of their dowry and not upon love.
 - She knows she will lose her freedom.
 - She thinks it is old fashioned.
78. French playwrights sought:
- to compare the past with present.
 - to recreate the Italian and English Renaissances.
 - to create a new national drama with new heroes.
 - recognition that they were better than English playwrights.
 - to present the future through their plays.
79. In the play "Emilia Galotti," the prince Hettore Gonzaga is almost as affected by an artistic rendering of Emilia as he is of her

- in person. What art form moves Hettore's emotions?
- A painting
 - A sculpture
 - A description
 - A poem
 - A song
80. In a typical Pierre de Marivaux play, servants were:
- represented by cardboard paintings.
 - as fully developed as a play's main characters.
 - flat characters who did not develop.
 - not given speaking roles.
 - portrayed no differently from any other play of the 18th century.
81. A farce is a(n):
- intellectual comedy.
 - play with a definite moral.
 - wedding play.
 - play where jokes are more important than plot.
 - humorous tragedy.
82. The fundamental difference between the rake characters of male authors like William Wycherly and William Congreve and the rake characters of Aphra Behn is that:
- Behn's rakes are punished more severely.
 - Behn's rakes are more successful at seduction.
 - Behn's rakes are seduced themselves rather than the seducers.
 - Behn's rakes care nothing for seduction but are really after money.
 - Behn's rakes are rude, obnoxious, and not attractive to the female characters.
83. The events in "All for Love" took place in ancient Rome, but one can easily identify the parallels between Antony and Charles II. Ventidius's counsel to Antony could just as well be given to Charles II. What did Ventidius suggest to Antony?
- To learn how to rule himself
 - To learn how to rule others
 - To drop his attraction for beautiful women and to invade Egypt (i.e., France)
 - To join forces with him against Rome
 - To concern himself with the coming Persian (i.e., French) invasion to the east
84. The "Prelude in the Theater" of Johann Wolfgang von Goethe's "Faust" presents a conversation between an audience member, a theater owner, and a playwright. The audience member wants to be entertained, and the theater owner wants money. What does the playwright want?
- Entertainment
 - Money
 - Beauty
 - Fame
 - Awards
85. In Johann Wolfgang von Goethe's "Faust," what is the one thing that leaves Mephistopheles powerless?
- The Earth Spirit
 - Being ignored
 - Prayer
 - Righteousness
 - Boredom
86. What was the name of one of the two theatre companies during the Restoration?
- The Queen's Company
 - The Duke's Company
 - The Player-Kings
 - The Courtesan Players
 - The Royal Shakespeare Company
87. All of the following were either King or Queen of England EXCEPT:

- A. Queen Anne.
 B. Charles I.
 C. Charles II.
 D. Charles III.
 E. Queen Elizabeth.
88. When Miss Millamant delivers the following speech in William Congreve's "The Way of the World," what is the overall tone of her words? "Trifles; as liberty to pay and receive visits to and from whom I please; to write and receive letters, without interrogatories or wry faces on your part; to wear what I please, and choose conversation with regard only to my own taste; to have no obligation upon me to converse with wits that I don't like, because they are your acquaintance, or to be intimate with fools, because they may be your relations. Come to dinner when I please, dine in my dressing-room when I'm out of humour, without giving a reason. To have my closet inviolate; to be sole empress of my tea-table, which you must never presume to approach without first asking leave. And lastly, wherever I am, you shall always knock at the door before you come in. These articles subscribed, if I continue to endure you a little longer, I may by degrees dwindle into a wife."
- A. Cynical
 B. Resigned
 C. Realistic
 D. Hopeless
 E. Excited
89. Voltaire's "Socrates" is set in ancient Greece, but its message is for 18th-century Europe. That message is:
- A. a critique of judges.
 B. a critique of lawyers.
 C. a critique of philosophy.
 D. a critique of organized religion.
 E. a critique of family life.
90. In Oliver Goldsmith's play "She Stoops to Conquer," why does Miss Kate Hardcastle disguise herself as a lowly maid?
- A. She wants to see the true thoughts and feelings of Charles Marlowe.
 B. She is embarrassed by her upper class riches.
 C. Charles Marlowe is comfortable only among the lower classes.
 D. It is not a disguise; she actually is a maid.
 E. She thinks that the lower classes have an admirable naiveté about life.
91. A typical plot of "Sturm und Drang" drama involves:
- A. a young man's unrequited love.
 B. a woman's suicide.
 C. a wedding.
 D. the triumph of the rational characters over the emotional characters.
 E. a lesson in self-control.
92. In Johann Wolfgang von Goethe's "Faust," what scientific discipline does Faust devote himself to?
- A. Biology
 B. Alchemy
 C. Physics
 D. Anatomy
 E. Chemistry
93. Each theater company had a group of actors that was a mixture of:
- A. men and women.
 B. noble and common citizens.
 C. rich and poor citizens.
 D. old and young actors.
 E. playwrights and actors.
94. The emphasis upon the social classes in Restoration drama shows:

- A. that a stable social order depends upon fixed roles.
- B. the economic injustices of the times more clearly to audiences.
- C. how easy it is to move from one social class to another.
- D. that virtue and vice exist in all levels of society.
- E. that most comedies depend upon poverty for their humor.
95. Voltaire was the most accomplished French playwright of his generation. His plays reflected what theme?
- A. A desire to return to classicism
- B. Skepticism in all forms
- C. The preference of Rationalism over Romanticism
- D. A preoccupation with questions of fate and destiny
- E. The need for political revolution in order to bring about substantial change
96. What is the main criticism of marriage in Restoration drama?
- A. Married life is boring.
- B. Marriages often mismatch older men with younger women.
- C. Marriages are not based upon love or mutual respect but upon financial gain.
- D. Society encourages husbands to drink and gamble.
- E. Society encourages wives to have affairs.
97. What is the distinguishing characteristic of pathetic drama?
- A. It features characters who are down on their luck and are, therefore, "pathetic."
- B. It features characters who are too weak to change their fate.
- C. It is a type of drama that is highly emotional, designed to bring the audience to tears.
- D. It features strong characters who look down on everyone as "pathetic," when, in fact, they themselves are the most pathetic of characters.
- E. It is a label critics used to criticize a bad play.
98. In Gotthold Ephraim Lessing's "Emilia Gallotti," the prince's chamberlain Marinelli sets in motion the events that will culminate in the death of Count Appiani. What is revealed about Marinelli's loyalty?
- A. He is a loyal attendant to the prince.
- B. He insinuates to Emilia's father that the prince is responsible for Marinelli's death.
- C. He takes full responsibility for ordering the death of Count Appiani.
- D. He blackmails the prince for half of his fortune.
- E. In order to sabotage the prince's marriage plans, he tells Emilia that the prince ordered the death of her fiancé, Count Appiani.
99. In Voltaire's "Socrates," what group of people is most against the title character?
- A. Priests
- B. Judges
- C. Youth
- D. Philosophers
- E. Women
100. The European philosopher who influenced the "Sturm und Drang" movement more than any other was:
- A. René Descartes.
- B. Jean-Jacques Rousseau.
- C. Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel.
- D. George Berkely.
- E. Francis Bacon.



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Narayan Chaudhary

18. Overview of English Literature

1. How many main features are there in Old English (Anglo-Saxon) Period?
 - A. 1
 - B. 2
 - C. 3
 - D. 4
2. When did the Old English Period begin and end?
 - A. From 400 to 1600
 - B. From 450 to 1600
 - C. From 460 to 1066
 - D. From 450 to 1066
3. What is the classical work of the Old English Period?
 - A. Song of a husbandman
 - B. The Pardoner's Tale
 - C. Beowulf
 - D. Romeo and Juliet
4. How many periods of development are there in Middle English Period?
 - A. 1
 - B. 2
 - C. 3
 - D. 4
5. Select three trends of literature in the Anglo-Norman period.
 - A. Knight literature
 - B. Church literature
 - C. Folklore
 - D. Drama
6. Church Literature was written in ____
 - A. Latin
 - B. French
 - C. English
 - D. English and French
7. Knight Literature was written in ____
 - A. Latin
 - B. English
 - C. French
 - D. French and English
8. Select three trends in Anglo Saxon Period.

1. D 2. D 3. C 4. B 5. A 5. B 5. C 6. A 7. D 8. A 8. B 8. C

- A. Folklore
B. Medieval realism
C. Drama
D. Knight Literature
E. Church Literature
9. Who is the founder of English realism?
A. Robin Hood
B. William Shakespeare
C. Geoffrey Chaucer
10. Where was drama born?
A. in pagoda
B. in church
C. at school
11. Who is the great humanist of the Early Renaissance?
A. William Shakespeare
B. Thomas More
C. Edmund Spenser
D. John Milton
12. Who is the idol of the Renaissance Age?
A. William Shakespeare
B. Thomas More
C. Edmund Spenser
D. John Milton
13. Who is the Poet's poets in Renaissance Peak?
A. John Milton
B. Shakespeare
C. Thomas More
D. Edmund Spenser
14. Who is the last word of the English Renaissance?
A. Shakespeare
B. Thomas More
C. Edmund Spenser
D. John Milton
15. Select the periods of development in the Renaissance Age.
A. Early Renaissance
B. Renaissance Peak
C. Late Renaissance
D. Mid-Renaissance
16. The ideological belief of the times changed from Humanism to Puritanism in ____
A. Early Renaissance
B. Renaissance Peak
C. Late Renaissance
17. Humanism was introduced in ____
A. Early Renaissance
B. Late Renaissance
C. Renaissance Peak
18. Paradise's Lost was a famous work of ____
A. John Milton
B. Shakespeare
C. Edmund Spenser
D. Thomas More

19. Puritan Literature

1. Suffered rheumatic fever as a child
 - A. William Bradford
 - B. Anne Bradstreet
 - C. Mary Rowlandson
 - D. Jonathan Edwards
2. First governor of the Massachusetts Bay colony
 - A. William Bradford
 - B. Anne Bradstreet
 - C. Jonathan Edwards
 - D. George Gordon
3. Married at 16; came to America at 18
 - A. William Bradford
 - B. Anne Bradstreet
 - C. Mary Rowlandson
 - D. Jonathan Edwards
4. Characteristic of Puritan "Plain Style"
 - A. Familiar images
 - B. Simple Words
 - C. Direct Statements
 - D. All of the above
5. Father managed a large estate in England
 - A. William Bradford
 - B. Anne Bradstreet
 - C. Mary Rowlandson
 - D. Jonathan Edwards
6. Who wrote "Huswifery?"
 - A. George Gordon
 - B. Jonathan Edwards
 - C. Edward Taylor
 - D. William Bradford
7. Came to a consolation about her faith through "God's wondrous works"
 - A. William Bradford
 - B. Anne Bradstreet
 - C. Mary Rowlandson
 - D. Jonathan Edwards
8. Came to the Americas on the Mayflower
 - A. William Bradford
 - B. Anne Bradstreet
 - C. Jonathan Edwards
 - D. George Gordon

1. B 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. B 6. C 7. B 8. A

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>9. What was the name of the book of Anne Bradstreet's poems?</p> <p>A. "A Good Puritan Woman"</p> <p>B. "The Twelfth Muse"</p> <p>C. "The Tenth Muse"</p> <p>D. "The Goodye Wife"</p> <p>10. Puritans believed in which of the following?</p> <p>A. Predestination</p> <p>B. Foreordination</p> | <p>C. Reincarnation</p> <p>D. Socialism</p> <p>11. How did Anne Bradstreet come to a resolution of her faith?</p> <p>A. Her husband convinced her.</p> <p>B. The Bible</p> <p>C. God's wondrous works</p> <p>D. Evolution</p> |
|--|---|

20. Native American Literature

1. Why was story telling important to Native American people?
 - A. It passes along history and knowledge to a younger generation.
 - B. It is a way to pass the time.
 - C. It was not really that important.
 - D. It was more efficient than waiting for the internet to be invented.
2. What was NOT important to the Native American tribes about listening to the stories of their ancestors?
 - A. Teaching life-skills to the younger members of the tribe.
 - B. Keeping the memories of past generations alive.
 - C. Keeping the children well feed.
 - D. Learning from the experiences of the elders.
3. From the fable of the Firewalker shown in class, what did the young brave learn about fire?
 - A. It's hot !!!
 - B. Fire can be dangerous.
 - C. Fire is a friend not food.
 - D. It goes out when it rains.
4. What did Seth Fairchild of the Choctaws say about the importance of recording oral stories from our elders?
 - A. Stories are our best source of historical proof.
 - B. Every time an elder dies, a library dies with them.
 - C. Some are just too long.
 - D. His grandmother told the best stories.
5. Which Native American author was a Protestant Methodist minister?
 - A. Elias Boudinot
 - B. William Apess
 - C. Black Hawk
 - D. Charles Eastman
6. Which Native American author was the most widely known Native American author in the United States and abroad during the first decades of the twentieth century?
 - A. Sarah Winnemucca
 - B. Charles Eastman

- C. George Copway
D. Zitkala-Sa
7. Who was one of the first Native American women to publish traditional stories derived from oral tribal legend?
- A. George Copway
B. Zitkala-Sa
C. William Apess
D. Sarah Winnemucca
8. What did Seth Fairchild of the Choctaws say about knowing our history?
- A. History is the way to win wars.
B. Those who do not know their history are doomed to repeat it.
C. History is best left for the old.
D. History can be entertaining and informative.
9. Who authored the first two books published in English by a Native American?
- A. William Apess
B. Elias Boudinot
C. Mary Rowlandson
D. Samson Occom
10. Which of these authors was NOT Native American?
- A. Pauline Johnson
B. George Copway
C. William Byrd
D. Charles Eastman

21. Romantic Era - English Literature

1. In "The Lamb," the lamb and creator are both____
 - A. soft and cuddly
 - B. open and honest
 - C. innocent and good
 - D. strong and fearsome
2. In Blake's "The Lamb," what archetypal figure is referred to as "He?"
 - A. the creator
 - B. the shepherd
 - C. the lamb
 - D. the child
3. In Wordsworth's "The World is Too Much with Us" the speaker wishes to be____
 - A. closer to his family
 - B. closer to the beauty of nature
 - C. rich and powerful
 - D. in charge of the world
4. In "The World is Too Much With us," Wordsworth's main subject is____
 - A. the quest for knowledge
 - B. the quest for love and romance
 - C. the quest for power and wealth
 - D. the decline of ancient cities
5. In Coleridge's, "Rime of the Ancient Mariner," why couldn't the guest evade the old man?
 - A. The guest was too polite.
 - B. The man hexed the guest.
 - C. The guest had a glimmer in his eye.
 - D. The old man had a glimmer in his eye.
6. At first, the sailors blamed the mariner for killing the albatross until which happened?
 - A. The albatross came back to life.
 - B. The fog cleared and the sun shined brightly.
 - C. The sailors started dropping dead.
 - D. The ice melted.
7. What must the mariner do to release the albatross from around his neck?
 - A. bless the creatures
 - B. praise Christ

- C. apologize to the crew sincerely
D. abandon ship
8. The fair breeze blew, the white foam flew, The furrow followed free; We were the first that ever burst into that silent sea. Which literary term describes the first two lines?
- A. assonance
B. alliteration
C. consonance
D. end rhyme
9. Which are NOT characteristics of Romantic Literature?
- A. revolution and idealism
B. music and science
C. reason and intellect
D. new religion, egotism, individualism
E. anti-rationalism
10. Click all which apply to William Blake.
- A. an artist
B. wrote "The Lamb" and "Songs of Innocence"
C. wrote "Rime of the Ancient Mariner"
D. wrote "The Chimney Sweeper"
E. was the most spiritual of the Romantic poets
11. Click all which apply to Wordsworth.
- A. wrote "The World is Too Much for Us" and "Lyrical Ballads"
B. delighted in nature
C. was known mostly for his failures
D. inherited a friend's estate
12. Click all which apply to Coleridge.
- A. felt inferior to Wordsworth and was known for failures
B. tried to create an ideal society
C. was addicted to opium, & brought supernatural to English poetry
D. wrote "The Lamb"

22. The English Romantic

1. When did the Romantic movement start?
 - A. In the 18th century
 - B. In the 17th century
 - C. In the 19th century
 - D. In the 16th century
2. Which fields were involved?
 - A. Physics
 - B. Maths
 - C. Literature, Music and Arts
 - D. Reason
3. Where did Romantics take inspiration from?
 - A. Researches and Maths
 - B. Human studies and socialism
 - C. Reason and science
 - D. Nature and feelings
4. What did they fight for?
 - A. Civil Rights
 - B. Social and political freedom
 - C. Oppression
 - D. Money
5. How did English Romantics consider Britain?
 - A. Free minded
 - B. Loyal
 - C. Fair
 - D. Oppressive
6. When was Percy Bisshe Shelley born?
 - A. In 1792
 - B. In 1892
 - C. in 1700
 - D. in 1880
7. Why did he have to leave Oxford University?
 - A. Because he was catholic
 - B. Because he was protestant
 - C. Because he was an atheist
 - D. Because he want to fight
8. Who was Shelley's wife?
 - A. Mary Smith
 - B. Mary Byron
 - C. Mary Godwin
 - D. Mary Keats

9. Who did Shelley meet in Lake Geneva?
 - A. John Keats
 - B. Ugo Foscolo
 - C. Lord Byron
 - D. William Shakespeare
10. When was Byron born?
 - A. In 1888
 - B. In 1750
 - C. In 1798
 - D. In 1788
11. Why did Byron have to leave England?
 - A. Because of his love scandals
 - B. Because he didn't like England
 - C. Because he was a Lord
 - D. Because of his economic scandals
12. What did Mary Shelley write?
 - A. Hamlet
 - B. Romeo and Juliet
 - C. Poems
 - D. Frankenstein
13. What did Dr. Frankenstein take pieces to make his creature from?
 - A. From animals
 - B. From live people
 - C. From science laboratories
 - D. From dead people
14. Why was Italy popular with Romantics?
 - A. Because of its economy
 - B. Because of its weather
 - C. Because of its Roman culture
 - D. Because of its landscape
15. Why was Shelley's life unhappy?
 - A. Because their friend Keats died
 - B. Because their friend Byron died
 - C. Because their love ended
 - D. Because Some of their children died
16. How did Shelley die?
 - A. He committed suicide
 - B. He was murdered
 - C. He drowned in Lerici
 - D. He fell from a horse
17. What did Byron fight for?
 - A. Italian Independence
 - B. British Independence
 - C. Turkish Independence
 - D. Greek Independence
18. What did John Polidori write?
 - A. Frankenstein
 - B. Hamlet
 - C. Vampire
 - D. Dracula
19. Who wrote Dracula?
 - A. Mary Shelley
 - B. John Polidori
 - C. John Keats
 - D. Bram Stoker
20. What happens if a vampire drinks someone's blood?
 - A. The person collapses
 - B. The person becomes a vampire too
 - C. The person becomes stronger
 - D. The person happier

23. Theme in Literature

1. The theme of a story is the
 - A. main character
 - B. message about life that the author expresses
 - C. sequence of events
 - D. short summary of what the story is about
2. Which of the following could be the theme of a story?
 - A. Fear is more dangerous than any beast
 - B. A brave young girl pretends to be a man and takes her father's place in the army.
 - C. a fear of heights
 - D. "I'll get you, my pretty, and your little dogs, too!"
3. Which of the following could be a theme of a story?
 - A. A 35-year-old woman named Essie and her brother
 - B. a small apartment in Marfa, Texas
 - C. Telling the truth may cause pain, but in the end, it's better than lying.
 - D. Essie lied to her brother about her identity for two years, but she finally decided to tell him the truth.
4. Which of the following could be a theme of a story?
 - A. Your past does not define you.
 - B. returning home after a long time
 - C. A man sees a group of people he used to work for a long time ago.
 - D. an old man who used to be a farmer
5. Read the following sentence . A toad and a lizard learn to get along while on a journey through the wilderness. The sentence above is an example of a____
 - A. plot
 - B. character
 - C. summary/main idea
 - D. theme
6. Read the following sentence Friendship helps people get through hard times This sentence above is an example of____
 - A. plot
 - B. character

- C. main idea
D. theme
7. War destroys human values . This is an example of a
A. plot
B. main idea
C. fable
D. theme
8. During a baseball game, Tanner tried to tag a player leaving first base. When the umpire called the player out, Tanner immediately informed the umpire that he in fact did not tag the runner. Two weeks later, the very same umpire was at another one of Tanner's baseball games. Tanner was playing short stop and tagged a runner as they approached third base. When the umpire called the player safe, Tanner didn't say a word, but the umpire noticed the surprised look on Tanner's face. "Did you tag the runner?" she asked Tanner. When Tanner told her that he did tag the runner, the umpire changed her decision and called the player out. The coaches and parents were furious, but the umpire stood by her decision. What is the theme?
A. You should cheat to win.
B. Always work hard.
C. It pays to be honest.
D. Teamwork is best.
9. One summer's day, a merry Grasshopper was dancing, singing and playing his violin

with all his heart. He saw an Ant passing by working hard to store food for the winter. "Come and sing with me instead of working so hard," said the Grasshopper "Let's have fun together." "I must store food for the winter," said the Ant, "and I advise you to do the same." "Don't worry about winter, it's still very far away," said the Grasshopper, laughing at him. But the Ant wouldn't listen and continued to work. When winter came, the starving Grasshopper went to the Ant's house and humbly begged for something to eat. "If you had listened to my advice in the summer you would not now be in need," said the Ant. "I'm afraid you will have to go without supper," and he closed the door. What is the theme?

- A. share with your neighbor
B. work before you play
C. be respectful
D. don't be greedy
10. A novel can have more than one theme.
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
11. A theme should always be written as____
A. A sentence or statement
B. A phrase
C. One or two words
D. A brief summary of 5-8 sentences.

24. Traditional Literature

1. A genre of reading that contains myths, legends, tall tales, fairy tales, folktales, and fables
 - A. traditional literature
 - B. fiction
 - C. fantasy
 - D. literary nonfiction
2. What Traditional Literature categories teach lessons?
 - A. Folk tale, legends, myths, and fables
 - B. Myth, Fairy tales, and Tall tales
 - C. Fairy tales, Folk tales, myths, and legends
 - D. Myth, legends, Fairy tales, and fables
3. A fairytale can have all of the following parts EXCEPT____
 - A. magical setting, characters, and events
 - B. talking animals
 - C. realistic characters, events, and setting
 - D. good vs. evil
4. What categories have Natural Phenomena?
 - A. Legends and Myths
 - B. Myths and Fairy Tales
 - C. Tall tales and Fables
 - D. Folk tale and Legends
5. Legends are based in what?
 - A. superhuman traits
 - B. tradition
 - C. fact
 - D. lessons
6. Tall tales include what from the following?
 - A. characters have superhuman abilities
 - B. animals that talk
 - C. have a basis in fact
 - D. explain natural phenomena
7. Myths are usually stories about
 - A. giants and dragons
 - B. castles and forests
 - C. heroic or godly characters
 - D. talking animals and a lesson
8. A story that involves magic to create or solve the problem is a . . .

- A. Fable
B. Folk Tale
C. Fairy Tale
D. All of These
9. Fairytales often include
A. frogs, toads, snakes, and rabbits
B. gods and goddesses, heroes, and magic
C. talking animals, few characters, lots of action, and a lesson at the end
D. castles or forests, reoccurring numbers, and a happily ever after ending
10. Normally fables have ____ as characters in the story.
A. children
B. bugs
C. animals
D. teachers
11. What is the moral (lesson) of The Tortoise and The Hare?
A. Don't be greedy
B. Always tell the truth
C. Slow and steady wins the race
D. be kind to others
12. A story that starts with ". . . Once upon a time. . ." and ends with ". . .they lived happily ever after. . ." is a . . .
A. Fable
B. Folk Tale
C. Fairy Tale
D. All of These
13. A story from the past that is believed by many people and passed down orally through a culture, but cannot be proven to be true
A. legend
B. mythology
C. folk tale
D. tall tale
14. Goodness is always rewarded in fairy tales.
- A. True
B. False
15. Which is NOT an example of a traditional text?
A. A Fable
B. A biography
C. A Legend
D. A Myth
16. What is the correct definition for a traditional text?
A. Stories that have been passed down through generations
B. Stories that could have actually happened in a believable setting
C. A story of a person's life, written about that person
D. A story dealing with a puzzling crime
17. Which is an example of a myth?
A. Percy Jackson
B. Hercules
C. Harry Potter
D. Star Wars
18. "The Grasshopper and the Ants" is an example of what traditional literature category?
A. Myth
B. Legend
C. Fable
D. Fairy Tales
19. Myths are usually stories about
A. giants and dragons
B. castles and forests
C. heroes or godly characters
D. talking animals and a lesson
20. A genre of reading that are stories that have been told orally and passed down from generation to generation
A. traditional literature
B. fiction
C. genre
D. literary nonfiction

21. Fairytales often include
- frogs, toads, snakes, and rabbits
 - gods and goddesses, heroes, and magic
 - talking animals, few characters, lots of action, and a lesson at the end
 - castles or forests, reoccurring numbers, and a happily ever after ending
22. Fables often include
- morals, talking animals, and few characters
 - enchanted creatures
 - heroes and superhuman strength
 - castles, forests, and frogs
23. A story from the past about a historical person who has been exaggerated and changed
- myth
 - legend
 - fable
 - folktale
24. There was once a king who was very greedy and wanted all of the gold in the world. He asked the Gods to give him the "golden touch" so everything he touched turned to gold. The Gods gave him this power and the King soon realized that it was not a good idea! For everything he touched including food, water, and even people, turned to gold. He asked the Gods to forgive him for being so greedy and to take this power away! What was the conflict of this story?
- The Gods gave the king the golden touch
 - The king's new power was not what he expected
 - The king was happy to have the golden touch
 - The king got rich!
25. The four types of traditional literature we looked at today include:
- plot, rising action, climax, and resolution
 - fairytales, fables, myths, and legends
 - nouns, verbs, adjectives, and prepositions
 - realistic fiction, historical fiction, fantasy, and science fiction
26. Which of the following themes would be considered "universal" and would most likely appear in traditional literature?
- Evil overcoming good
 - Alien Existence
 - Talking animals
 - Good overcoming evil
27. In a piece of narrative text, what is theme?
- What the story is about
 - The topic of the text
 - A message the author is trying to get across to the reader
 - Where and when the story happens
28. "Dreams really do come true" would be a theme found in which of the following:
- Fable
 - Fairy tale
 - Legend
 - Myth
29. What are the five story elements in a story?
- Theme, Setting, Morals, Food, and Emotions
 - Plot, Setting, Character, Conflict, Theme
 - Character, Magic, Fables, History, and Evil
 - Setting, Magic, Gods, Goddesses, and Talking Animals
30. What was the setting of Cinderella?
- Her house
 - The store
 - A dream
 - The Fairy Godmother's house

31. What is another name for the lesson of a story?
- Opinion
 - Moral
 - Joke
 - Feedback
32. In the story, "The Golden Egg", a man has a hen that laid one golden egg a day. The man wanted more gold so he could be richer and came up with a plan to cut the hen open and get all of the eggs at one time. When the man cut the hen open, there were no golden eggs. The man then realized that he had killed the hen and will now not receive anymore golden eggs. Based on the passage above, what type of traditional literature do you think this is?
- Fable
 - Fairy tale
 - Myth
 - Legend
33. What is the plot of a story?
- The main events that take place in a story
 - The characters who are in the story
 - A person, place, thing, or idea
 - The problem that takes place in the story
34. This is a short story that has been passed down from generation to generation. (Choose all that apply)
- Folk Tale
 - Historical Fiction
 - Realistic Fiction
 - Science Fiction
35. This is a short folktale that often involves personified animals and teaches a lesson or moral.
- Myth
 - Legend
 - Fable
 - Tall Tale
36. This is type of story explains something about the world such as mysterious natural forces, how things came to be, or what gods and goddesses have done.
- Myth
 - Legend
 - Fable
 - Tall Tale
37. This is type of story often develops from a real historical person or event, but takes on fictional elements as it gets passed along.
- Myth
 - Legend
 - Fable
 - Tall Tale
38. This is type of story is filled with unbelievable exaggerations but is told as if it were true. They are meant to be funny.
- Myth
 - Legend
 - Fable
 - Tall Tale
39. Examples: Paul Bunyan, Pecos Bill, Johnny Appleseed.
- Myth
 - Legend
 - Fable
 - Tall Tale
40. Examples: Robin Hood, King Arthur, John Henry
- Myth
 - Legend
 - Fable
 - Tall Tale
41. Examples: Midas's Touch, Venus, Zeus, Thor, Apollo, Romulus and Remus
- Myth
 - Legend
 - Fable
 - Tall Tale

42. Examples: The Tortoise and the Hare, The Lion and the Mouse, The Boy Who Cried Wolf
 A. Myth
 B. Legend
 C. Fable
 D. Tall Tale
43. This is type of story is set in a magical land often ruled by kings and queens; the characters tend to be either good or evil. They usually contain a lesson about good or bad behavior.
 A. Myth
 B. Legend
 C. Tall Tale
 D. Fairy Tale
44. Examples: Cinderella, Snow White, The Little Mermaid, Jack and the Beanstalk
 A. Myth
 B. Legend
 C. Fairy Tale
 D. Tall Tale
45. Which of the following is NOT a type of traditional literature?
 A. Tall Tale
 B. Myth
 C. Science Fiction
 D. Fable
46. This is type of story comes from the religious traditions of what is known as "Western Civilization".
 A. Tall Tale
 B. Fairy Tale
 C. Fable
 D. Biblical Story
47. Examples: Adam and Eve, Noah's Ark, Jonah and the Whale, David and Goliath
 A. Fairy Tale
 B. Fable
 C. Biblical Story
 D. Tall Tale
48. Which of the following is NOT a type of traditional literature?
 A. Folk Tale
 B. Legend
 C. Historical Fiction
 D. Biblical Story
49. What is true of a tall tale? (select all that apply)
 A. Based on the life of a real person
 B. Problem solved in a hilarious way
 C. Exaggerated details
 D. Absolutely true account of what happened
50. The repetition of 3 or 7 (such as the 3 little pigs or the 7 dwarfs) are common in what type of literature?
 A. Tall Tales
 B. Fairy Tales
 C. Fables
 D. Myths
 E. Legends
51. How do fables end?
 A. With the moral of the story
 B. With unusual creatures
 C. With magic
 D. With a person's accomplishments
52. The conflict in the story involves trickery indicates what type of literature?
 A. Fairytale
 B. Fable
 C. Myths
 D. Legends
 E. Tall Tales
53. If you were wanting to read something involving a king, what type of literature should you look for?

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| <p>A. Fairytales</p> <p>B. Fables</p> <p>C. Myths</p> <p>D. Legends</p> <p>E. Tall Tales</p> <p>54. Animals are often the main characters in what types of literature? (Select more than one)</p> <p>A. Fairytales</p> <p>B. Fables</p> <p>C. Myths</p> <p>D. Legends</p> <p>E. Tall Tales</p> <p>55. What best describes the setting of a Tall Tale?</p> <p>A. At a castle or in a forest</p> <p>B. Always at an outside location</p> <p>C. Can happen anywhere at anytime (nothing specific)</p> <p>D. Linked to an actual historical time period</p> <p>56. What type of literature involves gods and goddesses as the main characters?</p> | <p>A. Fairytales</p> <p>B. Fables</p> <p>C. Myths</p> <p>D. Legends</p> <p>E. Tall Tales</p> <p>57. What types of literature attempt to explain how something in nature came to be? (Select more than one)</p> <p>A. Fairytales</p> <p>B. Fables</p> <p>C. Myths</p> <p>D. Legends</p> <p>E. Tall Tales</p> <p>58. How does a fairytale often begin and end?</p> <p>A. Once Upon A time ____ They Lived Happily Ever After</p> <p>B. So What Had Happened Was ____ That's My Story And I'm Sticking To It</p> <p>C. It All Began When ____ The End</p> <p>D. Have You Ever Wondered How ____ And That Is How ____ Came To Be</p> |
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25. Transcendentalism Literature

1. Fill in the blank: ____ Society.
 - A. Tone
 - B. Individualism
 - C. Instinct
 - D. Nature
2. Who wrote "Civil Disobedience"?
 - A. Ralph Waldo Emerson
 - B. Henry David Thoreau
 - C. Walt Whitman
 - D. Margret Fuller
3. The aim of Transcendentalism is ____
 - A. Self-Reliance
 - B. Self-Knowledge
 - C. Self-Taught
 - D. Self-Esteem
4. Transcendentalism is a ____
 - A. literary movement
 - B. social reform movement
 - C. philosophical movement
 - D. all of the above
5. Transcendentalism is NOT
 - A. a religion
 - B. a literary movement
 - C. a philosophy
6. Transcendentalists believe that modern education is corrupting ____
 - A. Knowledge
 - B. Individualism
 - C. Society
 - D. Careers
7. Complete the following quote: "To be great is to be ____"
 - A. saved
 - B. a genius
 - C. intelligent
 - D. misunderstood
8. Emerson: "There is a time in every man's education whe he arrives at the conviction that envy is ignorance, that imitation is ____"
 - A. reliance
 - B. suicide
 - C. right
 - D. might

1. B 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. A 6. B 7. D 8. B

9. What historical figures does Emerson reference when he says "to be great is to be misunderstood."
 - A. Socrates, Jesus, Galileo, Pythagoras, Copernicus, and Newton
 - B. Plato, George Washington, Jesus, Thoreau, Newton, and Benjamin Franklin
 - C. Aristotle, King George, Jesus, Melville, Tesla, and Marie Curie
 - D. IDK
10. Which of these statements best characterized the central idea of "Self-Reliance" by Ralph Waldo Emerson?
 - A. Meekness is the virtue that fosters self-awareness
 - B. Rely on your own instincts
 - C. customs serve a valuable purpose
11. What is Emerson's overall opinion of society?
 - A. Society helps people achieve their potential.
 - B. We must accept society's rules whether we agree with them or not.
 - C. Society is all accepting force that denies no one.
 - D. Society conspires to deny people their individual freedoms.
12. The tone of Emerson's essay is best described as —
 - A. unmoving
 - B. despairing
 - C. uplifting
 - D. gloomy
13. What is Emerson's nationality?
 - A. British
 - B. Irish
 - C. Welsh
 - D. American
14. What does Emerson call "the hobgoblin of little minds"? That is, what makes unintelligent people comfortable remaining unintelligent?
 - A. consistency
 - B. society
 - C. cowardice
 - D. conspiracy
15. Which one of the following statements best states one of Emerson's philosophies?
 - A. Turnabout is fair play.
 - B. Keep your head in the clouds.
 - C. Misery loves company.
 - D. Be true to yourself.
16. One aspect of Thoreau's style is to
 - A. begin a paragraph with a specific event
 - B. avoid repetition of words
 - C. follow each long sentence with a short sentence.
 - D. As a series of rhetorical questions
17. What is the central idea in Civil Disobedience?
 - A. People must overthrow the government
 - B. The fewer who run the government the better
 - C. Citizens should be willing to act on their opinions
18. In Civil Disobedience how does he support his view that government is abused by powerful individuals?
 - A. He analyzes the the structure of the government
 - B. He alludes to several corrupt Massachusetts politicians
 - C. He cites examples of unpopular war

26. Folk Literature

1. In which genre are the good characters often beautiful and the evil ones ugly?
 - A. fairy tales
 - B. legend
 - C. tall tales
 - D. fables
2. Which type of folk lit uses hyperbole?
 - A. fairy tale
 - B. legend
 - C. fable
 - D. myth
3. Which type usually features gods/goddesses?
 - A. fairy tale
 - B. legend
 - C. tall tale
 - D. myth
4. Which type features characters that were real historical figures, but their deeds have been exaggerated?
 - A. tales
 - B. legend
 - C. myth
 - D. fable
5. Which type features a moral or lesson at the end?
 - A. Tales
 - B. legend
 - C. fable
 - D. myth
6. Which type features plants, animals, forces of nature, and/or inanimate objects as characters?
 - A. Tale
 - B. legend
 - C. myth
 - D. fable
7. Which type is used to explain a mystery of nature or how things came to be?
 - A. tall tales
 - B. fairy tales
 - C. fables
 - D. myths
8. Which type is reflective of a particular culture like the Greeks or Romans?

- A. Tall tales
B. legends
C. fables
D. myths
9. Which type of story would you likely find a princess as a character?
A. Fable
B. fairy tale
C. myth
D. legend
10. Which type is typically created for children?
A. Tales
B. myths
C. fables
D. legends
11. A ____ is a brief story or poem.
A. myth
B. legend
C. fable
D. epic
12. A fable usually has ____ characters.
A. animal
B. human
C. protagonist
D. antagonist
13. A fable teaches a ____ which is stated at the ____ of the work.
A. theme, beginning
B. theme, end
C. moral, beginning
D. moral, end
14. A ____ is a fictional tale, like "Demeter and Persephone"
A. myth
B. legend
C. fable
D. epic
15. A myth explains the actions of ____ or ____
A. animals, people
B. gods, heroes
C. men, women
D. gods, people
16. A myth can explain the origins or elements of ____
A. history
B. nature
C. the world
D. people
17. Greek and Roman myths are known as ____
A. the OG myths
B. original mythology
C. classical mythology
D. stories
18. A ____ is a widely told story about the past.
A. epic
B. myth
C. fable
D. legend
19. Some legends are based on ____ while others are ____
A. fact, fiction
B. truth, reality
C. fact, reality
D. myths, legend
20. Fables, myths and legends were originally part of ____ tradition.
A. historical
B. oral
C. verbal
D. world
21. ____ is the passing down of stories by word of mouth.
A. classical mythology
B. story telling
C. gods or heroes
D. oral tradition

22. An ____ tells the story of a ____ hero.
- myth, god
 - fable, animal
 - legend, historical
 - epic, larger-than-life
23. The hero in an epic goes on a dangerous quest or ____
- journey
 - adventure
 - path
 - search
24. An ____ is a long narrative poem that is important to the history of a nation or culture.
- myth
 - legend
 - epic
 - fable
25. ____ is one's view of the world
- cultural perspective
 - oral tradition
 - universal theme
 - moral
26. A theme repeated across many cultures and time periods (like good vs. evil)
- oral tradition
 - cultural perspective
 - universal theme
 - moral
27. A ____ is a lesson about life that is stated directly, usually at the end of a work.
- oral tradition
 - moral
 - cultural perspective
 - universal theme
28. Tortoise and the Hare is an example of a ____
- myth
 - legend
 - fable
 - epic
29. Hercules is an example of a ____
- myth
 - legend
 - fable
 - epic
30. King Arthur is an example of a ____
- myth
 - fable
 - epic
 - legend
31. Stories that are part of oral tradition are stories that,
- teach a lesson about life.
 - have a hyperbole.
 - are told by word of mouth and passed along by many generations.
 - have magic and myths.
32. A hyperbole is
- a myth
 - an exaggeration
 - a lesson
 - a fantasy
33. A universal theme is
- a message about life that can be understood in many cultures.
 - a message from nature.
 - is a story told by many generations.
 - an exaggeration.
34. A type of writing that is very imaginative and has elements not found in real life is known as?
- Hyperbole
 - Irony
 - Local Customs
 - Fantasy

35. An example of personification is?
- A human acting like an animal.
 - A nonhuman acting like a human.
 - An animal acting like an animal.
 - An exaggeration.
36. This term involves surprising or amusing contradictions.
- Hyperbole
 - Fantasy
 - Universal Theme
 - Irony
37. Language spoken by people of a certain region is called?
- Irony
 - Dialect
 - Hyperbole
 - Personification
38. The unique traditions or ways of life of a particular group.
- Irony
 - Oral Tradition
 - Local Customs
 - Universal Theme
39. A story about a mouse who convinces a lion to let him go and then helps the lion out of a trap is an example of a?
- Fable
 - Legend
 - Myth
 - Folk Tale
40. A story about a Greek God who crossed the heavens in his chariot is an example of a?
- Fable
 - Legend
 - Myth
 - Folk Tale
41. A story about Cinderella, and she is rescued by her fairy godmother is an example of a?
- Fable
 - Legend
 - Myth
 - Folk Tale/Fairy Tale
42. A story about a real person yet over time the story has been exaggerated and now the main character can speak to animals is an example of a?
- Fable
 - Legend
 - Myth
 - Folk Tale
43. A legend is a story
- that includes gods.
 - that is about real people doing real things.
 - based on facts or real people yet with imaginative or exaggerated details.
 - only told through oral tradition and never written down.
44. a short tale to teach a moral lesson, often with animals or inanimate objects as characters
- myth
 - legend
 - fable
 - folktale
45. Any belief or story passed on traditionally, especially one considered to be false or based on superstition.
- myth
 - legend
 - fable
 - folktale
46. A story with supernatural events and beings that tells about creation, origins, or heroes.
- myth
 - legend
 - fable
 - folktale

47. Explains objects or events in nature

- A. Origin Myth
- B. Hero Myth
- C. Fairy Tale
- D. Proverb

48. Folk tale with supernatural beings such as fairies, dragons, ogres, etc.

- A. Origin Myth
- B. Hero Myth
- C. Fairy Tale
- D. Proverb

49. A story that tells about the actions of a hero

- A. Origin Myth
- B. Hero Myth
- C. Fairy Tale
- D. Proverb

50. short saying passed down by word of mouth

- A. Origin Myth
- B. Hero Myth
- C. Fairy Tale
- D. Proverb

51. a story that tells how the world or human beings were created

- A. Origin Myth
- B. Creation Myth
- C. Fairy Tale
- D. Proverb

52. Paul Bunyan is a story about a giant lumberjack; his story told through oral tradition in US

- A. myth
- B. legend
- C. fable
- D. folktale

53. giving human characteristics to something non human

A. Personification

B. Metaphor

C. Simile

D. Characterization

54. creating characters by showing what characters do, say or think

- A. Personification
- B. Metaphor
- C. Simile
- D. Characterization

55. Which of these is a Hero Myth?

- A. The Twelve Labors of Hercules
- B. The Creation
- C. Arachne
- D. Cinderella

56. Which of these is an origin myth?

- A. The Twelve Labors of Hercules
- B. The Creation
- C. Arachne
- D. Cinderella

57. Which of these is a Fairy Tale?

- A. The Twelve Labors of Hercules
- B. The Creation
- C. Arachne
- D. Cinderella

58. Which of these is a creation myth?

- A. The Twelve Labors of Hercules
- B. The Creation
- C. Arachne
- D. Cinderella

59. Which of these is a Fable?

- A. Arachne
- B. The affair of the Horns
- C. The man with a miserable life is never tired of it
- D. Why monkeys live in trees

60. Which of these is a proverb?

- | | |
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| <p>A. Arachne</p> <p>B. The affair of the Horns</p> <p>C. The man with a miserable life is never tired of it</p> <p>D. Why monkeys live in trees</p> <p>61. Which of these is a folk tale?</p> <p>A. Arachne</p> <p>B. The affair of the Horns</p> <p>C. The man with a miserable life is never tired of it</p> <p>D. Why monkeys live in trees</p> | <p>62. Lesson throughout the story</p> <p>A. Myth</p> <p>B. Fable</p> <p>C. Moral</p> <p>D. Personification</p> <p>63. Which one is NOT Folk Literature</p> <p>A. Myths</p> <p>B. Fables</p> <p>C. Folk Tales</p> <p>D. Articles</p> |
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27. Genres of Literature

1. The story has features not seen in this world, such as magic, time travel, strange settings and fantastic characters
 - A. mystery
 - B. myth
 - C. fantasy
 - D. folktale
2. The word "genre" means____
 - A. an animal
 - B. a kind or type
 - C. a food
 - D. a genius
3. True story of a real person's life from the past or present written by that person.
 - A. autobiography
 - B. realistic fiction
 - C. biography
 - D. poetry
4. Story including magic, talking objects and usually a conflict between good and evil.
 - A. mystery
 - B. biography
 - C. fantasy
 - D. realistic fiction
5. Star Wars is an example of what genre?
 - A. historical fiction
 - B. realistic fiction
 - C. science fiction
 - D. informational
6. A FANTASY (a story with imaginary things in it)
 - A. is fiction
 - B. is nonfiction
7. This type of story is impossible. It might have talking animals or magic.



- A. Fantasy
B. Fiction
C. Traditional Literature
D. Science Fiction
8. Fiction is
A. Real Information
B. Caption under a picture
C. Made-Up Story
D. TV Guide
9. A crime is committed. In finding the criminal, a detective must unravel a web of clues before pinning down the suspect.
A. mystery
B. realistic fiction-adventure
C. folktale
D. fantasy
10. A traditional story handed down from generation to generation by word of mouth. Types include fables, myths and fairy tales
A. mystery
B. fantasy
C. folktale
D. realistic fiction-adventure
11. often called plays
A. drama
B. poetry
C. prose
12. books that contain real information
A. fiction
B. nonfiction
13. a true story about another person's life written by another person
A. autobiography
B. biography
C. historical fiction
D. atlas
14. a true story of the writer's life
A. biography
B. autobiography
15. books that teach you how to do something or make something
A. instruction
B. textbook
C. atlas
D. almanac
16. Nonfiction books that give true facts on a variety of subjects.
A. biography
B. poetry
C. informational
D. folktales
17. *The Hard Way Out* by Terry Vaughn In this novel, Brian struggles with living at his Aunt's house and sharing a room with his cousin while dealing with the grief of having lost both of his parents in a tragic car accident. Basketball is his only escape, but after getting benched for low progress report grades, Brian's world shatters. Does he have it in him to turn around his grades? Will Brian come to peace with his emotions? Can anyone help him?
A. biography
B. science fiction
C. realistic fiction
D. historical fiction
18. *Bronze Star* by Irwin Keene World War II has been hard for Mama Conner. Her husband and three sons have been away at war and Mama Conner was left to keep the house together, raise money, and provide for Baby Maple. The mood in the town darkens suddenly when her neighbor Betsy loses one of her loved ones in battle. At Mama Conner's ladies club, several upstanding ladies of the town are on edge after hearing a garbled news report announcing that a man from their town was lost in battle, but as the man's name went unheard, the women are left to speculate as to whom will be the most affected.

- A. realistic fiction
B. science fiction
C. fantasy
D. historical fiction
19. "Rapunzel" adapted by Craig Hooper Once upon a time a young girl named Rapunzel was running an errand for her mother when an evil witch caught her and imprisoned her in the tower of a castle. After years in the tower, Rapunzel grew long, beautiful hair. Having seen nobody but the evil witch her whole life, Rapunzel is very lonely until one day a prince wanders by and climbs up her hair. The witch doesn't like this and action ensues, but eventually the prince and Rapunzel live happily every after.
- A. fable
B. legend
C. myth
D. fairy tale
20. A story set in a real place in the past (like the Great Depression or World War II) with made up, but believable characters.
- A. Realistic Fiction
B. Fantasy
C. Biography
D. Historical Fiction
21. Written to inspire thoughts and feelings in the reader. It often uses rhyme and rhythm. Can use stanzas rather than paragraphs.
- A. poetry
B. fantasy
C. historical fiction
D. science fiction

Narayan Chaudhary

28. Gothic literature

1. One of the elements of Gothic literature is ____ settings like decaying castles, haunted houses, and trapdoors or cellars.
 - A. supernatural
 - B. gloomy
 - C. isolation
 - D. fear
2. What is the meaning of the word isolation ?
 - A. in a crowd
 - B. left alone
 - C. packaging that keeps something cold
3. In Gothic novels, the conflict is often ____
 - A. person vs. technology
 - B. person vs. society
 - C. person vs. supernatural
4. What is almost always true about the setting of novels in Gothic Literature?
 - A. Takes place in the wild west
 - B. Revolves around a castle or mansion
 - C. Full of joy and happiness
 - D. Straight forward with no hidden messages
5. Examples of pathetic fallacy include all of the following except ____
 - A. Wind howling
 - B. Violent thunder storm
 - C. Raining outside
 - D. Woman crying
6. Which of the following is not a typically Gothic setting?
 - A. Church
 - B. Castle
 - C. Wild remote place
 - D. Shopping centre
7. Fill in the blank: The author uses ____ to suggest what may happen next in the story.
 - A. Forward showing
 - B. Foreshadowing
 - C. Similes
 - D. Cats

8. This is when the questioner knows the answer already, or an answer is not actually demanded
8. rhetorical question
 8. dialogue question
 8. rhyming question
9. a feeling that something bad will happen
9. foreshadow
 9. foreboding
 9. something that was before
10. Choose the correct difference between foreboding and foreshadowing
10. forebode= something great will happen & foreshadow= something bad will happen
 10. forebode= something interesting will happen & foreshadow= something great will happen
 10. forebode= something bad will happen & foreshadow= something will happen
11. a feeling of thoughtful sadness, typically with no obvious cause
11. melancholy
 11. melon ball
 11. mellifluous
12. The mood of nature reflects the type of events or a character's emotions, in the narrative.
12. personification
 12. pathetic fallacy
 12. emotive language
 12. pathetic writing
13. Which of these situations would not require you to annotate by underling or highlighting the text?
13. information that is confusing
 13. information you already know
 13. information that is interesting
 13. information that is suprising
14. One way to annotate is to create ____ that you have about the text.
14. questions
 14. unfamiliar words
 14. connections
 14. themes
15. Which of the following best describes the word 'prosaic'?
15. Professional
 15. Old fashioned
 15. Poetic
 15. Dull and unimaginative
16. "Like and old wound, it gave off a faint twinge now and again". What kind of figurative language is this?
16. Hyperbole
 16. Personification
 16. Simile
 16. Metaphor
17. Which of these words is the odd one out?
17. blithe
 17. dreary
 17. uneasy
 17. depressed
18. Mournful or dismal
18. mirthful
 18. festive
 18. modest
 18. lugubrious

29. Literature Vocabulary

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| <p>1. the perspective or position in which a story is told</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. point of viewB. plotC. summaryD. conflict <p>2. the main storyline or pattern of events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. plotB. summaryC. conflictD. resolution <p>3. a brief account of the main point of a novel or other piece of literature</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. summaryB. conflictC. resolutionD. mood <p>4. an argument, struggle, or battle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. conflictB. resolutionC. moodD. purpose | <p>5. The answer or outcome of a conflict or problem</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. resolutionB. moodC. purposeD. context clue <p>6. a feeling, state of mind, or emotion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. moodB. purposeC. context clueD. syllable <p>7. the reason or determination for writing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. purposeB. context clueC. syllableD. fiction <p>8. a method of finding the meaning of unknown words by examining other parts of the sentence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. context clueB. syllable |
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| <p>C. fiction
D. novel</p> <p>9. a single unit of pronunciation, with only 1 vowel sound
A. syllable
B. fiction
C. novel
D. response</p> <p>10. an invented story that has been create; made up, not real
A. fiction
B. novel
C. response
D. figurative language</p> <p>11. a fairly lengthy book of fictional detail
A. novel
B. response
C. figurative language
D. subject</p> <p>12. an answer or reply to something
A. response
B. figurative language</p> | <p>C. subject
D. sensory details</p> <p>13. a word or expression symbolizing other ways to describe things
A. figurative language
B. subject
C. sensory details
D. point of view plot</p> <p>14. the person or object in a sentence that does the action
A. subject
B. sensory details
C. point of view
D. plot</p> <p>15. descriptions that use 1 (or more) of our 5 senses to describe or portray something
A. sensory details
B. point of view
C. plot
D. figurative language</p> |
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30. Early British literature

1. What is known as the British Epic?
 - A. Beowulf
 - B. The Iliad
 - C. The Odyssey
 - D. Canterbury Tales
2. Who first invaded the British Isles?
 - A. The Celts
 - B. The Romans
 - C. The angles
 - D. The Normans
3. What great hero is believed to have held off the Germanic invasion of Britain?
 - A. King Arthur
 - B. Charlemagne
 - C. Robin Hood
 - D. Edward, the black prince
4. What language did William the Conqueror bring from Normandy?
 - A. Latin
 - B. French
 - C. Old English
 - D. German
5. Who supposedly drew the sword from the stone?
 - A. Grendel
 - B. Beowulf
 - C. King Arthur
 - D. Charlemagne
6. what language did the clerics, the religious people, speak?
 - A. Latin
 - B. German
 - C. French
 - D. Old English
7. In what language was Beowulf written?
 - A. Old English
 - B. Latin
 - C. Renaissance English
 - D. French
8. Who wrote The Canterbury Tales?
 - A. Geoffrey Chaucer
 - B. William Shakespeare
 - C. Alexander Pope
 - D. The church

1. A 2. A 3. A 4. B 5. C 6. A 7. A 8. A 9. A

9. Who wrote Romeo and Juliet?
- A. William Shakespeare
 - B. John Donne
 - C. Alexander Pope
 - D. Geoffrey Chaucer
10. During the Middle Ages, peasants and serfs were required to serve their knight. Their Knight was required to serve their lord and then their lord was required to serve the king. What is this political form known as?
- A. Feudalism
 - B. Socialism
 - C. Democracy
 - D. Anti socialism
11. What language did the Anglo-Saxons speak?
- A. Old English
 - B. Swedish
 - C. American English
 - D. French
12. What language is this: Hwæt. We Gardena in geardagum, þeodcyniga, þrym gefrunon, hu ða æþelingas ellen fremedon.
- A. Old English
 - B. Old French
 - C. Old Norse
 - D. Spanish
13. Who lived in Britain BEFORE the Romans conquered it?
- A. Celtic peoples
 - B. the Angles
 - C. the Saxons
 - D. the English
14. Who conquered Celtic Britain?
- A. The Romans
 - B. The French from Normandy
 - C. the Germans
 - D. the Americans

31. Wisdom literature

1. what is wisdom literature?
 - A. knowledge from God
 - B. knowledge
 - C. a thought
 - D. a way of thinking
2. what is the book of Job about?
 - A. A man disobeying God
 - B. God testing a man
3. proverbs was firstly named____
 - A. Homan
 - B. Barney
 - C. Steve
 - D. Hohma
4. What was our driving question?
 - A. How is wisdom used in the bible?
 - B. Wisdom is in the bible
 - C. How to get wisdom?
5. what do the bible books have in common?
 - A. wizdom
 - B. wisdom
 - C. wisdom.
 - D. wisdom
6. Who wrote the book of Ecclesiastes?
 - A. Solomon
 - B. David
 - C. A unicorn
 - D. God
7. Who argued with God in heaven in the book of Job?
 - A. Satan
 - B. Job's friends
8. Long ago, what gender was proverbs?
 - A. female
 - B. male
 - C. genderless
9. what books did we talk about?
 - A. Job, Joshua, Ruth
 - B. Psalms, Nehemiah, Esther
 - C. Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Job
 - D. Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, Job
10. is wisdom something from God?

- | | |
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| <p>A. yes</p> <p>B. no</p> <p>C. IDK____</p> <p>11. how many books have wisdom literature?</p> <p>A. 3</p> <p>B. 5</p> <p>C. 7</p> <p>D. all</p> <p>12. what is the major quote in Ecclesiastes?</p> | <p>A. "Vanity is vanity, all is vanity"</p> <p>B. "All is vanity"</p> <p>C. "Life has no meaning"</p> <p>D. "God is all mighty"</p> <p>13. Did you like our presentation?</p> <p>A. yes</p> <p>B. no</p> <p>C. I am not wise enough</p> |
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32. World Literature

1. How many countries are in the world?
 - A. 195
 - B. 200
 - C. 300
 - D. 60
2. Which author had a Haitian grandmother?
 - A. Jane Austen
 - B. Xi Qu
 - C. James F. Cooper
 - D. Alexandre Dumas
3. Which author is still living today?
 - A. Jane Austen
 - B. Alexandre Dumas
 - C. Kerry Greenwood
 - D. James F. Cooper
4. Which author was a reclusive?
 - A. Jane Austen
 - B. Kerry Greenwood
 - C. Vladimir Nobokov
 - D. Alexandre Dumas
5. Which author was Russian?
 - A. Alexandre Dumas
 - B. Vladimir Nobokov
 - C. Jane Austen
 - D. Kerry Greenwood
6. Which author wrote mainly about the Frontier?
 - A. Kerry Greenwood
 - B. Vladimir Nobokov
 - C. Alexandre Dumas
 - D. James F. Cooper
7. Which band wrote/sang a song that was connected to Vladimir Nobokov's LOLITA?
 - A. "Baby Love"–The Supremes
 - B. "Part-Time Lover"–Stevie Wonder
 - C. "Don't Stand So Close To Me"–The Police
 - D. "Justify My Love"–Modonna
8. Who wrote Sense and Sensibility?
 - A. Kerry Greenwood
 - B. Alexandre Dumas
 - C. James F. Cooper
 - D. Jane Austen

9. Who wrote *The Count of Monte Cristo*?
- A. James F. Cooper
 - B. Alexandre Dumas
 - C. Jane Austen
 - D. Vladimir Nobokov
10. Who wrote *Lolita*?
- A. Alexandre Dumas
 - B. Jane Austen
 - C. James F. Cooper
 - D. Vladimir Nobokov
11. Who wrote *The Three Musketeers*?
- A. Kerry Greenwood
 - B. Alexandre Dumas
 - C. Jane Austen
 - D. Vladimir Nobokov
12. What novel did James F. Cooper NOT write?
- A. *Pride and Prejudice*
 - B. *The Last of the Mohicans*
 - C. *Lolita*
 - D. *The Pathfinder*
13. Who wrote a novel about a historical detective series centered on the character of Phyrne Fisher?
- A. Jane Austen
 - B. Vladimir Nobokov
 - C. James F. Cooper
 - D. Kerry Greenwood
14. Who wrote *The Pathfinder*?
- A. James F. Cooper
 - B. Vladimir Nobokov
 - C. Kerry Greenwood
 - D. Alexandre Dumas
15. Who wrote *Pride and Prejudice*?
- A. Jane Austen
 - B. Vladimir Nobokov
 - C. Alexandre Dumas
 - D. Kerry Greenwood

33. Latin and Literature

1. The language spoken in Rome was____
 - A. Greek
 - B. Roman
 - C. Latin
 - D. Pig Latin
2. The Romans brought writing to____
 - A. California
 - B. Egypt
 - C. Language Arts classes
 - D. Northern Europe
3. over time, new languages called ____, developed from Latin.
 - A. Mediterranean Languages
 - B. Romance Languages
 - C. talking
 - D. Linguistics
4. Romance Languages include____
 - A. Chinese, German and Slavic.
 - B. English, Russian, Tagalog, and Hindi
 - C. French, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese
 - D. poems, sonnets, love letters, and valentines
5. Roman writers and thinkers used the Latin language to create____
 - A. nursery rhymes.
 - B. Trojan horses.
 - C. epic mathematical equations.
 - D. great works of literature.
6. Oratory, or ____, was especially prized by Romans.
 - A. public speaking
 - B. orange tree growing
 - C. digging for gold ore
 - D. orangutan monkey chatter
7. The most celebrated Roman epic poem was____
 - A. Hickory Dickory Dock.
 - B. Homer's Illiad.
 - C. Jabberwocky
 - D. Virgil's Aeneid.
8. Philosophy is the study of____

- A. reality
B. knowledge
C. beliefs
D. all of the above
9. The Greek Stoic philosophy stressed a practical approach____
A. babies were delivered by storks.
B. people performed their civic duty and accepted their circumstances-good or bad.
C. all citizens copied Caesar's lifestyle and speech patterns.
D. you eat your beans with every meal.
10. ____ became the keeper of Roman literature.
A. Augustus Caesar
- B. Julius Caesar
C. The Roman Catholic Church
D. The secret catacombs
11. Roman literature was used to educate young men in____
A. morality
B. learning their ABCs
C. government
D. law
12. Latin prefixes and suffixes include____
A. sub
B. pre
C. able
D. ity

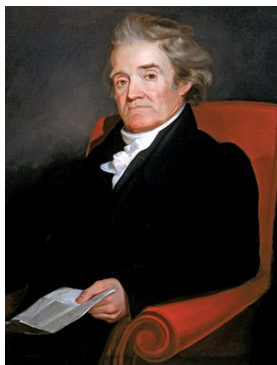
34. Afro-Asian Literature

1. What does Afro-Asian literature mirror aside from customs and traditions?
 - A. political realms
 - B. philosophy of life
 - C. aspirations
 - D. hope
2. On the whole, it is deeply and predominantly contemplative and hauntingly sweet.
 - A. aspirations
 - B. customs
 - C. traditions
 - D. philosophy of life
3. It is the basis of earlier written documents.
 - A. stories passed on orally
 - B. books
 - C. papyrus
 - D. scrolls
4. It is the beginning of Asian and African Literature.
 - A. historic period
 - B. primitive period
 - C. pre-historic period
 - D. ancient period
5. They were used to record what had transpired in history.
 - A. Hieroglyphs of Egypt
 - B. papyrus
 - C. scrolls
 - D. books
6. It is considered to be the earliest records of literature.
 - A. The Egyptian Book of the Dead
 - B. Mahabharata
 - C. Ramayana
 - D. Panchatantra
7. It was written in papyrus in 250 BC.
 - A. Mahabharata
 - B. Panchatantra
 - C. Ramayana
 - D. The Egyptian Book of the Dead
8. In Africa, this hindered the writing of literature.

- A. lack of writers
B. lack of literacy
C. lack of love for literature
D. lack of materials
9. One of the importance of literature is that it is a sign of ____
A. old and modern times
B. progress
C. literacy
D. love
10. Another importance of literature is that It teaches people about the different experiences and ____ of their ancestors.
A. life
B. history
C. lifestyle
D. culture
11. It is the other name of India.
A. Rama
B. Varsha
C. Bharata
D. Bharat
12. It is the name India was known for during medieval times.
A. Bharat
B. Varsha
C. Rama
D. Hind
13. The name India is derived from ____
A. early settlers
B. Indus River
C. Indus Mountain
D. Indus territory
14. It is the period when the name India started to be widely used.
A. pre-historic period
B. Bharat period
C. colonial period
D. English colonization
15. It began in ancient India.
A. Jainism
B. Hinduism
C. Buddhism
D. Islam
16. It was the strong influence Indian culture was subjected to.
A. Buddhism
B. Jainism
C. Hinduism
D. Islamic
17. It is the Muslim dynasty that ruled most of northern India from the early 16th to the mid-18th century.
A. Mughal Dynasty
B. Aramaic Dynasty
C. Indian Dynasty
D. Bharat Dynasty
18. These are important bases of classification in the Indian society.
A. tribal affiliations
B. racial criteria
C. linguistic and cultural practices
D. origins
19. India has more than ____ languages.
A. 100
B. 200
C. 300
D. 400
20. It is important in understanding Indian civilization.
A. racial criteria
B. cultural diversity
C. linguistic diversity
D. intermingling of race

35. American English

1. Who is this?



A. Noah Centineo

B. Noah Webster

C. Trevor Noah

D. George Washington

2. What is contribution of Noah Webster to the American English?

A. He created "A Dictionary of The English Language"

B. He wrote "The Declaration of Independence"

C. He had written 10 dictionaries

D. He compiled 3 elementary books into a dictionary

3. What are the books that Webster had compiled?

A. The History book, The Grammar book, The Reader book

B. The Literature book, The Reader book, The History book

C. The Grammar Book, The Spelling Book, The Reader Book

D. The Grammar book, The Literature book, The Reader Book

4. In what year did Noah Webster compile this book?

A. 1783, 1784, 1785

B. 1681, 1682, 1683

C. 1697, 1698, 1696

D. 1751, 1752, 1753

5. Webster's first dictionary was called

A. A Compendious Dictionary of the English Language

B. Merriam-Webster Dictionary

C. The American Spelling Book

6. What is the work "A Grammatical Institute of the English Language" consisted of?
 - A. a speller, a syntax, a reader
 - B. a speller, a syntax, a grammar
 - C. a speller, a grammar, a reader
7. The "Blue-Backed Speller" was originally titled
 - A. The Elementary Spelling Book
 - B. The First Part of the Grammatical Institute of the English Language
 - C. The American Spelling Book
8. Webster's name has become synonymous with "dictionary" in the United States, especially the modern Merriam-Webster dictionary. Which of the following is the first release of Merriam-Webster's dictionary?
 - A. 1828 - An American Dictionary of the English Language.
 - B. 1789 - Dissertation on the English Language
 - C. 1884 - Oxford English Dictionary
9. What was Noah Webster been called as?
 - A. Father of Revolution
 - B. Father of British Education
 - C. Father of American Scholarship and Education
 - D. Father for Our Future Children
10. "A national language is a band of national union" (Webster) What are the reasons Webster came out with this statement?
 - A. American independence (1776) was seen by Webster as an opportunity to get rid of the linguistic influence of Britain
 - B. The new nation needed new language with a fresh identity
 - C. It was a matter of honour as an independent nation to have "a system of our own, in language as well as government
 - D. There was a popular perception in America that British English was too corrupt and in a state of decline

36. Ancient Greece Language and Literature

1. What is the oldest form of literature used by the Greeks?
 - A. Fables
 - B. Folktales
 - C. Poems
 - D. Epic Poems
2. What was the name of the Greek slave who wrote well-known fables?
 - A. Matthew
 - B. Zeus
 - C. Aesop
 - D. Henry
3. What was the most popular form of poetry in Ancient Greece?
 - A. Limericks
 - B. Humorous
 - C. Biography
 - D. Epic Poems
4. What were epic poems?
 - A. Funny poems
 - B. Long poems that told stories about great heroes
 - C. Short poems
 - D. Stories about the gods and goddesses
5. What was the greatest achievement in Greek literature?
 - A. Poems
 - B. Plays
 - C. Movies
 - D. Storybooks
6. How many letters are in the Greek alphabet?
 - A. 26
 - B. 30
 - C. 24
 - D. 32
7. What percentage of English words come from the Ancient Greeks?
 - A. 12
 - B. 25
 - C. 30
 - D. 40
8. What do lyric poems express?
 - A. Information
 - B. Opinions
 - C. Explanations
 - D. Personal feelings

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| <p>9. What are two of the most famous epic poems?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Odysseus and ZeusB. The Iliad and The OdysseyC. Athena and ArtemisD. The Midas Touch and Pandora's Box <p>10. Who was the most famous female poet in Ancient Greece?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. AthenaB. PersephoneC. SapphoD. Hera | <p>11. Who were the actors in a Greek play?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. WomenB. ChildrenC. Men and WomenD. Men <p>12. How many roles did each actor in a Greek play have?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. OneB. TwoC. ThreeD. Many |
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37. Asian Literature

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| <p>1. A collection of Indian beast fables.</p> <p>A. Vedas</p> <p>B. Panchatantra</p> <p>C. The Rigveda</p> <p>D. Mahabharata</p> <p>2. A Sanskrit drama by Kalidasa that tells of a love between a king and a woman who lives in the forest.</p> <p>A. Panchatantra</p> <p>B. Ramayana</p> <p>C. Shakuntala</p> <p>D. Mahabharata</p> <p>3. A Sanskrit poet and dramatist who is probably the greatest writer of all time; considered as the Shakespeare of India.</p> <p>A. Kalidasa</p> <p>B. Rabindranath Tagore</p> <p>C. Prem Chand</p> <p>D. Anita Desai</p> <p>4. The founder of Taoism who stressed freedom, simplicity and the mystical contemplation of nature.</p> | <p>A. Confucius</p> <p>B. Lao Tzu</p> <p>C. Sun Tzu</p> <p>D. Li Bai</p> <p>5. The founder of Confucianism who emphasized a code of social conduct and stressed importance of discipline, morality and knowledge.</p> <p>A. Confucius</p> <p>B. Lao Tzu</p> <p>C. Sun Tzu</p> <p>D. Li Bai</p> <p>6. The story considered as the world's first true novel.</p> <p>A. The Tale of Haike</p> <p>B. The Epic of Gilgamesh</p> <p>C. The Pillow Book</p> <p>D. The Tale of Genji</p> <p>7. Regarded as the greatest haiku poet.</p> <p>A. Yosa Buson</p> <p>B. Koyabashi Issa</p> |
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| <p>C. Matsuo Basho</p> <p>D. Ryunosuke Akutagawa</p> <p>8. A collection of stories of which "Alladin", "Sinbad" and "Alibaba" are perhaps best known to Western readers.</p> <p>A. Men In The Sun</p> <p>B. Zaynab</p> <p>C. Arabian Nights</p> <p>D. The Epic of Gilgamesh</p> <p>9. The collection of sayings and ideas attributed to the Chinese philosopher Confucius.</p> | <p>A. The Confucius</p> <p>B. The Art of War</p> <p>C. The Analects</p> <p>D. The Tang Poems</p> <p>10. A tale of a superhuman Sumerian king who searched for everlasting life.</p> <p>A. Alladin</p> <p>B. The Epic of Gilgamesh</p> <p>C. Sinbad</p> <p>D. One Thousand and One Nights</p> |
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38. British Literature

1. "Beowulf" is about____
 - A. a king fighting dragons
 - B. a warrior fighting monsters
 - C. a sailor fighting mermaids
2. "The Canterbury Tales" were written in____
 - A. Modern English
 - B. Old English
 - C. Middle English
3. Who wrote "Hamlet?"
 - A. William Shakespeare
 - B. John Milton
 - C. Daniel Defoe
4. "Paradise Lost" written by Milton is about____
 - A. angels
 - B. God
 - C. the devil
5. "Robinson Crusoe" was written by____
 - A. Jane Austen
 - B. Daniel Defoe
 - C. Jonathan Swift
6. Choose the titles which are examples of gothic horror/fiction
 - A. Frankenstein
 - B. Dracula
 - C. Oliver Twist
 - D. Wuthering Heights
7. The creator of the character "Sherlock Holmes" is____
 - A. H.G.Wells
 - B. Arthur Conan Doyle
 - C. Oscar Wilde
8. "The Time Machine", "Invisible Man" and "The War of Worlds" were written by H.G.Wells. They were____
 - A. adventure books
 - B. travels books
 - C. science fiction books
9. The book who gave origin to this film was____
 - A. The Island of Dr. Moureau
 - B. The Dubliners
 - C. Pygmalion

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. B 6. A 6. B 6. D 7. B 8. C 9. C 10. B

10. This expression first appeared in a dystopia by George Orwell entitled ____
A. Animal Farm
B. 1984
C. The Hobbit
11. What did Geoffrey Chaucer write?
A. London tales
B. Canterbury tales
C. English tales
D. Ancient tales
12. Why is "Canterbury tales" famous?
A. It is the first piece of literature written in English
B. It is about Middle Age knights
C. It is written in Old English
D. It is the unfinished work by Chaucer
13. Who are the main characters of "The knight's tale"
A. Palamon and Arcite
B. Theseus and Emily
C. Venus and Mars
D. Geoffrey and Emily
14. Who wrote the book "The adventures of Robinson Crusoe"
A. Agatha Christie
B. Geoffrey Chaucer
C. Daniel Defoe
D. Oscar Wilde
15. The story of Robinson Crusoe is based on the life of ____
A. Alexander Selkirk
B. Daniel Defoe
C. Winston Churchill
D. the king George V
16. Robinson Crusoe lived on the island
A. 15 years
B. 4 years
C. 28 years
D. 10 years
17. "The adventure of Robinson Crusoe" was the first ____ written in English
A. novel
B. short story
C. article
D. essay
18. Where was William Shakespeare born?
A. London
B. Bath
C. Stratford upon Avon
D. Avon
19. Did William Shakespeare finish any university?
A. Yes
B. No
20. Was William Shakespeare married?
A. Yes
B. No
21. What is the name of Shakespeare theatre?
A. The Juliet
B. the Globe
C. Londinium
D. The National Theatre
22. What was Romeo's surname?
A. Capulet
B. Montague
C. Lawrence
D. Mercutio
23. Where did the story take place?
A. Rome
B. Florence
C. Verona
D. Venecia
24. When did Romeo see Juliet the first time?
A. in the city center
B. in the market
C. at the party
D. at his home

25. Why did Juliet die?
A. She drank poison
B. She had a fever
C. She didn't want to marry Paris
D. She saw that Romeo was dead
26. Which dramas did William Shakespeare write?
A. Macbeth, Hamlet, Richard III
B. Hobbit, King Lear, Othello
C. Much ado about nothing, Christmas Night, Hamlet
D. As you like it, the Merchant of Verona, the Comedy of Errors
27. What nationality was Oscar Wilde?
A. English
B. Scottish
C. Irish
D. Welsh
28. Oscar Wilde wrote a novel "The portrait of Dorian____"
A. Gray
B. Grey
C. Guy
D. Black
29. Why didn't Dorian Gray get older?
A. Dorian sold his soul to the devil
B. He took care of his appearance
C. He didn't worked hard
D. He wanted to look like his portrait
30. Who wrote "A Christmas Carol"?
A. Jane Austen
B. G.B. Shaw
C. J.K. Rowling
D. Charles Dickens
31. What was Ebenezer Scrooge's job?
A. a banker
B. a policeman
C. a ghost
D. an accountant
32. How many ghosts came to Ebenezer's house?
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
33. What is the ending of the story of Ebenezer Scrooge?
A. Ebenezer Scrooge died
B. Ebenezer Scrooge left London and went to Scotland
C. Ebenezer Scrooge changed his life style
D. Ebenezer Scrooge got married and had a son
34. What is the most famous play by Agatha Christie?
A. The mousetrap
B. 10 liitle boys
C. Orient train
D. A death on the Dunabee
35. Who are the main heros of the play "Pig-malion" by G.B. Shaw?
A. A doctor and a flower girl
B. An engineer and his wife
C. A writer and a maid
D. A philosopher and his friend

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39. Dystopian Literature

1. What kind of information and literature is used in dystopian societies in order to control what the citizens know and the information they have access to?
 - A. Propaganda
 - B. Newspapers
 - C. Control over the internet
 - D. Burn all the books
2. In Dystopian societies, what is one way the people in charge maintain the illusion of knowing everything that happens?
 - A. The citizens don't know, they are just afraid of what might happen if they are caught doing something bad or illegal
 - B. The people in charge follow the important citizens around and watch everything they do, even going to bed in their rooms
 - C. The citizens think they are under constant surveillance by spies, cameras, or other means
 - D. The citizens hear voices in their heads telling them that they are being watched
3. One way that dystopian societies keep their citizens in line is by "dehumanizing" them.

Which of the following is NOT an example of this?

- A. Citizens not always having basic needs met, like food and shelter
 - B. Citizens not having access to loved ones like family and/or mates
 - C. Citizens wearing assigned clothing and working at assigned jobs
 - D. Citizens being allowed to have civil rights and make choices for themselves
4. When stories, legends, or rumors in a society are told in order to keep people from wanting to leave, they are creating this
 - A. People who are not brave
 - B. Fear of the outside world
 - C. Oral stories because the books are taken away
 - D. reasons that citizens should explore outside for themselves
 5. One way power is maintained in dystopian societies is by setting the expectation for citizens to conform to certain standards. Which example from *The Giver* is NOT an example of conformity?

- A. Jonas taking the apple from the lunch-room
- B. Jonas and all the other 11s becoming adults on the same day
- C. Jonas and all of his friends wearing the same kinds of clothes
- D. All of the families having a mother, father, one boy, and one girl
6. What does it mean for a society to have the "Illusion of Utopia"?
- A. It means citizens in the society didn't want to live in a dystopia anymore because they were unhappy, so they moved to a utopia
- B. The "Illusion of Utopia" is a magic trick that is often performed by the leaders in a dystopian society to entertain the children and old people
- C. "Illusion of Utopia" does not exist in any societies
- D. It means that the people in the society believe they are living in the best kind of society, better than what existed before and better than what else could exist now
7. Which of the following is NOT an example of a dystopian novel?
- A. The Giver
- B. Diary of a Wimpy Kid
- C. The Hunger Games
- D. Maze Runner
8. A dystopian protagonist usually:
- A. Is satisfied with their society
- B. is physically stronger than most people
- C. is dissatisfied with society and feels trapped
- D. is the leader of the dystopian society
9. Dystopias are usually set in the____
- A. past
- B. present
- C. future
- D. myth
10. The spreading of ideas and information to help or hurt a cause
- A. Propaganda
- B. Social Dialect
- C. Dystopian Element
- D. Allusion
11. In The Giver, only the Receiver of Memories is allowed access to books, memories, and history. This is an example of which of the main elements we have studied.
- A. Constant Surveillance
- B. Citizens are not allowed to choose their own destiny
- C. Propaganda is used to control people's thoughts
- D. Information, independent thought, and freedom are restricted
12. Ironically, people in a dystopia____
- A. fight for their rights
- B. believe everything is perfect
- C. disbelieve propaganda
- D. want freedom

40. Early Middle Ages

1. The Early Middle Ages refers to the period of times from____
 - A. 490 - 1068
 - B. 540 - 1088
 - C. 450 - 1066
2. Which of the following peoples settled in Briton after years of pillaging and plundering?
 - A. The Huns
 - B. The Anglo-Saxons
 - C. Asians
3. Which quality in warriors was highly rewarded by Anglo-Saxon kings?
 - A. loyalty
 - B. bravery
 - C. writing poetry
4. Warriors in Anglo-Saxon society were expected to stay with their kings____
 - A. until death
 - B. until the warrior got married
 - C. until retirement
5. Who wrote "The Ecclesiastical History of the Anglo-Saxon People"?
 - A. Monks
 - B. Bede
 - C. the Pope
6. The most famous work of literature written in Old English is____
 - A. Beowulf
 - B. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle
 - C. The Ecclesiastical History of the Anglo-Saxon People
7. A Chronicle can be described as____
 - A. a yearly record of current events
 - B. a book of stories about the Early Middle Ages
 - C. a monk's personal diary
8. Who brought an end to the Anglo-Saxon era of English history?
 - A. the pope
 - B. the king of Norway
 - C. William 'the Conqueror'
9. The Battle of Hastings took place in____
 - A. 1096
 - B. 1066

- C. 1086
10. Besides Old English, literature was also written in ____
- A. Hebrew

- B. Greek
- C. Latin

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41. Elements of Literature

1. Theme can be explained as
 - A. What the reading selection is about
 - B. A type of Figurative Language
 - C. a specific message about life
 - D. A lesson lto learn
2. Which of the following figures of speech is hardest to identify?
 - A. Analogy
 - B. Metaphor
 - C. Simile
 - D. Word Choice
3. Internal Conflict can be also known as
 - A. Man vs. Supernatural
 - B. Man vs. Technology
 - C. Man vs. Self
 - D. Man vs. Nature
4. In the exposition the following is included
 - A. Time, place, environment, and characters
 - B. Time, place, characters and conflict
 - C. Time place and characters
 - D. Time, environment and characters
5. Paul Walker (Fast and the Furious) dying in a car accident is an example of
 - A. Tragedy
 - B. Situational Irony
 - C. Dramatic Irony
 - D. Verbal Irony
6. Plot is defined as
 - A. Two or more plots developing alongside each other
 - B. The sequence of events in a story
 - C. When a story begins and ends in the same place
 - D. Two different stories with the same types of plot
7. The protagonist can be defined as
 - A. The good guy
 - B. The bad guy
 - C. The character who the action revolves mostly around
 - D. The character who is mentioned mostly in the story
8. The antagonist can be known as

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| <p>A. The bad guy</p> <p>B. The character who saves the day</p> <p>C. The character who gets punished in the story</p> <p>D. The character(s) who oppose(s) the protagonist</p> <p>9. Incitement to Action is the part of the story when</p> <p>A. The characters are introduced</p> <p>B. The crisis or conflict is exposed</p> <p>C. Mini problems that increase the tension are explained</p> <p>D. Where everything changes for the antagonist</p> <p>10. Climax is</p> <p>A. The most intense moment of the story</p> <p>B. The most exiting part of the story</p> <p>C. When the protagonist returns triumphant</p> <p>D. When all changes for the protagonist; the conflict is resolved</p> | <p>11. The word choice of an author influences</p> <p>A. Tone and mood</p> <p>B. Tone, mood and dialect</p> <p>C. Tone, mood, dialect and imagery</p> <p>D. Imagery and dialect</p> <p>12. When something is described in terms of another, stating that one thing in fact IS another, it is most likely</p> <p>A. a metaphor</p> <p>B. simile</p> <p>C. analogy</p> <p>D. imagery</p> <p>13. The author of the The Sniper is</p> <p>A. Tim O'Brian</p> <p>B. Luigi Pirandello</p> <p>C. Edgar Allan Poe</p> <p>D. Liam O'Flaherty</p> |
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42. England: Literature, Pop Culture, and Food

- Who is the writer of Winnie-the-Pooh?
 - Alan Alexander Milne
 - William Shakespeare
 - J.K. Rowling
- Who is the writer of Alice in Wonderland?
 - J.K. Rowling
 - Sir Elton John
 - Lewis Carroll
- Who is the writer of Harry Potter?
 - James Bond
 - J.K. Rowling
 - Alan Alexander Milne
- This is an English rock band formed in London. They were considered a "rebellious" group.
 - Rolling Stones
 - The Beatles
 - Queen
- He is an English singer, pianist and composer. In 1998 he was named Sir, knighted by Queen Elizabeth II at Buckingham Palace. He was awarded the title of Knight for "services to music and charitable services".
 - James Bond
 - Elton John
 - Prince Charles
- Their most famous song is "Bohemian Rhapsody", which stayed at number one in the UK for nine weeks.
 - Queen
 - The Beatles
 - Rolling Stones
- They were an English rock band formed in Liverpool made up by four members: John Lennon, Paul McCartney, George Harrison and Ringo Starr.
 - Queen
 - Rolling Stones
 - The Beatles
- The tradition of drinking tea was introduced by ____
 - Ana, Duchess of Bedford
 - Catherine, Duchess of Cambridge
 - Queen Elizabeth

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| <p>9. Dinner was served at 8 o'clock so she started to feel hungry around ____</p> <p>A. 2 o'clock</p> <p>B. 4 o'clock</p> <p>C. 10 o'clock</p> <p>10. She asked for a tray with a cup of ____ and ____</p> <p>A. coffee and cake</p> <p>B. coke and chips</p> <p>C. tea and scones</p> | <p>11. What is the name of the plate made up by fish and potatoes?</p> <p>A. Marmite</p> <p>B. Fish and Chips</p> <p>C. Sandwiches and Chips</p> <p>12. What is Marmite?</p> <p>A. A dark brown and sticky food spread.</p> <p>B. Chocolate</p> <p>C. blueberry jam</p> |
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43. Literature Terms

1. These are people or animals in stories.
 - A. symbols
 - B. characters
 - C. metaphors
 - D. settings
2. A story's setting is
 - A. the highest point of suspense in a story.
 - B. the people in the story.
 - C. what the events stand for as symbols.
 - D. the time and place in which the events happen.
3. The conversations or talk between characters is called what?
 - A. dialogue
 - B. protagonist
 - C. antagonist
 - D. allusion
4. This type of writing or language helps us see the story; it gives us mental pictures of the sights, sounds, and smells in a story.
 - A. falling actions
 - B. figurative language
 - C. descriptive writing
 - D. antagonist
5. This type of language makes comparisons between seemingly unlike things.
 - A. figurative language
 - B. omniscient narrator
 - C. allusion
 - D. myth
6. Simile
 - A. This is the type of narrator in a story.
 - B. This is when a character smiles.
 - C. This compares two unlike things but doesn't use the word "like" or "as."
 - D. This compares two unlike things using the word "like" or "as." It is a figure of speech.
7. Metaphor
 - A. This figure of speech compares two unlike things and uses the term "like" or "as."

- B. This figure of speech compares two unlike things without using the term "like" or "as."
- C. This is the type of narrator in a story.
- D. This is the time and place in which a story happens.
8. This type of metaphor talks about nonhuman things as if it were human.
- A. simile
- B. metaphor
- C. personification
- D. plot
9. This is a person, place, thing, or event that stands for itself and for something beyond itself.
- A. symbol
- B. personification
- C. metaphor
- D. antagonist
10. This is a type of narrator who is all-knowing and all-seeing.
- A. reflective
- B. character-driven
- C. singular
- D. omniscient
11. A protagonist is ____.
- A. the main character that we follow who tends to be the hero of the story.
- B. the villain in the story.
- C. the supporting characters in a story / not the main character
- D. the animal or pet that the main character cares for
12. The character who fights against the protagonist in a story is called the
- A. antagonist
- B. hero
- C. narrator
- D. simile
13. This type of conflict is one a character experiences within himself
- A. external conflict
- B. marginal conflict
- C. regenerative conflict
- D. internal conflict
14. A reference to a statement, a person, a place, or an event from literature, history, religion, mythology, politics, sports, science or pop culture is called what?
- A. a conflict
- B. an allusion
- C. the climax
- D. a myth
15. This is a type of literature where realistic events and magical or unreal events mix to create a believable story.
- A. realistic literature
- B. magical realism
- C. symbolism
- D. protagonism
16. This type of story is a traditional story from a certain culture which tries to explain a belief, a ritual, or a mysterious phenomenon.
- A. myth
- B. dialogue
- C. plot
- D. rising action
17. This is the first part of a story where the setting and characters are introduced.
- A. resolution
- B. rising action
- C. exposition
- D. climax
18. This is the highest point of suspense in a story.
- A. exposition
- B. climax
- C. resolution
- D. myth

19. Resolution

- A. This is the beginning of a story where the characters and setting are introduced.
- B. This is the highest point of suspense in a story.

C. This is the end of a story where the loose ends are tied up.

D. These are the events leading to the climax of a story.

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VI

Part six

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44. Miscellaneous questions

1. In which century was Piers Plowman written?
 - A. 14th
 - B. 12th
 - C. 10th
 - D. 11th
2. Geoffrey Chaucer served which king?
 - A. Richard III
 - B. James I
 - C. Edward III
 - D. Henry II
3. The 18th century work 'Tom Jones' was written by whom?
 - A. Samuel Johnson
 - B. Henry Fielding
 - C. John Donne
 - D. Tobias Smollett
4. 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
5. Joyce's novel 'Ulysses' takes place over what period of time?
 - A. A week
 - B. 24 hours
 - C. A lifetime
 - D. 6 months
6. What was the nationality of Oscar Wilde?
 - A. Irish
 - B. Scottish
 - C. French
 - D. English
7. Who wrote the poem "Requiem"?
 - A. Robert Louis Stevenson
 - B. William Shakespeare
 - C. Samuel Johnson
 - D. John Milton
8. the prevailing feature of Chaucer's humour is its

- A. urbanity
B. crudity
C. triviality
D. sanctity
9. who is the first great English critic-poet?
A. Shakespeare
B. Arnold
C. Sir Philip Sidney
D. Chaucer
10. HYMN TO ADVERSITY is a poem by
A. Thomas gray
B. Alexander Pope
C. Edward gibbon
D. William Blake
11. Who wrote the poem 'The Seven Ages'?
A. John Milton
B. Geoffrey Chaucer
C. William Shakespeare
D. Edward Gibbon
12. who write the story "Story Teller" ?
A. William Wordsworth
B. William Shakespeare
C. Thomas Grey
D. Saki
13. Jane Austen wrote during this period
A. Restoration
B. Victorian
C. Middle English
D. Regency
14. 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
15. The Bronte sisters wrote during this period
- A. Regency
B. Restoration
C. Romantic
D. Victorian
16. 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
17. Which period of literature came first?
A. Regency
B. Victorian
C. Romantic
D. Restoration
18. In what language did Shakespeare write?
A. Middle English
B. German
C. Old English
D. Modern English
19. 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"
20. 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
21. Who wrote first?
A. George Eliot
B. Christopher Marlowe
C. Howard, Earl of Surrey
D. William Shakespeare

22. Which work was completed last?
- John Milton's "Paradise Lost"
 - George Herbert's "The Temple"
 - William Shakespeare's "Tempest"
 - Ben Jonson's "Volpone"
23. Which of the following poets wrote during the Victorian period but was not published until the 20th century?
- Christina Rossetti
 - Gerard Manley Hopkins
 - Elizabeth Barret Browning
 - Ted Hughes
24. This work was NOT originally published in the 20th Century.
- Henry James's "The Ambassadors"
 - Thomas Hardy's "Tess of the D'Urbervilles"
 - E.M. Forster's "A Room With A View"
 - Virginia Woolf's "Mrs. Dalloway"
25. Which poet did NOT write during the 16th century?
- John Skelton
 - William Shakespeare
 - Sir Thomas Wyatt
 - Thomas Carew
26. Historical events often influence literature. Which of the following did NOT occur during the Restoration period?
- Charles II was restored to the throne
 - The French Revolution
 - The Great Fire of London
 - The Exclusion Bill Crisis
27. He was not a Renaissance writer.
- William Shakespeare
 - Sir Philip Sidney
 - Christopher Marlowe
 - Sir Thomas Malory
28. Which of the following literary sub-periods does NOT fall under the Neoclassical Period?
- The Restoration
 - Jacobean Age
 - The Augustan Age
 - The Age of Sensibility
29. Which of the following periods of English literature came last?
- The Elizabethan Age
 - The Commonwealth Period
 - The Jacobean Age
 - The Middle English Period
30. This work was written before the other three choices.
- Bede's "An Ecclesiastical History of the English People"
 - Julian of Norwich's "Book of Showings"
 - Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales"
 - Sir Thomas More's "Utopia"
31. Which of the following writers would be an appropriate subject for a class on "The Literature of the British Empire"?
- Rudyard Kipling
 - Edward Fitzgerald
 - Charlotte Bronte
 - Any of these
32. World War I affected the writing of many authors. Which of the following poets would not have been touched by that event?
- T.S. Eliot
 - Siegfried Sassoon
 - Wilfred Owen
 - Oscar Wilde
33. The period of maturation, intellectual growth and social graces during the Renaissance is called the:

- A. aristocracy
B. New Age
C. Reformation
D. Enlightenment
34. The most popular French playwright, Jean Baptiste Poquelin, is known as:
A. Caleron
B. Corneille
C. Couperin
D. Moliere
35. The first Englishwoman to earn her living as a playwright was:
A. Nell Gwynn
B. Aphra Behn
C. Lady Teazle
D. Ann Hathaway
36. The most important element of a Tragedy?
A. Plot
B. Character
C. Spectacles
D. Diction
37. "But God's eternal Laws are kind And break the heart of stone." In which poem do these lines appear?
A. We Are Seven (Wordsworth)
B. Ballad of Reading Goal (Oscar Wilde)
C. Prisoner of Chillon (Byron)
D. None of these
38. Modern age is an age of-
A. Pessimism and Cynicism
B. Conflicts and Controversies
C. Subjectivity
D. All of the above
39. Who is the author of 'A Brief History of Time'?
A. Albert Einstein
B. Stephen Hawking
C. Jagadish Chandra Basu
D. Isaac Newton
40. 'O Captain! My Captain!' is a poem written by-
A. Robert Frost
B. Emily Dickinson
C. Mark Twain
D. Walt Whitman
41. What do you mean by Quatrain?
A. a poem of fourteen lines
B. a stanza of fourteen lines
C. a stanza of six lines
D. a stanza of four lines
42. Find the Odd man out?
A. Ulysses
B. The Falcon
C. The Virginians
D. On Liberty
43. "Beauty is truth, truth is beauty" is stated by-
A. Keats
B. Shelley
C. Jane Austine
D. Charles Lamb
44. Who is the writer of the poem 'A Grammarian's Funeral'?
A. Shelley
B. William Shakespeare
C. Wordsworth
D. Robert Browning
45. The treatise 'On Liberty' was written by:
A. Ruskin
B. Lamb
C. Mill
D. Oscar Wilde
46. 'Of Human Bondage' is written by-
A. Somerset Maugham
B. James Joyce
C. W.B. Yeats
D. Philip Sydney

47. Who wrote "Shakespeare's Later Comedies"?
- A. A.C. Bradley
 B. Palmer D.J.
 C. Dr. Johnson
 D. None of these
48. The Rape of the Lock is a:
- A. Parody
 B. Elegy
 C. Romance
 D. Sonnet
49. 'Tom Jones' by Henry Fielding was first published in _____
- A. the first half of 19th century
 B. the first half of 18th century
 C. the 2nd half of 18th century
 D. 19th century
50. One of the following was a Romantic poet _____
- A. Tennyson
 B. Arnold
 C. Shelley
 D. Browning
51. The period between 1660 to 1750 is known as:
- A. The Age of Classicism
 B. The Restoration
 C. The age of Milton
 D. None of these
52. 'Paradise Lost' was written by-
- A. Shakespeare
 B. Milton
 C. Coleridge
 D. Keats
53. 'On Heroes and Hero-worship' is written by:
- A. Huxley
 B. Carlyle
 C. Ruskin
 D. Mill
54. Who is known as the national poet of England?
- A. William Wordsworth
 B. John Keats
 C. William Shakespeare
 D. T. S. Eliot
55. James Joyce's famous novel-
- A. Roots
 B. Ulysses
 C. Tom Jones
 D. Rebecca
56. Who is the writer of 'The Two Voices'?
- A. A. Lord Tennyson
 B. George Bernard Shaw
 C. William Shakespeare
 D. Christopher Marlowe
57. Who is the writer of 'The Charge of the Light Brigade'?
- A. George Bernard Shaw
 B. Christopher Marlowe
 C. A. Lord Tennyson
 D. William Shakespeare
58. Who is known as an anti-romantic novelist in the Romantic Age?
- A. Charles Lamb
 B. Jane Austen
 C. William Hazlitt
 D. Oliver Goldsmith
59. Shirley, Jane Eyre, Vilete were written by:
- A. E. Bronte
 B. J. Austen
 C. C. Bronte
 D. None of these
60. Who is the writer of 'The Ring of the Book'?

- A. Shelley
B. Robert Browning
C. William Shakespeare
D. Wordsworth
61. Edmund Spenser is a-
A. poet
B. dramatist
C. artist
D. scientist
62. Which one of the following writers is not woman?
A. Emily Bronte
B. Jane Austen
C. Robert Browning
D. None of these
63. Who is the author of 'India Wins Freedom'?
A. Ghandhi
B. Nehru
C. Jinnah
D. Abul Kalam Azad
64. Which is called the Victorian Age:
A. 18th Century
B. 19th Century
C. 20th Century
D. None of these
65. "Poetry is not like reasoning, a power to be exerted according to the determination of will", is a statement by:
A. Wordsworth
B. Shelley
C. Coleridge
D. Arnold
66. Find the Odd man out?
A. Tom Jones : Henry Fielding
B. Roxana: Daniel Defoe
C. The Good-nature man: Oliver Goldsmith
D. All for Love: John Milton
67. 'Adela' is a character from-
A. A Passage to India
B. Paradise Lost
C. Hamlet
D. Doctor Faustus
68. The period of English literature from 1660 to the end of the century is called:
A. Renaissance
B. Jacobean Period
C. Restoration Period
D. Romantic Age
69. Firdausi was the poet of-
A. Persian
B. English
C. French
D. Italy
70. 'Vanity Fair' is a novel by-
A. Dickens
B. Thackeray
C. Scott
D. Fielding
71. The character of Little Neil is a creation of:
A. Hardy
B. Eliot
C. Oscar Wilde
D. Dickens
72. What did Robert Frost's father do?
A. teacher
B. journalist
C. black-smith
D. farmer
73. "Justice delayed is justice denied" was stated by-
A. Shakespeare
B. Emerson
C. Gladstone
D. Disraeli

74. Thomas Hardy was brought up to the profession of:
 A. Architect
 B. Engraver
 C. Sculptor
 D. None of these
75. Who wrote 'The Spanish Tragedy'?
 A. John Lyly
 B. Thomas Kyd
 C. Robert Green
 D. Christopher Marlowe
76. Byron's journey to Spain, Malta, Albania and Greece resulted in the production of the first two cantos of his poem:
 A. cain
 B. Childe Herald's Pilgrimage
 C. Don Juan
 D. the prisoner of Chillon
77. Who wrote 'Crime and Punishment'?
 A. Shelley
 B. Tolstoy
 C. Byron
 D. Dostoyevsky
78. When Alfred Lord Tennyson was born?
 A. 1809
 B. 1810
 C. 1811
 D. 1812
79. Who was a friend of John Milton?
 A. John Donne
 B. John Dryden
 C. Andrew Marvell
 D. Alexander Pope
80. The literary figure who had the most pronounced effect on Keats was:
 A. Dante
 B. Shakespeare
 C. Wordsworth
 D. Shelley
81. In his poetry Tennyson is:
 A. The representative poet of Victorian Age
 B. The representative poet of Romantic Age
 C. The best nature poet
 D. None of these
82. Catharsis refers to the term-
 A. characters in play
 B. animals in play
 C. sympathy to others
 D. arouse of pity and fear
83. Which book wins the 2013 Man Booker Prize
 A. The Luminaries
 B. Wolf Hall
 C. The White Tiger
 D. The Sea
84. What do you mean by Archaism?
 A. modern mode of words
 B. up-to-date words
 C. literary words
 D. obsolete words
85. Would you tell Sordelo (Browning) as a:
 A. Dramatic Monologue
 B. Dramatic Lyrics
 C. Tragic Drama
 D. None of these
86. Wordsworth was appointed as poet Laureate in:
 A. 1843 b____1844
 B. 1845
 C. 1846
 D. none of these
87. Which one of the following is a comedy?

- A. All's Well that Ends Well
B. Hamlet
C. Timon of Athens
D. Antony and Cleopatra
88. 'Picture of Dorian Gray' was written by
A. Oscar Wilde
B. Hardy
C. George Eliot
D. None of these
89. From 1st January 2007, how many digits contains in ISBN (International Standard Book Number)
A. 9
B. 10
C. 13
D. 15
90. Who is the author of the novel 'The Golden Age'?
A. Tahmima Anam
B. Pearl S. Barker
C. Virginia Woolf
D. Jane Austen
91. Famous romantic poets were
A. Five
B. Four
C. Six
D. None of these
92. What the term Elegy refers?
A. a song of lamentation
B. a song of pleasure
C. a hymn
D. a praiseworthy song
93. Who was more under the influence of Godwin's philosophy of life?
A. Byron
B. Browning
C. Shelley
D. Keats
94. Which University presented the Pulitzer Prize
A. Columbia University
B. Yale University
C. New York University
D. Harvard University
95. Keats' widespread appeal is to the Reader's interest in the supernatural.
A. True
B. False
C. both A and B
D. none of these
96. 'Paradise Lost' was written by ____
A. Mathew
B. Robert Browning
C. John Milton
D. W B Yeats
97. Total number of sonnets written by Shakespeare
A. 102
B. 154
C. 163
D. 194
98. 'Love and Friendship' is written by-
A. Francis Bacon
B. Jane Austen
C. Jonathan Swift
D. None
99. Which year Geoffrey Chaucer was born?
A. 1340 AD
B. 1341 AD
C. 1342 AD
D. 1343 AD
100. Who is the author of the drama 'You never can tell'?
A. G.B. Shaw
B. Ben Jonson
C. Shakespeare
D. Christopher Marlowe

101. Who was American poet?
 A. Robert Frost
 B. John Keats
 C. John Milton
 D. Robert Herrick
102. Which one is not a science fiction writer
 A. H. G. Wells
 B. Victor Hugo
 C. Hugo Gernsback
 D. Jules Verne
103. Who wrote 'Hard Times' and 'A tale of two Cities'?
 A. John Milton
 B. Charles Dickens
 C. John Webster
 D. Daniel Defoe
104. "Undo this Button" is a line from Shakespeare's:
 A. Hamlet
 B. Othello
 C. King Lear
 D. Julius Caesar
105. We find Subjective Elements in?
 A. Keats
 B. Shelley
 C. Wordsworth
 D. All
106. Who is the writer of 'Lorna Doone'?
 A. H.G. Wells
 B. Blackmore
 C. T. S. Eliot
 D. Jane Austen
107. Browning is famous for his:
 A. Sensory images
 B. Dramatic Monologues
 C. Narrative ballads
 D. Blank Verse
108. Adonis is modeled on:
 A. Bion's lament for Adonis
 B. Lycidas
 C. In Memoriam
 D. None of these
109. 'Lycidas' is written by-
 A. Alexander Pope
 B. Henry Fielding
 C. Thomas Hardy
 D. John Milton
110. In Shakespeare tragedy, the hero is-
 A. an ordinary man
 B. a high ranking man
 C. a sacrilegious man
 D. none of these
111. Poetry is defined as 'Spontaneous overflow of powerful feeling' by:
 A. Shelley
 B. Coleridge
 C. Wordsworth
 D. None of these
112. Shakespeare was born in:
 A. 1570
 B. 1564
 C. 1590
 D. None of these
113. In Memoriam by Tennyson is:
 A. an elegy
 B. a collection of elegies
 C. a lyric
 D. a dramatic lyric
114. The Novel of Lawrence banned by the government was:
 A. Sons and Lovers
 B. Lady Chatterley's Lover
 C. Women in Love
 D. The Rainbow

115. "Reading makes a full man, conference a ready man and writing an exact man."-Who told it?
- Shakespeare
 - Chaucer
 - Spenser
 - Bacon
116. In which age is 'The Puritan Period' included?
- The Renaissance
 - The Non-classical
 - The Romantic
 - The Modern
117. Who Is known as the Father of English Poetry
- William Shakespeare
 - Geoffrey Chaucer
 - John Milton
 - William Wordsworth
118. Who wrote the book 'Ivan Hoe'?
- O' Henry
 - R L Stevenson
 - Ernest Hemingway
 - Sir Walter Scott
119. Synecdoche refers to the term-
- a thing stands for whole thing
 - pity and fear
 - Self-contradictory speech
 - long speech
120. Simile is the direct comparison between two-
- similar things
 - dissimilar things
 - elaborate comparison
 - contradictory things
121. Who is the author of "Around the World in Eighty Days"?
- Jules Verne
 - Christopher Marlowe
 - Charles Kingsley
 - Thomas Hood
122. Shaw died at the age of:
- 75
 - 95
 - 105
 - none of these
123. The poem "Wind" is written by:
- Shelley
 - John Ashbery
 - Sylvia Plath
 - Ted Hughes
124. Childe Harold was written by:
- Byron
 - Shelley
 - Tennyson
 - None of these
125. What is an Epic?
- a short poem
 - a long narrative poem
 - a historical poem
 - a prose composition
126. 'The Metaphysical Poets' is a critical essay by:
- Arnold
 - T. S. Eliot
 - Shelley
 - None of these
127. Who is the author of 'Animal Farm'?
- Thomas More
 - George Orwell
 - Boris Pasternak
 - Charles Dickens
128. 'The Age of Chaucer' ranges from-

- A. 1340-1385
 B. 1240-1300
 C. 1340-1400
 D. 1340-1399
129. Who is the writer of the poem 'Nun Priest's Tale'?
- A. Geoffrey Chaucer
 B. Cynewulf
 C. Robert Browning
 D. Shelley
130. What do you mean by Heroic Couplet?
- A. a pair of rhyming iambic pentameter
 B. a two line stanza
 C. a poem of lamentation
 D. a song for mourning
131. The poet of 'Romantic Age' is-
- A. D.H. Lawrence
 B. John Milton
 C. John Keats
132. 'April is the Cruellest month of all' is taken from Eliot's:
- A. The Wasteland
 B. The Hollow men
 C. East Coker
 D. Prufrock
133. What do you mean by Stanza?
- A. a division of drama
 B. a division of novel
 C. a division of story
 D. a subdivision of a poem
134. 'Andrea Del Sarto' is a poem written by:
- A. Tennyson
 B. Browning
 C. Keats
 D. T. S. Eliot
135. The shepherd in "The Passionate Shepherd to His Love" is
- A. sentimental
 B. practical
 C. irresponsible
 D. romantic
136. Tradition and Individual Talent is a critical essay by:
- A. Shelley
 B. Oscar Wilde
 C. T. S. Eliot
 D. None of these
137. Which of the following is illustrative of Ruskin's interest in social economy?
- A. The Seven Lamps
 B. Unto this Last
 C. The Stones of Venice
 D. None of these
138. 'Paradise Lost' and 'Paradise Regained' are written by-
- A. P.B. Shelley
 B. John Keats
 C. John Milton
 D. William Blake
139. 'The Medal' by John Dryden is a/an-
- A. play
 B. satire
 C. prose
 D. translation
140. "After Apple Picking" is written by:
- A. Robert Browning
 B. Robert Frost
 C. both A and B
 D. none of these
141. T. Hardy is:
- A. A social reformer
 B. A satirist
 C. A fatalist
 D. A lover of nature
142. Who is famous for representing London in his novels.

- A. Thackeray
B. Hardy
C. Dickens
D. W. Scott
143. Who of the following was both a poet and painter?
A. Keats
B. Donne
C. William Blake
D. Spenser
144. Who after the publication of a poem, awoke and found himself famous?
A. Shelley
B. Browning
C. Wordsworth
D. Keats
145. 'The Lotus—Eaters' was written by
A. Tennyson
B. Browning
C. Blake
D. None of these
146. Who wrote 'The Adventures of Augie March'?
A. Saul Bellow
B. James Osborn
C. Toni Morrison
D. Jean Paul Sartre
147. 'Elegy' is ____
A. Historical poem
B. figurative story
C. song of lamentation
D. short story
148. Which was the oldest period in English literature?
A. Anglo-Norman
B. Anglo-Saxon
C. Chaucer's period
D. Middle Age
149. 'Prometheus Unbound' is a lyrical drama by-
A. Shelley
B. Shakespeare
C. Sophocles
D. Euripides
150. Shaw's 'Man and Superman' is an example of:
A. Comedy of Errors
B. Comedy of Manners
C. Comedy of Ideas
D. Romantic Comedy
151. All that glitters is not gold. You have heard often this told. This maxim is included in Shakespeare's
A. Merchant of Venice / Shakespeare's
B. Shakespeare's Tempest
C. Shakespeare's Much ado about nothing.
D. None of these
152. Shakespeare's 'Hamlet' was published in:
A. 1602
B. 1608
C. 1610
D. None of these
153. Emile Zola is a famous-
A. English novelist
B. American Novelist
C. Irish novelist
D. French Novelist
154. Which of the following is written by P. B. Shelly?
A. To a skylark
B. The Daffodils
C. Pride and Prejudice
D. Culture and Anarchy
155. ____ is the school of literary writings is a medical theory.

- A. Comedy of Manners
 B. Theater of the Absurd
 C. Heroic Tragedy
 D. Comedy of Humours
156. Jane Austen is the writer of _____
 A. Jane Eyre
 B. Ramona
 C. Emma
 D. Rebecca
157. The University Wits were:
 A. Poets
 B. Playwrights
 C. Novelists
 D. None of these
158. 'Sweet are the uses of adversity' was stated by _____
 A. Voltaire
 B. Shakespeare
 C. Milton
 D. Tolstoy
159. Hardy is a:
 A. Pessimist
 B. Meliorist
 C. Mystic
 D. None of these
160. Eliot was influenced by:
 A. Ezra Pound
 B. Shaw
 C. Hardy
 D. none of these
161. Who is the first great modernist of English Literature?
 A. Roger Bacon
 B. Robert Browning
 C. Geoffrey Chaucer
 D. Cynewulf
162. Julius Caesar was the ruler of Rome about-
 A. 1000 years ago
 B. 1500 years ago
 C. 2000 years ago
 D. 3000 years ago
163. Who wrote the poem 'Solitary Reaper'?
 A. William Wordsworth
 B. P. B Shelley
 C. Lord Byron
 D. John Keats
164. The novel 'Talisman' is written by-
 A. Jane Austen
 B. Charles Dickens
 C. Sir Walter Scott
 D. Oliver Goldsmith
165. Lord Byron was born in:
 A. 1788
 B. 1789
 C. 1790
 D. 1791
166. 'Macbeth and Oedipus' is by:
 A. W. H. Auden
 B. Earnest Jones
 C. Nicoll
 D. Freud
167. Who wrote the book 'Lord Jim: A Tale'?
 A. Oscar Wilde
 B. Joseph Conrad
 C. Thomas Hardy
 D. Rudyard Kipling
168. Who is called the father of English Poetry?
 A. Milton
 B. Wordsworth
 C. G. Chaucer
 D. Charles Dickens
169. In "The Gift of the Magi" Della is presented as _____

- A. a loving wife
B. a snobbish wife
C. a hypocritical wife
D. a sacrificing wife
170. Which of the following would a Romantic Poet be most likely to use?
A. A "member of the plummy race"
B. A "bird"
C. A "tenant of the sky"
D. An "airy fairy"
171. 'Lapis Lazuli' is:
A. A Poem
B. Drama
C. None of these
D. A Poem
172. 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel' is written by:
A. Blake
B. Byron
C. Tennyson
D. Walter Scott
173. Which year William Shakespeare was born?
A. 1564 AD
B. 1773 AD
C. 1809 AD
D. 1923 AD
174. Who of the following is a playwright?
A. Dickens
B. Frost
C. W.B. Yeats
D. G.B. Shaw
175. In Shakespeare's Tragedies Character is not Destiny but there is Character and Destiny is a remark by:
A. Nicoll
B. Goddord
C. Bradley
D. Coleridge
176. 'The Alchemist' is written by-
A. Ben Johnson
B. Samuel Johnson
C. Marlowe
D. None of them
177. The central idea of 'Ozymandias' is that _____
A. all things, both great and small, will perish
B. man is mortal, art immortal
C. imagination is stronger than fact
D. history repeats
178. Who propounds "the touchstone method"
A. Arnold
B. Shelley
C. Pope
D. Dryden
179. 'Renaissance' means _____
A. the revival of learning
B. the revival of hard task
C. the revival of life
D. the revival of new country
180. Who is the Writer of The White Tiger?
A. Arobinda Adigha
B. Salman Rushdie
C. Arundhoti Roy
D. Kiron Dishai
181. Who is the author of 'The Rape of Bangladesh'?
A. Anthony Mascarenhas
B. Mathew Arnold
C. G. B. Shaw
D. Alexander Dumas
182. Who is considered to be the father of English novel?
A. Francis Bacon
B. Geoffery Chaucer
C. King Alfred the Great
D. Henry Fielding

183. The novel 'The Jungle Book' is written by-
- R. K. Narayan
 - Edin Blyton
 - Rudyard Kipling
 - H. G. Wells
184. "Blow, blow thou winter wind Thou art not so unkind."-Example of?
- Simile
 - Conceit
 - Metaphor
 - Couplet
185. Who is the writer of the poem 'Andrea Del Sarto'?
- William Shakespeare
 - Shelley
 - Wordsworth
 - Robert Browning
186. Who is the writer of 'Harold'?
- George Bernard Shaw
 - A. Lord Tennyson
 - Christopher Marlowe
 - William Shakespeare
187. 'Lucy Gray' is a poem written by:
- Wordsworth
 - Keats
 - None of these
 - All of these
188. The kind Claudius was killed by:
- Laerteus
 - Hamlet
 - Horatio
 - None of these
189. 'SARTOR RESARTUS' is a prose work by:
- John Ruskin
 - Carlyle
 - Bacon
 - Lamb
190. 'Hero and Hero worship' was written by:
- Ruskin
 - Carlyle
 - Mill
 - None of these
191. What is the term Utopia? xx
- a hat of a king
 - a day dreamer
 - a lotus eater
 - an ideal state which does not exist in real
192. Henry Higgins is a character in:
- Pygmalion
 - saint joan
 - Candida
 - none of these
193. William Blake's /Song's of _____ 'counterbalance his 'Songs of Experience'.
- Love
 - childhood
 - Inexperience
 - Innocence
194. Who is contemporary of William Shakespeare?
- Christopher Marlowe
 - Lord Tennyson
 - John Milton
 - All of them
195. Yahoo's according to Gulliver were:
- European
 - Indians
 - American
 - None of these
196. A poem of fourteen lines is called _____
- Elege
 - Sonnet
 - Ode
 - Epic

197. Who is the author of 'The Rime of the Ancient Mariner'?
- William Wordsworth
 - S. T. Coleridge
 - W. Somerset Maugham
 - Sir Walter Scott
198. Who is the father of English Literature?
- Roger Bacon
 - Robert Browning
 - Geoffrey Chaucer
 - Cynewulf
199. Who accuses Arnold of "high pamphleteering"?
- Eliot
 - Pater
 - I. A. Richards
 - F. R. Leavis
200. A poem mourning someone's death is called:
- Fable
 - Epic
 - Elegy
 - None of these
201. In Shakespeare "Character is not Destiny" but "character and Destiny". Whose comment is this?
- Bradley
 - Dr. Johnson
 - Nicoll
 - None of these
202. What is the feature of Romantic poetry?
- Imagination
 - Modernism
 - Post-modernism
 - None of the above
203. 'I wandered Lonely as a cloud' is an example of _____
- symbol
 - Metaphor
 - Simile
 - Metonymy
204. Who is called the 'Mock heroic poet'?
- Edmund Walter
 - Jonathan Swift
 - Alexander Pope
 - Dr. Samuel Johnson
205. Which of the following is not a tragedy written by Shakespeare?
- Macbeth
 - Othello
 - Merchant of Venice
 - None of these
206. Who is the first modern novelist?
- Samuel Richardson
 - Samuel Johnson
 - Samuel Beckett
 - None of the above
207. What is the name of Wordsworth's long poem?
- The Canterbury Tales
 - Don Juan
 - The Prelude
 - None of these
208. The literary work 'Kubla Khan' is _____
- a history by Vincent Smith
 - a verse by Coleridge
 - a drama by Oscar Wilde
 - a short story by Somerset Maugham
209. Who wrote poem about Lucy?
- S. T. Coleridge
 - P. B. Shelley
 - William Wordsworth
 - Lord Byron
210. Who is the author of the book 'Around the World in Eighty Days'?

- A. Jules Verne
 B. H. G. Wells
 C. Mark Twain
 D. Charles Dickens
211. What is Quinzaine?
 A. a fourteen line stanza
 B. a twenty line stanza
 C. a thirteen line stanza
 D. a fifteen line stanza
212. 'Ode on a Grecian Urn' _____ Who is the poet of the poem?
 A. Wordsworth
 B. Shelley
 C. Shakespeare
 D. Keats
213. Which one of the following is first long poem in English?
 A. The Wanderer
 B. Beowulf
 C. The Seafarer
 D. Dream of the Road
214. The Romantic Age began with publication of _____
 A. Lyrical Ballads
 B. My Last Duchess
 C. A Tale of Two Cities
 D. Canonization
215. What is an Effigy?
 A. a poem
 B. a sonnet
 C. an image or dummy
 D. a lamentation
216. T. Hardy is:
 A. A satirist
 B. A fatalist
 C. A lover of nature
 D. None of these
217. Gunter Grass got Nobel Prize in-xviii
 A. 1998
 B. 1997
 C. 1999
 D. 2000
218. Intense emotion coupled with an intense display of imagery are characteristics of _____ age
 A. Victorian
 B. Elizabethan
 C. Romantic
 D. None of these
219. "The Crown of Wild Olive", is written by:
 A. Ruskin
 B. J.S.Mill
 C. C. Lamb
 D. Russell
220. "In Memoriam" is :
 A. an ode
 B. an elegy
 C. a sonnet
 D. neither
221. Who is the writer of 'Comedy of Errors'?
 A. Ben Jonson
 B. G B Shaw
 C. William Shakespeare
 D. T S Eliot
222. "Tales from Shakespeare" is written by:
 A. Shakespeare
 B. Lamb
 C. Lawrence
 D. Mary Anne Evans
223. 'Ode to Autumn' was written by _____
 A. Shelley
 B. Keats
 C. Byron
 D. Blake
224. What the term Blank Verse refers-

- A. having no rhyming end
 B. having no rhythmic flow
 C. having no significance
 D. having no blanks in the verse
225. Who is the author of the famous book 'The Judgment' is-
 A. Anthony Mascarenhas
 B. Amartya Sen
 C. Kuldip Nayer
 D. Nelson Mandela
226. What is 'Parable'?
 A. an allegorical story usually containing a moral lesson
 B. the basic unit of a composition
 C. a sense of distress
 D. none of the above
227. Which one is not by Shakespeare?
 A. Nature teaches beasts to know their friends.
 B. True is it that we have seen betting days.
 C. Knowledge is power.
 D. None of these.
228. Who is the representative of the metaphysical poets?
 A. Samuel Johnson
 B. John Donne
 C. Geoffrey Chaucer
 D. Robert Browning
229. 'Heard Melodies are sweet but those unheard are sweeter' is a line from
 A. Ode on a Grecian Urn
 B. The Prelude
 C. Ode to Autumn
 D. None of these
230. Who is the author of 'Sherlock Holmes'?
 A. John Gay
 B. Sir Arthur Canon Doyle
 C. Dylan Thomas
 D. Somerset Maugham
231. 'The Rainbow' is a novel written by:
 A. Hemingway
 B. Virginia Woolf
 C. E.M. Forster
 D. D.H. Lawrence
232. What do you mean by Phonetics?
 A. study of speech sounds
 B. study of language and rules
 C. study of insects
 D. study of meaning and syntax
233. Who is the author of 'For Whom the Bell Tolls'?
 A. Charles Dickens
 B. Homer
 C. Lord Tennyson
 D. Ernest Hemingway
234. In Poem Daffodils 'Sprightly Dance' means-
 A. ugly dance
 B. nonsense dance
 C. lively dance
 D. nice dance
235. Find the Odd man out?
 A. Ulysses : James Joyce
 B. A Full Moon in March : W. B. Yeats
 C. Drama of Ideas : T. S. Eliot
 D. Riders to the Sea : John Millington Synge
236. On which novel, the Sherlock Holmes character was first appeared
 A. The Hound of the Baskervilles
 B. The Sign of the Four
 C. The Valley of Fear
 D. A Study in Scarlet
237. The prose of the Romantic period had a tendency to:

- A. Objectify the issue in terms of a cause
 B. Advance a single system to the public
 C. Allow the writer to draw on his
 D. Be brooding and meditative. own personality
238. 'I count religion but a childish toy' is a line from Marlowe's play:
 A. Dr. Faustus
 B. The Jew of Malta
 C. Tamburlaine
 D. Edward II
239. What is Robert Frost famous Journal?
 A. The summers day
 B. The Road not taken
 C. The Atlantic Monthly
 D. The Mountain Interval
240. Who is the author of "The Origin of Species"?
 A. Charles Darwin
 B. A. Pope
 C. T. Hardy
 D. O. Goldsmith
241. Who is the author of 'Man and Superman'?
 A. W. Shakespeare
 B. George Bernard Shaw
 C. Leo Tolstoy
 D. Charles Dickens
242. Adam Bede is a:
 A. Play
 B. Novel
 C. Poem
 D. none of these
243. Dickens' first novel which focused on the specific social ills was:
 A. the Christmas carol
 B. Great Expectations
 C. oliver twist
 D. a tale of two cities
244. "The Conduct of the Allies" is a famous work of:
 A. Jonathan Swift
 B. Samuel Johnson
 C. Oliver 'Goldsmith
 D. None of these
245. In which city the play of Shakespeare 'Romeo and Juliet' is set in
 A. Milan
 B. Verona
 C. Turin
 D. none of these
246. Who is the writer of The Restoration Period?
 A. Robert Herrick
 B. Jeremy Taylor
 C. John Dryden
 D. Thomas Hobbes
247. The line 'Beauty is truth, truth beauty' occurs in which one of Keats' following poems:
 A. Ode to Nightingale
 B. Ode to Grecian Urn
 C. Ode to Psyche
 D. None of these
248. The beginning of the renaissance may be traced to the city _____
 A. Venice
 B. London
 C. Paris
 D. Florence
249. The Essays of Elia was first published in book form in
 A. 1795
 B. 1807
 C. 1823
 D. 1829
250. 'Hearing' a colour or 'Seeing' a smell is an example of:

- A. Oxymoron
B. Synaesthesia
C. Sensuousness
D. Contrast
251. "A long poem is a combination of short poems." Who has held the above opinion?
A. Coleridge
B. Keats
C. Wordsworth
D. None of these
252. Poet Alexander Pope's famous work _____
A. The Rape of Lock
B. The Deserted Village
C. Spectator
D. Man was made to mourn
253. Who is the writer of 'Vision of Sin'?
A. George Bernard Shaw
B. William Shakespeare
C. A. Lord Tennyson
D. Christopher Marlowe
254. Who is an American author?
A. R.W. Emerson
B. H.D. Thoreau
C. Henry W. Longfellow
D. All 4
255. Macbeth is a _____
A. play
B. novel
C. an essay
D. poem
256. 'Written in March' is a poem composed by _____
A. William Wordsworth
B. William Congreve
C. William Blake
D. William Shakespeare
257. The statue of 'Ozymandias' is _____
A. on a mountain
B. beside a river
C. in a desert
D. in a valley
258. A poem which consists of fourteen line is called:
A. A Sonnet
B. An Ode
C. A ballad
D. None of these
259. 'Exiles' is a-
A. Short Story
B. Novel
C. Play
D. Poem
260. The Cardinal virtues of the Houyhnhnms are:
A. Friendship and benevolence
B. Bitterness and revenge
C. Hatred and jealousy
D. None of these
261. Eliot worked for Faber and Faber as a/an:
A. assistant
B. director
C. writer
D. Editor e_____ none of these
262. James Joyce's narrative technique is known as-
A. stream of consciousness
B. psycho-analysis
C. Objective Co-relative
D. Symbolism and Mysticism
263. Who is the writer of The Restoration Period?
A. Aphra Ben
B. Robert Herrick
C. Jeremy Taylor
D. Thomas Hobbes

264. Who have written the book 'The Godfather'?
- Mario Puzo
 - Francis Ford Coppola
 - Marlon Brando
 - Mark Winegardner
265. George Bernard Shaw is _____
- a playwright
 - a film-maker
 - a historian
 - a modern painter
266. Who represents Pride in Jane Austen's 'Pride and Prejudice'?
- Mr. Bennett
 - Mr. Bingley
 - Miss Elizabeth
 - None of these
267. 'Satanic Verses' is written by-
- R.K. Narayan
 - Salman Rushdie
 - Jhumpa Lahiri
 - Arundhati Roy
268. The 'Merchant of Venice' Written by Shakespeare is
- A novel
 - a short story
 - a poem
 - a drama
269. 'Hamlet and Oedipus' was written by:
- Bradley
 - Dover Wilson
 - Earnest Jones
 - Freud
270. _____ defines a play as a just and lively image of human nature.
- A. Dr. Johnson
- B. Shakespeare
- C. Dryden
- D. Coleridge
271. Hardy's Nature is:
- Friendly
 - Indifferent
 - Vindictive
 - None of these
272. Who is the writer of The Caroline Period?
- Robert Herrick
 - Caedmon
 - Dante
 - Cynewulf
273. What do you mean by Hyperbole?
- a long verse
 - a long narrative poem
 - an overriding view
 - an overstatement about something
274. Yeats was
- Victorian poet
 - a modern poet
 - Both
 - None of these
275. Hellenism of Keats connotes:
- his love of poetry
 - his love of ancient cultures
 - his love of Greek culture and art
 - None of these
276. Which poet emphasized on rustic language in Poetry?
- John Keats
 - William Wordsworth
 - William Blake
 - Thomas Gray
277. Which poem of Tennyson was particularly like by Queen Victoria?

- A. The Idylls of the kings
 B. Charge of the Light Brigade
 C. In Memoriam
 D. None of these
278. The literary work of 'Kubla Khan' is-
 A. a history by Vincent Smith
 B. a verse by Coleridge
 C. a drama by Oscar Wilde
 D. a short story by Somerset Maugham
279. Hyperion is a/an _____ poem
 A. Elegy
 B. Epic
 C. Lyric
 D. None of these
280. _____ has a super abundant wealth of words and superfluous ornaments
 A. Hyperbole
 B. Metaphor
 C. Rhetoric
 D. None of these
281. 'The quality of Mercy is not strained' the line is taken from
 A. Merchant of Venice
 B. Two gentleman of Verona
 C. Midsummer's Night Dream
 D. Anthony and Cleopatra
282. The poem 'The Patriot' is written by
 A. Alfred Tennyson
 B. Robert Browning
 C. Mathew Arnold
 D. John Donne
283. 'The Revolt of Islam' was written by:
 A. Wordsworth
 B. Coleridge
 C. Shelley
 D. None of these
284. The 'Poet Laureate' is _____
- A. the best poet of the country
 B. a winner of the Noble Prize in poetry
 C. the Court Poet England
 D. a classical poet
285. "To be, or not to be, that is the question"- Where do you find this quotation?
 A. Macbeth
 B. Hamlet
 C. As You like It
 D. Othello
286. Utopia is an ideal state written by-
 A. Thomas Gray
 B. William Shakespeare
 C. George Bernard Shaw
 D. Thomas More
287. "not of an age, but for all time"-was told about Shakespeare by whom?
 A. Marlowe
 B. Ben Johnson
 C. King Henry
 D. John Milton
288. What is a plot?
 A. an idea about writing
 B. the choice of words
 C. choice of poem
 D. arrangement of the incidents
289. Who is called the Bird of Avon?
 A. John Dryden
 B. William Shakespeare
 C. John Milton
290. What is anthology?
 A. collection of poems
 B. collection of insects
 C. fish cultivation
 D. study of poetry
291. What the term Renaissance refers?

- A. revival or rebirth
 B. representation
 C. presentation
 D. rebel
292. Jane Austen's other writings are:
 A. Sense and Sensibility
 B. Emma
 C. Persuasion
 D. All of these
293. The earliest play written by Shakespeare according to Oxford Shakespeare 1988 is:
 A. The Taming of the Shrew
 B. As you Like it
 C. Two Gentlemen of Verona
 D. Titus Andronicus
294. Who is the hero of Paradise Regained
 A. Christ
 B. Satan
 C. The Paritan Church
 D. None of these
295. Wordsworth is a _____ poet.
 A. classical
 B. modern
 C. romantic
 D. Greek
296. Who said 'Cowards die many times before their death'?
 A. Shakespeare
 B. Franklin
 C. Carlyle
 D. Alexander Pope
297. Which one of the following poets was appointed Poet Laureate in the year 1813?
 A. Tennyson
 B. Byron
 C. Southey
 D. Wordsworth
298. Whose real name was Mary Anne Evans?
 A. Jane Austen
 B. Charlotte Bronte
 C. George Eliot
 D. Joseph Conrad
299. A person who writes about his own life writes –
 A. a diary
 B. a biography
 C. an autobiography
 D. a chronicle
300. Who wrote the fantasy novel 'The Lord of the Rings'
 A. J. R. R. Tolkien
 B. Peter Jackson
 C. C. S. Lewis
 D. J. K. Rowling
301. What is Epistolary Novel?
 A. a novel of short length
 B. a novel personal feelings
 C. a Novella
 D. a novel of correspondence among the characters
302. The Professor was the first novel by:
 A. Emily Bronte
 B. Charlotte Bronte
 C. Anne Bronte
 D. Jane Austen
303. 'The Excursion' was written by:
 A. Coleridge
 B. Blake
 C. Shelley
 D. None of these
304. Who wrote 'Kubla Khan'?
 A. Coleridge
 B. Shelley
 C. Wordsworth
 D. Keats

305. Famous Irish poet and dramatist is-
- W.B. Yeats
 - L. Tolstoy
 - A. Pope
 - H.G. Wells
306. 'Murder in the Cathedral' is a play written by:
- Shakespeare
 - Marlowe
 - Oscar Wilde
 - T.S. Eliot
307. Who is the writer of The Augustan Period?
- Robert Herrick
 - Jeremy Taylor
 - Samuel Richardson
 - Thomas Hobbes
308. The Poet Laureate is-
- the best poet of the country
 - a winner of Noble Prize in Poetry
 - the court poet of England
 - a classical poet
309. How many chapters are in the Qur'an
- 42
 - 67
 - 98
 - 114
310. Who wrote 'Beauty is truth, truth beauty'?
- Shakespeare
 - Wordsworth
 - John Keats
 - Eliot
311. The _____ age tended to favour the taste and search for truth in art:
- Classical
 - Romantic
 - Victorian
 - Elizabethan
312. What do you mean by Beast Fable?
- a fictional story of animal characters
 - a short story
 - a long narrative prose
 - a soft style epic
313. What do you mean by Diction?
- choice of words for writing
 - choice of characters
 - choice of rhythms
 - choice of simile and metaphor
314. Romanticism is mainly connected with-
- excitement and sensation
 - love and beauty
 - job and tiredness
 - expectation and depression
315. Which one is the world's longest-running play
- The Mousetrap
 - Romeo and Juliet
 - Othello
 - Macbeth
316. 'Essays of Elia' was written by-
- William Hazlitt
 - Emily Dickinson
 - Emily Bronte
 - Charles Lamb
317. Negative Capability to Keats, means
- The ability to sympathize with other
 - Say bad thing, about others
 - To empathize
 - None of these
318. In which of the following Genres did Victorian Literature achieve its greatest success:
- Epic Poetry
 - Lyric Poetry
 - The Essay
 - The Novel

319. Who is the author of 'Heaven and Earth'?
- Lord Tennyson
 - William Wordsworth
 - John Keats
 - Lord Byron
320. 'All good poetry is spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings' who made this statement?
- Shelly
 - De Quincey
 - Wordsworth
 - None of these
321. Novel which is not written by D. H. Lawrence.
- The Rainbow
 - Ulysses
 - Lady Chatterley's Lover
 - Sons and Lovers
322. Who served as an Irish senator for two terms? A ____ Wilde
- Shaw
 - Ibsen
 - Yeats
 - none of these
323. Tennyson was:
- a romantic
 - a Victorian
 - a Pre-Raphaelite
 - none of these
324. What do you mean by Burlesque?
- a satiric caricature of the characters
 - a drama
 - a satiric person
 - an allegorical statement
325. Tennyson wrote-
- Dover Beach
 - My last Duchess
 - The Eve of St. Agnes
 - The Lotus Eaters
326. Maggie is the central character in George Eliot's:
- Adam Bede
 - Middlemarch
 - The Mill on the Floss
 - Silas Marner
327. On liberty was written by:
- Carlyle
 - Macaulay
 - Godwin
 - Mill
328. "For art's sake alone I would not face the toil of writing a single sentence". Who said it
- T. S. Eliot
 - G. B. Shaw
 - Thomas Hardy
 - Virginia Woolf
329. 'kubla khan' is a poem which reflects a ____ strain in Choleridge's poetry.
- Intellectual
 - magical
 - melancholic
 - pessimistic
330. "David Copperfield" was written by:
- Hardy
 - Dickens
 - Thackeray
 - None of these
331. Paradise Lost is-
- an epic
 - a satirical work
 - a tragedy
 - a ballad
332. Which of the following is a 'comedy' written by Shakespeare?

- A. As You Like It
B. King Lear
C. Macbeth
D. Hamlet
333. Keats was born in
A. 1770
B. 1795
C. 1790
D. None of these
334. Who is the greatest modern English dramatist?
A. Verginia Woolf
B. George Bernard Shaw
C. P. B. Shelly
D. S. T. Coleridge
335. The Charge of the Light Brigade" (Tennyson) commemorates:
A. The Boer War
B. The battle of Trafalgar
C. The Crimean War
D. None of these
336. Romanticism expressed a restlessness of
A. Mind
B. Soul
C. Body
D. None of these
337. 'The Revolt of Islam' was written by:
A. Wordsworth
B. Coleridge
C. Shelley
D. None of these
338. Who was a blind poet
A. Homer
B. Ben Jonson
C. Thomas Hardy
D. Pablo Neruda
339. Who is the writer of The Elizabethan Period?
A. Sir Thomas Wyatt
B. Caedmon
C. Dante
D. Cynewulf
340. Who is the author of 'The Jungle Book'?
A. Hans Christain Anderson
B. Enid Blyton
C. Rudyard Kipling
D. H. G. Wells
341. The correct date of French Revolution:
A. 1793
B. 1802
C. 1789
D. None of these
342. Representative Poet of Victorian Age-
A. Charles Dickens
B. Robert Browning
C. Alfred Tennyson
D. None of them
343. 'Animal Farm' is written by?
A. William Golding
B. George Orwell
C. Virginia Woolf
D. Joseph Conrad
344. Who gave the aesthetic theory of Art For Arts' Sake:
A. Wordsworth
B. Browning
C. Oscar Wilde
D. None of these
345. The first theatre in England was established in-
A. 1556
B. 1566
C. 1576
D. 1586

346. The sea battle of actium takes place in the play
 A. Measure for Measure
 B. Othello
 C. Antony and Cleopatra
 D. Macbeth
347. Shakespeare was died?
 A. 1592
 B. 1616
 C. 1638
 D. 1632
348. The Crown of Wild Olive is written by:
 A. Charles Lamb
 B. Carlyle
 C. Ruskin
 D. None of these
349. 'The importance of Being Earnest' was written by:
 A. Byron
 B. Wordsworth
 C. Oscar Wilde
 D. None of these
350. Who is the villain in "Hamlet"?
 A. Horatio
 B. Iago
 C. Claudius
 D. None of these
351. Who is the most satirist in English Literature?
 A. Alexander Pope
 B. Jonathon swift
 C. Dryden
 D. Spenser
352. Who is the author of 'Heaven and Earth'?
 A. Lord Tennyson
 B. William Wordsworth
 C. Lord Byron
 D. G. M. Hopkins
353. The period from 1649-1660 is known as-
 A. Commonwealth period
 B. Jacobean period
 C. Caroline period
 D. Restoration period
354. "Mortality is a private and costly luxury" is said by-
 A. Cowper
 B. Henry Adams
 C. John Milton
 D. Blake
355. For whom it is said: "sensuousness is a paramount bias of his genius":
 A. Blake
 B. Keats
 C. Tennyson
 D. Shelley
356. Keats is prominently a man of:
 A. Emotions
 B. Sensations
 C. Imagination
 D. Aestheticism
357. With which theatre in London Shakespeare was associated with
 A. The Globe
 B. London Coliseum
 C. West End Theatre
 D. Royal Court Theatre
358. "Fire and Ice" is written by:
 A. Eliot
 B. Yeats
 C. Frost
 D. Auden
359. Who is known for his theory of psycho-analysis?
 A. Sigmund Freud
 B. James Joyce
 C. Arthur Miller
 D. James Osborn

360. 'O Lady! We receive but what we give'-
has been quoted from
A. Kubla khan
B. Don Juan
C. Tithonus
D. Dejection: An Ode
361. _____ consists of nine _____ eight five foot
iambic lines followed by an iambic line of
six feet with rhyme scheme ab ab bc bcc:
A. Octometer
B. Sonnet
C. Terza Rima
D. Spenserian Stanza
362. P. B. Shelly wrote his elegy named 'Adon-
ais' mourning over whose death.
A. Wordsworth
B. Jane Austen
C. John Keats
D. Walter Scott
363. Who is called the 'Poet of Beauty'?
A. William Wordsworth
B. P. B Shelley
C. John Keats
D. Lord Byron
364. Who wrote 'Ode to a Nightingale'?
A. Pope
B. Shelley
C. Wordsworth
D. John Keats
365. Find the Odd one.
A. G. B. Shaw : Man and Superman
B. Rudyard Kipling : Kim
C. H. G. Wells : The Time Machine
D. Toni Morrison : A Portrait of the Artist
as a Young Man
366. 'Pride and Prejudice' is written by?
A. Charles Lamb
B. Virginia Woolf
C. Emily Bronte
D. Jane Austen
367. The poem 'The Love Song of J. Alfred
Prufrock' is composed by?
A. Dylan Thomas
B. T.S. Eliot
C. W. B. Yeats
D. Ezra Pound
368. Who has defined tragedy as "an imitation
of an action"?
A. Shakespeare
B. Dryden
C. Aristotle
D. None of these
369. "A passage to India" is written by:
A. Forster
B. Conrad
C. Lawrence
D. Hardy
370. Who is well known for his translation of
'Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam' into English?
A. Rose Macaulay
B. Edward Fitzgerald
C. George Bernard Shaw
D. D.H. Lawrence
371. "Tear Idle Tears" is a poem by:
A. Frost
B. Yeats
C. Eliot
D. None of these
372. What do you mean by Lampoon?
A. An exaggerated statement
B. A short significant poem
C. The poet who writes sonnet
D. To mock some powerful person

373. Who became the poet Laureate of England and Ireland during the reign of Queen Victoria?
- Tennyson b_____ Browning
 - Hardy
 - Lawrence
 - none of these
374. "We die As hours do, and dry Away Like to the summer's rain;" is stated by-
- John Keats
 - Wordsworth
 - Shelley
 - Milton
375. Who is the composer of the 'Lycidas'?
- Thomas Gray
 - Alfred Tennyson
 - John Milton
 - John Keats
376. The Prelude was written in"
- 1810
 - 1840
 - 1805
 - None of these
377. Who of the following was both a poet and painter?
- Wordsworth
 - Coleridge
 - Blake
 - Keats
378. 'The Faerie Queene' is an _____
- Elegy
 - Epic
 - Sonnet
 - Poem
379. 'A little learning is a dangerous thing' is a quotation from An Essay on Criticism by _____
- Oscar Wilde
 - Alfred Tennyson
 - Alexander Pope
 - Voltaire
380. Oedipus is written by the dramatist-
- Aristophanes
 - Homer
 - Ovid
 - Sophocles
381. What type of book 'The Woman' is-
- Drama
 - Novel
 - Story
 - Essay
382. 'Apologie for Poetrie' is written by:
- Arnold
 - Philip Sidney
 - Pope
 - Dryden
383. Philip Waken, Aunt Pallet and Tom Tulliver are the characters of G. Eliot's novel:
- Silas Marner
 - Adam Bede
 - Middlemarch
 - The Mill on the Floss
384. In 'I Wandered Lonely As a Cloud' Wordsworth compares the daffodils with
- the stars of the milky way
 - the waves
 - the trees
 - the mil
385. In the poem 'To Daffodils' the poet weeps over _____
- loss of beautiful flower
 - loss caused to environment
 - loss of sweet scent
 - Short-lived human life
386. Who is the writer of The Augustan Period?

- A. Thomas Hobbes
B. Alexander Pope
C. Robert Herrick
D. Jeremy Taylor
387. Byron's Poetry is ambiguous and has a vividness of phrasing which sometimes reaches the point of abstraction:
A. True
B. False
C. both A and B
D. none of these
388. Besides the French Revolution the effect on Romantic Revolution:
A. American Revolution
B. Napoleonic wars
C. Industrial Revolution
D. The defeat of the Spanish armada.
389. Poetry is spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings. It takes its origin from emotions recollected in tranquillity. Who has given the description of the poetry?
A. Aristotle
B. Plato
C. Wordsworth
D. None of these
390. One of the following authors, one is French. Who is he?
A. W. Somerset Maugham
B. Sir Arthur Doyle
C. Edward Fitzgerald
D. Alexander Dumas
391. Tennyson was appointed Poet Laureate in:
A. 1843
B. 1847
C. 1850
D. 1857
392. Who is the first person to receive Nobel prize in literature
A. Leconte de Lisle
B. Sully Prudhomme
C. Alphonse Lemerre
D. Anatole France
393. Prologue refers-
A. conclusion of writing
B. end of the writing
C. preface to writing
D. praise song of a person
394. Shakespeare was famous for all but one of the following _____
A. Comedies
B. Tragedies
C. Bourgeois Drama
D. Tragi-Drama
395. When did Frost die?
A. 1962
B. 1963
C. 1961
D. 1960
396. A figure of speech which contains an exaggeration for emphasis is called:
A. Over tone
B. Rhetoric
C. Extended metaphor
D. Hyperbole
397. Shelley was expelled from the Oxford University on the charge of being a(n):
A. anarchist
B. Atheist
C. commonist
D. nazi
398. Which word seems out of place?
A. rose
B. lily
C. cauliflower
D. daffodil
399. Who is the author of the drama, 'You never can tell'?

- A. W.Shakespeare
 B. George Bernard Shaw
 C. Christopher Marlowe
 D. Ben Jonson
400. Which one is the world's longest novel
 A. A Suitable Boy
 B. L'Astrée
 C. Remembrance of Things Past
 D. War and Peace
401. 'Fair seed time had my soul' is from
 A. Ode to autumn
 B. To a Highland girl
 C. Ancient Mariner
 D. None of these
402. _____ is the animating force in the work of C. Bronte
 A. Idealism
 B. Romanticism
 C. Lyricism
 D. None of these
403. What do you mean by Panegyric or Eulogy? viii
 A. a writing of praising distinguished persons
 B. a kind of satire
 C. A short lyric poem
 D. a poem of praising Gods
404. Who is considered to be the father of English prose?
 A. Francis Bacon
 B. Kind Alfred the Great
 C. Henry
 D. Geoffrey Chaucer
405. A dominant theme in Hardy's novels is:
 A. naturalism
 B. romanticism
 C. fatalism
 D. classicism
406. Who is the writer of the poem 'The Patriot'?
 A. Robert Browning
 B. Shaw
 C. Jonsen
 D. Ibsen
407. A Machiavellian character is a-
 A. honest person
 B. wise person
 C. romantic person
 D. cunning person
408. 'How can we know the dancer from the dance'? This line written by Yeats is taken from:
 A. Sailing to Byzantium
 B. Among School Children
 C. The Second Coming
 D. None of these
409. 'Importance of Being Earnest' was written by:
 A. Oscar Wilde
 B. Browning
 C. Blake
 D. None of these
410. Who is the author of 'The Old Man and the Sea'?
 A. H. Melville
 B. George Orwell
 C. Charles Dickens
 D. E. Hemingway
411. 'They _____ in never-ending _____'
 A. Started, show
 B. shone, laughter
 C. grow, row
 D. stretched, line
412. Byron's first published collection was called:

- A. Years of Idleness
B. Hours of Idleness
C. Moments of Idleness
D. Eons of Idleness
413. What do you mean Ode?
A. a lyric poem
B. a short poem
C. a ballad
D. a sonnet
414. Who is the writer of Galliver's Travels?
A. John Milton
B. Jonathan Swift
C. Charles Dickens
D. Jane Austin
415. Browning was the composer of-
A. Two Voices
B. The Scholar Gypsy
C. Andrea Del Sarto
D. Adonais
416. The first English Dictionary was compiled by-
A. Isaac Walton
B. Samuel Johnson
C. Samuel Butler
D. Sir Thomas Browne
417. What the term Short Story stands for?
A. a long prose fiction
B. a story of figurative language
C. a story of many characters
D. a short prose fiction
418. 'Paradise Regained' is an epic written by _____
A. Homer
B. Tagore
C. Dante
D. John Milton
419. Who is the modern English dramatist?
A. George Bernard Shaw
B. W. B. Yeats
C. T.S. Eliot
D. None of the above
420. Who is the writer of the poem 'Time, You Old Gipsy Man'?
A. Ralph Hodgson
B. Laurence Binyon
C. W. B. Yeats
D. Robert Frost
421. 'Caesar and Cleopatra' is written by-
A. Joseph Conrad
B. James Joyce
C. E.M. Forster
D. G.B. Shaw
422. Samuel Beckett's 'Waiting for Godot' is a-
A. Morality play
B. Problem play
C. Miracle play
D. Absurd play
423. What do you mean by Stream of Consciousness?
A. sense of beauty
B. sense of good and bad
C. amalgamation of present, past and future
D. aestheticism
424. A famous essayist in Renaissance is-
A. Charles Lamb
B. Thomas Moore
C. Thomas Carlyle
D. John Wycliffe
425. Who is the writer of 'The Patriot'?
A. Sir Walter Scott
B. Robert Browning
C. Robert Herrick
D. Robert Rost

426. Who is the author of "A Farewell to Arms"?
- A. T. S. Eliot
 B. John Milton
 C. Plato
 D. Ernest Hemingway
427. 'A Passage to India' is written by-
- A. E.M. Forster
 B. Sadat Hasan Mintu
 C. Gallsworth
 D. Rudyard Kipling
428. "Lyrical ballads" were published by:
- A. Coleridge
 B. Wordsworth
 C. Both Coleridge and Wordsworth
 D. None of these
429. Who is the major male character in Jane Austen's 'Pride and Prejudice':
- A. Mr. Darcy
 B. Mr. Bennett
 C. Mr. Collius
 D. None of these
430. 'The last Essays of Elia' was written by:
- A. Carlyle
 B. Lamb
 C. Hunt
 D. Ruskin
431. W. B. Yeats was born in
- A. 1856
 B. 1865
 C. 1838
 D. None of these
432. Riders to the Sea is written by an Irish dramatist-
- A. G. B. Shaw
 B. W.B Yeats
 C. J.M Synge
 D. Oliver Goldsmith
433. 'Preface to Shakespeare' is written by:
- A. Bradely
 B. Dryden
 C. Dr. Johnson
 D. None of these
434. 'Ophelia' is an important character in the Shakespearean play?
- A. Macbeth
 B. The Tempest
 C. Hamlet
 D. King Lear
435. Romeo and Juliet is a _____ written by William Shakespeare early in his career
- A. Comedy
 B. Tragedy
 C. Romance
 D. Morality play
436. Midnight Children is written by-
- A. Arundhoti Roy
 B. Anita Deshai
 C. R.K. Narayan
 D. Salman Rusdhi
437. 'The Brief History of Time' is written by-
- A. Stephen Hawking
 B. Marx Plank
 C. Yan Martel
 D. Chinu Achebe
438. "Honest criticism and sensitive appreciation and directed not upon the poet but upon the poetry" Who said this
- A. R.S. Crane
 B. I.A. Richards
 C. M. Arnold
 D. T.S. Eliot
439. "Brevity is the soul of wit" the quotation is from-

- A. Macbeth
B. Hamlet
C. The Tempest
D. Julius Caesar
440. "Art for arts sake" found its true adherent in:
A. Wordsworth
B. Byron
C. Browning
D. Wilde
441. 'Troilus and Criseyde' is written by-
A. Shakespeare
B. Chaucer
C. Marlowe
D. Congreve
442. "Fair is foul, and foul is fair"-quoted from?
A. Macbeth
B. As you like It
C. Tempest
D. Othello
443. 'Young leading the young is like blind leading the blind' who has said these words:
A. Carlyle
B. Bacon
C. Mantaine
D. None of these
444. Who is the author of the book 'The Sense of an Ending'?
A. Julian Barnes
B. Henry Fielding
C. Rudyard Kipling
D. Tomas Tranströmer
445. What is a Fantasy?
A. An imaginary story
B. a funny animation film
C. a history record
D. a real life event
446. "Idylls of the King" is illustration of Tennyson's deep interest in:
A. Medieval legends
B. The role of the king
C. Hero worship
D. The contemporary condition
447. Who is the author of the book 'Long walk to Freedom'?
A. Jawaharlal Nehru
B. Nelson Mandela
C. Mahatma Gandhi
D. Mario Puzo
448. 'The Way of the World' is written by?
A. William Shakespeare
B. Christopher Marlowe
C. Ben Jonson
D. William Congreve
449. Whose work is called 'mock utopia'?
A. Swift's
B. Sir Thomas More's
C. Wordsworth's
D. None of these
450. Who is the writer of the poem 'Troilus and Criseyde'?
A. Cynewulf
B. Geoffrey Chaucer
C. Robert Browning
D. Shelley
451. Who is the writer of The Augustan Period?
A. Jonathan Swift
B. Robert Herrick
C. Jeremy Taylor
D. Thomas Hobbes
452. Who used to write problem plays-
A. Bertrand Russell
B. W. B. Yeats
C. G. B. Shaw
D. James Joyce

453. Sidney's Defence of Poesie was written in response to _____
 A. The School of Abuse
 B. Tottle's Miscellany
 C. Art of English Poesie
 D. The Courtyer
454. "How came he dead? I shall not be juggled with: To hell allegiance! Vows, to the blackest devil! Is a speech in Hamlet spoken by:
 A. Hamlet
 B. Laertes
 C. Polonius
 D. Claudius
455. Who is the author of the famous novel 'War and Peace'
 A. Anton Chekhov
 B. Nikolai Gogol
 C. Leo Tolstoy
 D. Karl Marx
456. 'A Voyage of Lilliput' is written by _____
 A. R. L Stevenson
 B. Thomas Hardy
 C. Jonathan Swift
 D. William Wordsworth
457. Which period of 1798-1832 is _____
 A. The Renaissance Period
 B. The Elizabethan age
 C. The Restoration
 D. The Romantic Age
458. The first eight lines of a sonnet are called
 A. Octave
 B. Sestet
 C. Refrain
 D. None of these
459. Who is the English 'Epic' Poet?
 A. John Keats
 B. John Milton
 C. William Shakespeare
 D. Lord Tennyson
460. Who is the writer of The Commonwealth Period?
 A. Caedmon
 B. Dante
 C. Cynewulf
 D. Thomas Hobbes
461. Jane Austen was a/an?
 A. Poet
 B. Dramatist
 C. Novelist
 D. Essayist
462. What do you mean by Epitaph?
 A. Inscription on tomb or monument
 B. a sonnet of hero
 C. a ballad of folk hero
 D. a poem of lamentation
463. Hermione is the heroine of Shakespeare in:
 A. The Winter's Tale
 B. Taming of the Shrew
 C. Tempest
 D. None of these
464. What is the meaning of the word Dirge?
 A. a kind of sonnet sequence
 B. a song expressing patriotism
 C. a long verse about adventure
 D. a song expressing grief, lamentation and mourning
465. Virginia Wolf : To the Light House ::
 A. James Joyce : Flush
 B. T. S. Eliot : Road to Freedom
 C. Bertrand Russel : Ash Wednesday
 D. William Golding: Lord of the Flies

466. Who kills Macbeth in the play "Macbeth"?
 A. Duncan
 B. Bonquo
 C. Macduff
 D. None of these
467. "Our sweetest songs are those of the tale of ____"
 A. patriotic feeling
 B. heroic tales
 C. saddest thought
 D. romantic love
468. What is the meaning of the word 'Dirge'?
 A. a kind of sonnet sequence
 B. a song expressing patriotic sentiment
 C. a long verse telling about an adventure
 D. a song expressing grief, lamentation and mourning
469. The Essay of Elia was written by:
 A. Tennyson
 B. Byron
 C. Keats
 D. None of these
470. 'Supernaturalism' was an important feature of the poetry of:
 A. Wordsworth
 B. Byron
 C. Coleridge
 D. None of these
471. 'The Quarterly Review' was founded by:
 A. Walter Scott
 B. Byron
 C. Coleridge
 D. Thomas De Quincey
472. Who was the eminent writer of the Restoration?
 A. John Milton
 B. John Dryden
 C. William Congreve
 D. All of them
473. Ernest Hemingway wrote:
 A. Mr. Chips
 B. Pride and Prejudice
 C. Old Man and the Sea
 D. None of these
474. Allusion refers the following-
 A. a reference of past person or thing
 B. false
 C. doubtful speech
 D. historical documents
475. In Don Juan Byron used:
 A. blank verse
 B. Ottava Rima
 C. refrain
 D. terza rima
476. 'Don Juan' is a/an?
 A. Poem
 B. epic
 C. Ode
 D. novel
477. The poets who believe that a hard, clear image was essential to verse are called:
 A. Imaginists
 B. Romanticists
 C. Classicists
 D. Imagists
478. 'Macbeth' is ____
 A. a play
 B. a novel
 C. an essay
 D. a poem
479. Which of following is written by Shakespeare?
 A. Dr. Faustus
 B. Pilgrim's Progress
 C. The preface to Fable
 D. Twelfth Night

480. What the term Allegory refers?
- a kind short story
 - a long narrative poem
 - a figurative story
 - a comic play
481. The poem 'Under the Greenwood Tree' is written by-
- William Wordsworth
 - William Shakespeare
 - Robert Browning
 - Ralph Hodgson
482. What is the Masterpiece of T.S. Eliot?
- The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock
 - Prelude
 - The Waste Land
 - Tradition and Ind. Talent
483. Who wrote 'Patriotism'?
- William Shakespeare
 - William Wordsworth
 - Sir Walter Scott
 - Robert Browning
484. London town is found a living being in the work of _____
- Thomas Hardy
 - Charles Dickens
 - W. Congreve
 - D. H. Lawrence
485. The first English novel, Pamela, has been written by-
- Daniel Defoe
 - Henry Fielding
 - Sir Walter Scott
 - Samuel Richardson
486. William Wordsworth is pre-eminently _____
- a poet of nature
 - a poet of love
 - a poet of human nature
 - a poet of liberty
487. William Wordsworth wrote _____
- The Rape of the Lock
 - The Rime of the Ancient Mariner
 - The Lucy Poems
 - Absalom and Achitophel
488. Earnest Hemingway has written
- Old Man and the Sea
 - Mr. Chips
 - Pride and Prejudice
 - None of these
489. 'Andrea del Sarto' is a poem written by
- Shelley
 - Browning
 - Tennyson
 - None of these
490. What was the first novel of Virginia Woolf?
- The Waves
 - To the Light House
 - Jacob's Room
 - The Voyage out
491. "Hell hath no limits, nor is circumscribed In one self-place; for where we are is hell, And where hell is, there must we ever be."- this famous quotation is cited from?
- Dr. Faustus
 - Paradise Lost
 - Tempest
 - Macbeth
492. Which one is a femal fictional detective character of Agatha Christie's novel
- Anna Karenina
 - Jane Eyre
 - Miss Marple
 - Daisy Miller

493. Man Booker Prize is given only to novels published from
A. USA
B. UK
C. India
D. France
494. Who among the following is a revolutionary poet?
A. John Keats
B. P.B. Shelly
C. S.T. Coleridge
D. William Wordsworth
495. Moby Dick is a-
A. Novel
B. Play
C. Theory
D. Short story
496. 'Bliss was it, in that Dawn to be alive But to be young was very heaven.' Who has written these lines?
A. Shelley
B. Browning
C. Wordsworth
D. None of these
497. 'East Coker' is written by:
A. Browning
B. Wordsworth
C. T. S. Eliot
D. None of these
498. What is a ballad?
A. a folk song
B. a song of hymn
C. a song of lamentation
D. a lyric song
499. Wordsworth lived from
A. 1775 – 1859
B. 1770 – 1850
C. 1770 – 1802
D. None of these
500. Which character of Shakespeare has "the courtier's, soldier's, scholar's eye, tongue and sword"
A. King Lear
B. Othello
C. Hamlet
D. Macbeth
501. Poet Alexander Pope's famous work-
A. Spectator
B. The Rape of the Lock
C. The Deserted Village
D. Man Was Made to Mourn
502. The Solitary Reaper is a ____
A. heroic poem
B. romantic poem
C. classical poem
D. patriotic poem
503. Tennyson's 'In Memoriam' is a /an-
A. elegy
B. sonnet
C. ballad
D. lyric
504. Who is the famous mock-heroic poet in English literature?
A. Lord Byron
B. John Milton
C. Alexander Pope
D. Lord Tennyson
505. Hemingway was a great fan of:
A. Cricket
B. Baseball c____ softball
C. football
D. none of these
506. Who is the author of the book "Zest for Life"

- A. Gustave Flaubert
 B. Leo Tolstoy
 C. Voltaire
 D. Emile Zola
507. Who is the heroine of 'Hamlet'?
- A. Cordelia
 B. Portia
 C. Ophelia
 D. None of these
508. Who wrote 'The preface for Tagore's Gitanjali'?
- A. T.S. Eliot
 B. W.B. Yeats
 C. Byron
 D. Keats
509. What is Anatomy?
- A. study of limbs of body
 B. study of insects
 C. study of homo sapience
 D. study of plants
510. Who is the writer of 'The Falcon'?
- A. George Bernard Shaw
 B. A. Lord Tennyson
 C. Christopher Marlowe
 D. William Shakespeare
511. Who is the heroine of Shakespeare's play 'Hamlet'?
- A. Cordella
 B. Desdemona
 C. Portia
 D. Ophelia
512. 'Death of A Salesman' is a Tragedy written by-
- A. Edward Albee
 B. Saul Bellow
 C. Nathaniel Hawthorne
 D. Arthur Miller
513. 'Paradise Regained' is an epic by ____
- A. John Keats
 B. P. B. Shelly
 C. John Milton
 D. William Blake
514. Prosody signifies the systematic study of-
- A. drama
 B. novel
 C. short story
 D. versification
515. How many lines does a Shakespearean sonnet have
- A. 8
 B. 10
 C. 13
 D. 14
516. Who is the first femal winner of the Nobel Prize in Literature
- A. Selma Lagerlöf
 B. Pearl S. Buck
 C. Grazia Deledda
 D. Gabriela Mistral
517. Who is the author of the book 'A Brief History of Time'?
- A. Albert Einsten
 B. G.B Shaw
 C. Neuton
 D. Stephen Hawking
518. Who represents Prejudice in Jane Austen's novel 'Pride and Prejudice':
- A. Mr. Darcy
 B. Miss Elizabeth
 C. Miss Jane
 D. None of these
519. Of all his predecessors, the following exerted a direct influence upon Shakespeare.

- A. Lyly and Marlowe
 B. Robert Greene and Thomas Nash
 C. George Peele and Thomas Lodge
 D. None of these
520. 'Hamlet' by Shakespeare is-
 A. a comedy
 B. a tragic comedy
 C. an epic
 D. a tragedy
521. Who is a modern author?
 A. C. Marlow
 B. Charles Dickens
 C. Chaucer
 D. Joseph Conrad
522. Who was English poet addicted to opium?
 A. S. T. Coleridge
 B. W. Somerset Maugham
 C. Sir Walter Scott
 D. William Wordsworth
523. Who is the writer of The Old English Period?
 A. Cynewulf
 B. William Shakespeare
 C. William Wordsworth
 D. Lord Tennyson
524. John Donne is famous for his-
 A. Sonnet
 B. ballad
 C. novel
 D. metaphysical poem
525. Caliban is a Character in _____
 A. King Lear
 B. Tempest
 C. Min and Superman
 D. Othello
526. In 1857, Matthew Arnold as Professor of Poetry at Oxford delivered his inaugural lecture in:
 A. English
 B. Latin
 C. Greek
 D. None of these
527. Shakespeare wrote
 A. Tragedies
 B. Comedies
 C. Poems
 D. All of above
528. Lyrical Ballads opens with;
 A. Tintern Abbey
 B. Michael
 C. Dejection: an Ode
 D. Rime of Ancient Mariner
529. All is well that ends well is a:
 A. Comedy
 B. Tragedy
 C. Historical Play
 D. None of these
530. The sentence, "Death, thou shalt not die." is an example of _____
 A. simile
 B. metaphor
 C. irony
 D. paradox
531. The Daffodils in Wordsworth's I wandered Lonely as a Cloud dancing because
 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
532. 'Essay on Criticism' is written by-
 A. Alexander Pope
 B. T.S. Eliot
 C. Jonathan Swift
 D. H. Fielding

533. What do you mean by Prose?

- A. a writing without rhyme
- B. a writing with rhyme
- C. a writing of verse
- D. a writing of rhythms

534. Poet Alexander Pope's famous work _____

- A. Rape of the Lock
- B. Spectator
- C. The Deserted Village
- D. Man was made to mourn

535. The subjugation of Women (1869) is an important text of:

- A. George Eliot
- B. Byron
- C. John Mill
- D. Hardy

536. Aspect of the Novel is written by:

- A. David Cecil
- B. Walter Allen
- C. Arnold Kettle
- D. E.M. Forster

537. 'The Diary of Anne Frank' was originally written in which language

- A. German
- B. Dutch
- C. Russian
- D. English

538. What do you mean by Pathos or Catharsis? ix

- A. a sorrowful event
- B. a murder in a tragedy
- C. an adventure of hero
- D. arouse of pity and fear

539. 'Romeo and Juliet' is a/an-

- A. comedy
- B. melodrama
- C. play
- D. tragedy

540. Who is the author of 'Interpretation of Drama'?

- A. Saul Bellow
- B. Sigmund Freud
- C. Samuel Butler
- D. Samuel Beckett

541. 'The Lord of the Rings' is written by-

- A. Rudyard Kipling
- B. Ronald Reuel Tolkien
- C. Hobbit
- D. None

542. Why is Thomas Hardy famous for?

- A. As a Dramatist
- B. As a Sonneteer
- C. As a Novelist
- D. As a Poet

543. Who is the writer of The Old English Period?

- A. King Alfred the Great
- B. William Shakespeare
- C. William Wordsworth
- D. Lord Tennyson

544. Who is the author of the poem 'The Parliament of Fowls'?

- A. Geoffrey Chaucer
- B. Milton
- C. Dickens
- D. Shelly

545. Who is the writer of The Commonwealth Period?

- A. Cynewulf
- B. Dante
- C. Jeremy Taylor
- D. Caedmon

546. 'Verslibre' is called as:

- A. Free Verse
B. Blank Verse
C. Free meter
D. Iambic
547. An element of the supernatural is present in the poetry of :
A. Wordsworth
B. Coleridge
C. Browning
D. Byron
548. "To err is human; to forgive is divine" is said by-
A. Alexander Pope
B. John Dryden
C. John Benson
D. None
549. Elizabeth is a character from Jane Austen's:
A. Emma
B. Pride and Prejudice
C. Mansfield Park
D. Northanger Abby
550. What is the term Fiction?
A. a poem
B. a prose
C. an imaginative writing
D. a story
551. Frost is:
A. a nature poet
B. Poet of Country life
C. a poet of nature and country life
D. None of these
552. Who is called the 'poet of love'?
A. Andrew Marvell
B. John Donne
C. John Keats
D. William Shakespeare
553. 'The Rape of the Lock' is a/an-
A. Epic
B. Comedy
C. Poem
D. Novel
554. 'Silent Woman' written by ____
A. John Ruskin
B. Ben Jonson
C. Kalidas
D. Munshi Prem Chand
555. 'Cervantes' is a character in:
A. Don Quixote
B. Pamele
C. Tristram Shandy
D. Tom Jones
556. 'Couplet' can occur in-
A. short story
B. essay
C. poem
D. novel
557. 'The pilgrim's Progress' is written by?
A. William Shakespeare
B. John Bunyan
C. John Dryden
D. John Locke
558. Who is the following was both a poet and painter?
A. Keats
B. Donne
C. Blake
D. Spenser
559. Vanity Fair is a novel by ____
A. Dickens
B. Thackeray
C. Scott
D. Fielding
560. Romeo and Juliet ____ one of my favorite tragedy plays.

- A. are
 B. have been
 C. is
 D. were
561. Who is the writer of The Middle English Period?
 A. William Langland
 B. William Shakespeare
 C. William Wordsworth
 D. Lord Tennyson
562. What do you mean by Minstrel?
 A. a romantic poet
 B. a poet of minister
 C. a budding poet
 D. A medieval European poet
563. Who is the Creator of 'Dramatic Monologue'?
 A. Robert Browning
 B. Alfred Tennyson
 C. George Eliot
 D. Thomas Hardy
564. Who is the author of 'Seize the Day'?
 A. Arthur Miller
 B. Saul Bellow
 C. Tony Morrison
 D. None
565. Shakespeare wrote brilliant-
 A. poems
 B. essays
 C. novels
 D. dramas
566. 'Earth is the right place for Love and I do not know where it is likely to go better.' These lines are from:
 A. The Road Not Taken
 B. Fire and Ice
 C. Birches
 D. None of these
567. "Oh sir, she smiled, no doubt, Whene'er I passed her; but who passed without Much the same smile? This grew; I gave commands; Then all smiles stopped together". This was written by:
 A. Tennyson
 B. Browning
 C. Mathew Arnold
 D. William Morris
568. What is 1st decade part of modern age?
 A. Edwardian
 B. Georgian
 C. Pope
 D. Augusta
569. What is the full name of the great American short story writer O'Henry?
 A. William Sidney Porter
 B. Walt Whitman
 C. Marjorie Kennan Rowling
 D. Samuel Butler
570. Dryden and Alexander Pope are.....poets.
 A. Neo-classical
 B. Elizabethan
 C. Victorian
 D. Modern
571. Which is a play by William Shakespeare, believed to have been written in 1603 or 1604.
 A. Desire Under the Elms
 B. Measure for Measure
 C. Pygmalion
 D. Cocktail Party
572. Which one is the shortest dramatic work?
 A. Not
 B. Footballs
 C. Radio
 D. Breath
573. Hellenism of Keats connotes:

- A. his love of poetry
 B. his love of ancient cultures
 C. his love of Greek culture and art
 D. None of these
574. 'My Fair Lady' is a Cinematic Version of:
 A. Pygmalion
 B. Candida
 C. Getting Married
 D. None of these
575. It is for the world to decide whether you are a poet or not. For whom these words are meant:
 A. Frost
 B. Pope
 C. Byron
 D. None of these
576. The moral choice is everything in the works of:
 A. Dickens
 B. George Eliot
 C. Hardy
 D. None of these
577. Who is the writer of 'Robinson Crusoe'?
 A. S Johnson
 B. Edward Gibben
 C. S Richardson
 D. Daniel Defoe
578. Who is the writer of "Absalom and Achitophel"?
 A. John Webster
 B. John Milton
 C. John Dryden
 D. John Donne
579. A Winter's Tale by Shakespeare is a:
 A. Dramatic Monologue
 B. Comedy
 C. Tragedy
 D. None of these
580. Hamlet is _____
 A. a tragedy by Shakespeare
 B. a play by G. B Shaw
 C. a poem by Shelley
 D. a novel by Hardy
581. 'Better to reign in hell than serve in heaven' has been quoted from-
 A. Paradise Regained
 B. Paradise Lost
 C. Aeneid
 D. None of these
582. What is soliloquy?
 A. a speech to the audience
 B. self speech
 C. talk to others
 D. expression of anger
583. Who wrote 'Ode to a Nightingale'?
 A. Pope
 B. Shelley
 C. Wordsworth
 D. John Keats
584. 'War and Peace' an epic tale of Napoleonic invasion is written by-
 A. Leo Tolstoy
 B. George Bernard Shaw
 C. Anne Frank
 D. Earnest Hemingway
585. Who is the father of English Novel?
 A. Shakespeare
 B. Henry Fielding
 C. G.B. Shaw
 D. R. L. Stevenson
586. Which of the following was written by Shakespeare?
 A. The Rape of Lucrece
 B. The Rape of the Lock
 C. Endymion
 D. Fairie Queene

587. Who is the writer of the book 'Pride and Prejudice'?
- A. John Milton
 B. Jonathan Swift
 C. Charles Dickens
 D. Jane Austen
588. Who is the modern philosopher who was awarded Nobel Prize for literature?
- A. James Baker
 B. Dr. Kissinger
 C. Bertrand Russel
 D. Lenin
589. 'Knowledge is power' was stated by——
- A. Hobbes
 B. Socrates
 C. Rousseau
 D. Hamlet
590. What is the full name of the tragedy 'Dr Faustus'?
- A. The Tragical History of Dr Faustus
 B. The Tragic History of Dr Faustus
 C. The Tragedy of Dr Faustus
 D. Dr Faustus
591. What is Stress?
- A. emphasis on words
 B. emphasis on the sentence
 C. emphasis of literature
 D. emphasis on the novel
592. Who wrote the famous poetic line 'To err is human, to forgive is divine'?
- A. Alexander Pope
 B. Shelley
 C. Keats
 D. Dryden
593. The Prelude is written in:
- A. Couplets
 B. Blank Verse
 C. Terza rima
 D. None of these
594. 'Calliban' is a character in-
- A. King Lear
 B. Othello
 C. Man and Superman
 D. Tempest
595. Who is the Villain in 'Hamlet'?
- A. Horatio
 B. Iago
 C. Claudius
 D. None of these
596. Earnest Hemingway in addition to 'Old Man and the Sea' had written:
- A. A Farewell to Arms
 B. For Whom the Bell Tolls
 C. Death in the Afternoon
 D. All of the above
597. Who wrote 'The Tempest'?
- A. William Wordsworth
 B. Ben Jonson
 C. William Shakespeare
 D. Tennyson
598. Shakespeare was born in
- A. Warwickshire
 B. Derby
 C. Oxford
 D. Northampton
599. Arthur Hugh Clough became an inspiration for Mathew Arnold's work:
- A. the buried life
 B. culture and anarchy
 C. The Scholar Gypsy
 D. essays on criticism
600. What is verse?

- A. lines of poem
B. a song of lamentation
C. a rhythmic measurement
D. pentameter
601. What is type of 'The Daffodils'?
- A. Novel
B. Poem
C. Play
D. Adventure
602. "The Trumpet of prophecy! O wind. If winter comes, can spring be far behind?" Who is the poet of these lines?
- A. P.B. Shelley
B. William Wordsworth
C. John Keats
D. Robert Browning
603. What do you mean by the word Personnel?
- A. individual
B. others
C. papers
D. government employee
604. In Memoriam was written in:
- A. 1833
B. 1860
C. 1863
D. None of these
605. "Who trusted God was love indeed And love creation's final law"-this famous quotation is taken from?
- A. Ulysses
B. In Memoriam
C. Men and Women
D. Vanity Fair
606. What do you mean by Plot?
- A. a drama of comedy
B. a disposal of characters
C. a short novel
D. arrangement of incidents in a writing
607. Elia was the pseudonym used by Charles Lamb for getting his works published in:
- A. London magazine
B. The New York Times
C. The spectator
D. the Sun
608. Who was 'Poet Laureate'?
- A. Alfred Tennyson
B. Robert Browning
C. P. B. Shelley
D. none of them
609. Frost is:
- A. a nature poet
B. Poet of Country life
C. a poet of nature and country life
D. None of these
610. Chaucer is the representative poet of-
- A. 17th century
B. 14th century
C. 16th century
D. 18th century
611. A.S. Hornsby is famous for-
- A. Writing poems
B. writing songs
C. writing text books
D. writing dictionaries
612. 'My Last Duchess' was written by
- A. Keats
B. Tennyson
C. Browning
D. None of these
613. Who is the author of 'Arabian Nights'?
- A. Sir Richard Burton
B. Alexander Pope
C. Smith
D. None of them

614. Who is called 'The bard of Avon'?
- Christopher Marlowe
 - William Shakespeare
 - John Milton
 - Homer
615. 'Living History' is written by-
- Bill Clinton
 - Hilary Clinton
 - Achebe
 - Barak Obama
616. O'Henry was known as-
- American short story writer
 - British short story writer
 - Irish dramatist
 - Roman Short story writer
617. Who of the following was a poet?
- Charles Dickens
 - T. S. Eliot
 - Jane Austen
 - G. B. Shaw
618. Who was often been called The Father of English Tragedy?
- William Shakespeare
 - Christopher Marlowe
 - John Wycherley
 - John Lyly
619. Who wrote 'Heart of Darkness'?
- Thomas Hardy
 - Joseph Conrad
 - Bill Gates
 - None
620. John Bull's Other Island is written by:
- Shaw
 - Wilde
 - Hemingway
 - Beckett
621. Who is the writer of The Restoration Period?
- Robert Herrick
 - Thomas Hobbes
 - Jeremy Taylor
 - John Milton
622. 'Modern Painters' is written by
- Ruskin
 - Mill
 - Macaulay
 - None of these
623. A famous English poet who was professionally known as a man of medicine is
- Shelley
 - Keats
 - Milton
 - Pope
624. Dickens was from a:
- Lower middle class origin
 - Upper class origin
 - Middle class origin
 - Working class origin
625. The poem 'Second Coming' is written by-
- W.B. Yeats
 - T.S. Eliot
 - Frost
 - Auden
626. The first English Dictionary was compiled by
- Izaak Walton
 - Samuel Johnson
 - Samuel
 - Sir Thomas Browne
627. 'On Liberty' is by-
- Charles Darwin
 - John Mill
 - Karl Mark
 - Thomas Hardy

628. Ruskin is famous for:
- Being a critic of art
 - A social reformer
 - A moral teacher
 - None of these
629. Who is the 'University Wits' in the following list?
- William Shakespeare
 - Thomas Gray
 - Robert Greene
 - John Dryden
630. A pioneer is psychological analysis in fiction is:
- Charles Dickens
 - Thackeray
 - Charlotte Bronte
 - G. Eliot
631. Who is the writer of 'The Merchant of Venice'?
- Shelley
 - Wordsworth
 - William Shakespeare
 - Milton
632. "The fool doth think he is wise but the wise man knows himself to be a fool"-this quotation is quoted from?
- Hamlet
 - As you like It
 - Othello
 - Henry 8
633. 'To the Light House' is written by:
- Lawrence
 - Hemingway
 - Forster
 - None of these
634. Who is of the following is not a Nobel Laureate?
- W. B. Yeats
 - T. S. Eliot
 - William Golding
 - E. M. Forster
635. 'Murder in the Cathedral' is written by-
- Harold Pinter
 - T.S. Eliot
 - G.B. Shaw
 - Samuel Beckett
636. Who is the writer of the epic poems "Paradise Lost" and "Paradise Regained"?
- William Shakespeare
 - John Donne
 - John Keats
 - John Milton
637. Lilliput is a character from:
- Gulliver's Travels
 - Pygmalion
 - Sons & lovers
 - Old man and the sea
638. What do you mean by Linguistics?
- study of languages and its rules
 - study of sounds
 - study of speech sounds
 - study of meaning
639. Who believed that poetry is the spontaneous overflow of emotions?
- Blake
 - Byron
 - Wordsworth
 - Keats
640. Who is the author of 'Endgame'?
- G. B. Shaw
 - Samuel Beckett
 - R. K. Narayan
 - Ernest Hemingway
641. 'Appearances are often deceiving' is quoted by-

- A. Plato
 B. Aristotle
 C. Hobbes
 D. Aesop
642. "I have suffered with those, that I saw suffering". These Humanistic words are attributed to:
 A. Miranda in the 'Tempest'
 B. Portia in 'Merchant of Venice'
 C. Lady Macbeth in 'Macbeth'
 D. None of these
643. Shelley is remembered as a _____ poet
 A. Lyric
 B. Tragic
 C. Mythical
 D. None of these
644. The Novel 'Ivanhoe' is written by-
 A. Charles Lamb
 B. John Keats
 C. Sir Walter Scott
 D. Jane Austen
645. What is paradox?
 A. a self-pleasant statement
 B. personal song
 C. a self-contradictory statement
 D. none
646. 'A Farewell to Arms' is novel by-
 A. Thomas Hardy
 B. Ernest Hemingway
 C. Jane Austen
 D. Scott
647. One of the following was a Romantic Poet
 A. Tennyson
 B. Arnold
 C. Shelley
 D. Browning
648. 'Proper study of Mankind is man' – who has said these words:
 A. Pope
 B. Swift
 C. Shelley
 D. None of these
649. Sylvia Plath and Ted Hughes are:
 A. Husband and wife
 B. Brother and Sister
 C. Father and daughter
 D. Friends
650. Who of the following is a famous epic poet in English literature?
 A. William Shakespeare
 B. Lord Tennyson
 C. William Wordsworth
 D. John Milton
651. 'The Voyage of the Beagle' was written by:
 A. J.S. Mill
 B. Ruskin
 C. Carlyle
 D. Darwin
652. Don Juan is an ironic replica of the very subject of :
 A. Childe Harold
 B. Queen Mab
 C. Prometheus
 D. The Recluse
653. 'The Rainbow' is-
 A. A poem by Wordsworth
 B. a short story by Somerset Maugham
 C. a novel by D.H. Lawrence
 D. a verse by Coleridge
654. 'Ten thousand saw I at a glance' is an example of _____

- A. hyperbole
B. symbol
C. metaphor
D. apostrophe
655. The last book of Gulliver's travels is
A. Voyage to Lilliput
B. Voyage to Brobdingnag
C. Voyage to Houyhnmms
D. Voyage to Laputa
656. "Life's but a walking shadow, a poor player That starts and frets his hour upon the stage and then is heard no more"-quoted from?
A. King Lear
B. Macbeth
C. Dr. Faustus
D. Othello
657. The moral choice is everything in the works of:
A. Dickens
B. George Eliot
C. Hardy
D. None of these
658. Who was the greatest dramatist of English literature?
A. P.B. Shelley
B. William Wordsworth
C. William Shakespeare
659. What is 'Catastrophe'?
A. the comedic end of dramatic events
B. the tragic end of dramatic events
C. the comic and tragic end of the play
D. none of the above
660. Which is known as Shakespeare's enchanting swan-song?
A. Hamlet
B. Macbeth
C. The Tempest
D. Twelfth Night
661. What do you mean by Romance?
A. any work of fiction or imagination
B. a real life story
C. any work of literature
D. a play or a drama
662. E. M. Foster is a
A. Novelist
B. Poet
C. Playwright
D. None of these
663. 'Tradition and the Individual Talent' is an essay by-
A. Thomas Hardy
B. T.S. Eliot
C. Virginia Woolf
D. Thomas Carlyle
664. There is no man like Showman. These views were held by:
A. Thomas Carlyle
B. Spencer
C. Shakespeare
D. None of these
665. 'The Lotos Eaters' was written by:
A. Blake
B. Byron
C. Tennyson
D. None of these
666. 'End Game' is written by:
A. Hemingway
B. Somerset Maugham
C. Beckett
D. None of these
667. Francis Bacon is a/an _____
A. Novelist
B. Dramatist
C. Poet
D. Essayist

668. Who is the father of Modern English Poetry?
 A. Cynewulf
 B. Geoffrey Chaucer
 C. Robert Browning
 D. None of the above
669. Who wrote 'The Kite Runner'?
 A. Selman Rushdie
 B. Khalid Hussein
 C. Orhan Pamuk
 D. none
670. Hamlet was killed by:
 A. Polonius
 B. Learteus
 C. Claudius
 D. None of these
671. Which one is the first novel of Charles Dickens
 A. Oliver Twist
 B. The Pickwick Papers
 C. David Copperfield
 D. Little Dorrit
672. "Ode to Psyche" is a poem by:
 A. Milton
 B. Byron
 C. Keats
 D. Blake
673. 'Nature never did betray the heart that loved her' is a quotation.
 A. William Wordsworth
 B. B. J. Baryon
 C. P. B. Shelley
 D. J. Keats
674. 'To be or not to be' is the beginning of a famous soliloquy from _____
 A. Paradise Lost
 B. Romeo and Juliet
 C. Hamlet
 D. Shahnama
675. When was the poem Tintern Abbey written?
 A. 1793
 B. 1795
 C. 1798
 D. None of these
676. Who wrote 'Madame Bovary'?
 A. Leo Tolstoy
 B. James Joyce
 C. E.M. Forster
 D. Gustave Flaubert
677. John Keats is primarily a poet of _____
 A. Beauty
 B. Nature
 C. Love
 D. Revolution
678. Who awarded Pulitzer Prize to Robert Frost?
 A. Dr mohammad younus
 B. John F. Kennedy
 C. John Don
 D. John Willy
679. Total number of plays written by Shakespeare
 A. 14
 B. 28
 C. 38
 D. 52
680. 'Poet are unacknowledged legislators of the world', Who told it?
 A. Browning
 B. P. B. Shelley
 C. William Wordsworth
 D. John Keats
681. What is the name of the storyteller of 'One Thousand and One Nights'?

- A. Scheherazade
B. Sultana
C. Nura
D. Morgiana
682. Who is the first woman to win the Man Booker Prize
A. Elizabeth Bowen
B. Penelope Fitzgerald
C. Bernice Rubens
D. Anita Brookner
683. Who wrote 'Where ignorance is bliss, it is folly to be wise'?
A. Robert Frost
B. George Orwell
C. Thomas Gray
D. John Milton
684. Edward Fitzgerald's "The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam" inspired Browning to write:
A. The Last Ride Together
B. Rabbi Ben Ezra
C. Ester Day
D. Abt Vogler
685. Who wrote 'Where Angels Fear to Tread'?
A. Charles Dickens
B. E. M. Forster
C. Rudyard Kipling
D. William Shakespeare
686. As a moralist J. S. Mill develops the doctrine of:
A. Utilitarianism
B. Radicalism
C. Puritanism
D. None of these
687. 'Childe Harold's Pilgrimage' written by-
A. Byron
B. G.B. Shaw
C. John Bunyan
D. T.S. Eliot
688. 'The Sacred Flame' is written by-
A. G.B. Shaw
B. William Somerset Maugham
C. Earnest Hemingway
D. Oscar Wilde
689. Which is the rhyme scheme of Shakespearean sonnet?
A. abab cdcd efef gg
B. abba cdcd efg efg
C. abab cde cde efg efg
D. abba cde cde e egg
690. The Good Earth has been written by-
A. Virginia Woolf
B. George Eliot
C. Charles Dickens
D. Pearl S. Buck
691. 'Mirabell', 'Millamant', 'Lady Wishfort' are the characters found in-
A. The Portrait of a Lady
B. The way of the World
C. All for Love
D. The Rape of the Lock
692. Beowulf is written in which period?
A. Middle English period
B. Anglo-saxon period
C. Elizabethan period
D. Jacobean period
693. From which country the famous poet Pablo Neruda belongs
A. Peru
B. Argentina
C. Cuba
D. Chile
694. Who is the poet of the Victorian Age?
A. Helen Keller
B. Matthew Arnold
C. Shakespeare
D. Robert Browning

695. Which of the plays has an epilogue?
 A. Man and Superman
 B. Devils' Disciple
 C. Pygmalion
 D. None of these
696. Who wrote the first english dictionary
 A. Jonathan Swift
 B. James Boswell
 C. Samuel Johnson
 D. Robert Cawdrey
697. 'I am half sick of shadows' is a line from:
 A. Shelley
 B. Wordsworth
 C. Coleridge
 D. Tennyson
698. The image of the femme fatale dominates the poetry of:
 A. Wordsworth
 B. Keats
 C. Byron
 D. Tennyson
699. 'Tamburlaine the Great' is written by-
 A. Shakespeare
 B. Marlowe
 C. Ben Johnson
 D. John Webster
700. Who is the father of modern English Drama?
 A. G.B. Shaw
 B. John Milton
 C. Shakespeare
 D. Thomas Walt
701. "All the world's a stage And all the men and women merely players"-quoted from
 A. A Midsummer Night's Dream
 B. Much Ado About Nothing
 C. A Pericles Prince of Tyre
 D. None of these
702. Which Revolution is the historical source of the book 'A Tale of Two Cities'
 A. Iranian Revolution
 B. American Revolution
 C. French Revolution
 D. Russian Revolution
703. Robert Herrick was an English _____
 A. Novelist
 B. Historian
 C. Poet
 D. Dramatist
704. Who is the author of 'The Old Man and the Sea'?
 A. E. Hemingway
 B. Churchill
 C. Wilson
 D. Hardy
705. Jude the Obscure is a: a _____ comedy
 A. Tragedy
 B. tragic _____ comedy
 C. black comedy
 D. none of these
706. Shakespeare was born in?
 A. 1616
 B. 1564
 C. 1566
 D. 1604
707. "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner" was written by:
 A. W.Scott
 B. Coleridge
 C. Shelley
 D. None of these
708. Shakespeare was born in
 A. 1570
 B. 1547
 C. 1564
 D. None of these

709. 'Adam Bede' is a novel written by
 A. Dickens
 B. Hardy
 C. George Eliot
 D. None of these
710. "Idylls of the King" is illustration of Tennyson's deep interest in:
 A. Medieval legends
 B. The role of the king
 C. Hero worship
 D. The contemporary condition
711. 'The Metaphysical Poets' is a critical essay by:
 A. Arnold
 B. T. S. Eliot
 C. Shelley
 D. None of these
712. Who is the leader of Metaphysical poetry?
 A. John Donne
 B. John Milton
 C. John Dryden
713. An exhortatory speech, usually delivered to a crowd to incite them to some action is:
 A. Declamation
 B. Sermon
 C. Monologue
 D. Harangue
714. When did Frost's firstborn son died?
 A. 1600
 B. 1700
 C. 1800
 D. 1900
715. 'April is the cruellest month' is written by-i
 A. W.B. Yeats
 B. T.S. Eliot
 C. Frost
 D. Auden
716. Which is called the Golden Period of English Literature?
 A. Elizabethan Age
 B. Victorian Age
 C. Restoration Period
 D. Augustan Age
717. Who wrote preface to Shakespeare:
 A. Sir Philip Sydney
 B. Dryden
 C. Dr. Johnson
 D. None of these
718. Which one is 19th century English Literature from above?
 A. 1601-1699
 B. 1701-1799
 C. 1801-1899
 D. 1901-1999
719. Macaulay represented:
 A. Bourgeois Victorian enlightenment
 B. Working class Victorian attitudes
 C. Upper class tolerance
 D. Radical Romanticism
720. Who is famous for his 'drama of ideas'?
 A. William Shakespeare
 B. Henrik Ibsen
 C. Oscar Wilde
 D. T.S. Eliot
721. The youngest Nobel Prize winner in Literature is
 A. George Orwell
 B. T.S. Eliot
 C. Thomas Hardy
 D. Rudyard Kipling
722. Who is the writer of The Jacobean Period?
 A. Caedmon
 B. Andrew Marvell
 C. Dante
 D. Cynewulf

723. 'The Good Morrow' is a poem by _____
 A. Andrew Marvell
 B. W. B. Yeats
 C. John Donne
 D. P. B. Browning
724. "A thing of beauty is a joy forever" occurs in-
 A. Eliot's 'The waste land'
 B. Keats's 'Endymion'
 C. Shelly's 'The Cloud'
 D. none of the above
725. What period in English Literature is called the "Augustans Age"?
 A. Early 16th Century
 B. 17th Century
 C. Early 18th Century
 D. None of these
726. 'Comedy of Errors' is Written by _____
 A. Ben Johnson
 B. G. B Shaw
 C. T S Eliot
 D. William Shakespeare
727. Keats' poem Endymion is based on _____ mythology.
 A. Greek
 B. Roman
 C. celtic
 D. Indian
728. Swift belong to:
 A. Renaissance period
 B. Restoration
 C. Romantic period
 D. Augustan age
729. Kubla Khan was written by
 A. Coleridge
 B. Shelley
 C. Keats
 D. None of these
730. Who belongs to the Absurd School of Drama?
 A. Shaw
 B. Beckett
 C. Pinter
 D. Eliot
731. Who is the writer of The Victorian Period?
 A. Lord Alfred Tennyson
 B. Robert Herrick
 C. Jeremy Taylor
 D. Thomas Hobbes
732. The poem 'Easter Wings' written by _____
 A. Andrew Marvell
 B. George Herbert
 C. John Keats
 D. S.T Coleridge
733. The full name of W.B. Yeats is-
 A. Winstern Barret Yeats
 B. William Bill Yeats
 C. William Butler Yeats
 D. William Bernard Yeats
734. "Poetry is spontaneous overflow of powerful Feeling" is said by-
 A. S.T Coleridge
 B. William Blake
 C. William Wordsworth
 D. Tomas Eliot
735. 'Heroes and hero worship' was written by
 A. Mill
 B. Carlyle
 C. Coleridge
 D. None of these
736. "I am no Prince Hamlet" is a line written by:

- A. Shakespeare
B. Yeats
C. Eliot
D. Auden
737. 'I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud' is a poem written by-
A. William Wordsworth
B. Blake
C. Lord Byron
D. Coleridge
738. Who is the writer of The Victorian Period?
A. Robert Herrick
B. Thomas Hobbes
C. Robert Browning
D. Jeremy Taylor
739. Which one is Golden Age in English Literature?
A. Elizabethan
B. Classic
C. Modern
D. Jacobean
740. 'The Merchant of Venice' is a drama by _____
A. Webster
B. Ben Jonson
C. William Shakespeare
D. Christopher Marlowe
741. 'Better to reign in Hell than to serve in Heaven.' Who said this and where?
A. Satan in 'Paradise Lost'
B. Stain in 'Paradise Regained'
C. Adam in 'Paradise Lost'
D. Adam in 'Paradise Regained'
742. "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread" is a quotation by-
A. William Shakespeare
B. Alexander Pope
C. Gladstone
D. Aesop
743. 'A little learning is a dangerous thing' quoted by?
A. Alexander Pope
B. John Dryden
C. John Milton
D. Ben Jonson
744. Who is the author of the poem 'The House of Fame'?
A. Cynewulf
B. Shelley
C. Robert Browning
D. Geoffrey Chaucer
745. What is a Miracle Play?
A. a play of tragedy
B. a play of comedy
C. a play in fiction
D. a supernatural religious drama
746. 'David Copperfield' is a / an _____ novel.
A. Victorian
B. Elizabethan
C. Romantic
D. Modern
747. A sonnet is a poem having _____ lines.
A. sixteen
B. ten
C. twelve
D. fourteen
748. Which is the famous elegy written by Shelley?
A. In Memoriam
B. Lycidas
C. Adonis
D. Thyrsis
749. Who is the writer of The Old English Period?

- A. William Wordsworth
 B. William Shakespeare
 C. Saint Venerable Bede
 D. Lord Tennyson
750. S.T. Coleridge was born in
 A. 1798
 B. 1772
 C. 1797
 D. None of these
751. Who was not the famous poet of the age of Romanticism?
 A. Coleridge
 B. Byron
 C. Shelley
 D. Shakespeare
752. Nobel Prize winner in literature Harold Pinter is from?
 A. USA
 B. Australia
 C. UK
 D. Canada
753. Renaissance Period was dominated by?
 A. Tragedy
 B. Comedy
 C. Translation
 D. Prose
754. 'Waverley' was written by
 A. Scott
 B. Jane Austen
 C. Dickens
 D. None of these
755. 'Water, water, everywhere, not a drop to drink' the composer of _____
 A. Wordsworth
 B. S. T. Coleridge
 C. Gray
 D. Scott
756. 'The Duchess of Mulfi' is written by?
 A. William Congreve
 B. John Wycherley
 C. Ben Johnson
 D. John Webster
757. The author of 'Songs of Innocence and of Experience' is _____
 A. John Lennon
 B. Richard Mark
 C. William Blake
 D. John Keats
758. Pure tragedies written by Shakespeare are:
 A. Four
 B. Six
 C. Eight
 D. None of these
759. Who wrote the plays "The Tempest" and "The Mid Summer Night's Dream"?
 A. William Shakespeare
 B. Ben Jonson
 C. John Dryden
 D. Christopher Marlowe
760. 'Rabbi Ben Ezra' is written by _____
 A. Cynewulf
 B. Geoffrey Chaucer
 C. Robert Browning
 D. None of the above
761. George Eliot was an:
 A. Atheist
 B. Agnostic
 C. Occultist
 D. Conventionalist
762. 'Paradise Lost' is an epic by:
 A. . Spenser
 B. Chaucer
 C. Milton
 D. None of these
763. The kind Claudius was killed by:

- A. Laerteus
B. Hamlet
C. Horatio
D. None of these
764. Childe Harold's Pilgrimage is written by:
A. Blake
B. Shelley
C. Byron
D. None of these
765. Who was English poet addicted to opium?
A. S. T Coleridge
B. P. B Shelley
C. Lord Byron
D. John Keats
766. Who wrote 'Preface to Shakespeare'?
A. Dr. Samuel Johnson
B. Henry Fielding
C. Daniel Defoe
D. Thomas Hobbes
767. Adonias, Prometheus and "The triumph of life" are some of the beautiful poems by:
A. W. Blake
B. Byron
C. Shelley
D. none of these
768. Houyhnhnms represent life governed by sense and:
A. Moderation
B. patience
C. understanding d____ compromise
D. none of these
769. The Waste Land by T. S. Elliot is an
A. Ode
B. Elegy
C. Epic
D. None of these
770. 'The Olive Tree' is a collection of essays by:
A. Ruskin
B. Carlyle
C. Huxley
D. Oscar Wilde
771. Who described poetry as "Spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings":
A. Shelley
B. Wordsworth
C. Coleridge
D. Arnold
772. G. B. Shaw's The Doctor's Dilemma is a/an-
A. novel
B. drama
C. poem
D. short story
773. Arms and the Man – a novel is written by:
A. George Bernard Shaw
B. Samuel Beckett
C. Jane Austen
D. None of these
774. Ulysses is a_____by James Joyce.
A. novel
B. poetry
C. verse
D. play
775. Which one is the first tragedy play of Shakespeare
A. Julius Caesar
B. Romeo and Juliet
C. Hamlet
D. Titus Andronicus
776. Which poem is written by Walt Whitman?
A. Song of myself
B. Song of Innocence
C. Song of Experience
D. none of these

777. Which is the author of the drama 'Joan of Arc'?
- A. Lord Byron
 B. Charles Dickens
 C. G. B. Shaw
 D. P.B. Shelley
778. James Joyce's narrative technique is known as-
- A. stream of consciousness
 B. psycho-analysis
 C. Objective Co-relative
 D. Symbolism and Mysticism
779. Who wrote 'The Ruins of Time'?
- A. Sir Philip Sidney
 B. Edmund Spenser
 C. John Keat
 D. Henry
780. What do you mean by Prologue?
- A. the last part of any drama
 B. the first chapter of play
 C. the preface or introduction of any writing
 D. surface
781. When did Robert Frost marry??
- A. December 18, 1895
 B. December 11, 1895
 C. December 15, 1895
 D. December 19, 1895
782. How many Sonnets did Shakespeare compose?
- A. 151
 B. 148
 C. 128
 D. 154
783. "Twelfth Night" is _____ by William Shakespeare
- A. a comedy
 B. an elegy
 C. a novel
 D. a tragedy
784. Keats belong to _____
- A. Eighteenth century
 B. Nineteenth century
 C. Seventeenth century
 D. Eighteenth century
785. Who translated the Bible into English for the first time?
- A. Nicolas Udall
 B. Thomas Norton
 C. John Wycliffe
 D. Edmund Spenser
786. 'Preface to Lyrical Ballad' is written by?
- A. S.T. Coleridge
 B. William Wordsworth
 C. Both of them
 D. None of them
787. What do you mean by Tragicomedy?
- A. a kind of verse play
 B. a play with unhappy ending
 C. blending of tragic and comic elements
 D. mixture of dramas
788. Who is the writer of The Jacobean Period?
- A. Caedmon
 B. Dante
 C. Henry Vaughan
 D. Cynewulf
789. Who is the father of English Novel?
- A. Shakespeare
 B. Henry Fielding
 C. G. B. Shaw
 D. Dr. Samuel Johnson
790. 'Water, water, everywhere, not a drop to drink' poem of _____

- A. Lotes Eater
B. The Rime of the Ancient Mariner
C. Good Morrow
D. West wind
791. Great Expectations was published in:
A. 1860—1
B. 1857—8
C. 1852—3
D. none of these
792. What the term Aesthetic refers-
A. appreciation for beauty
B. appreciation for poem
C. reverence for old
D. reverence for poems
793. What the term Allusion refers-
A. reference from any person
B. obeyed the old men
C. reference of past events or persons
D. writing in satire
794. Egden Heath forms the back—drop of which of the following novels by Hardy?
A. Jude the Obscure
B. Hard Times
C. Return of the Native
D. Tess
795. What is a myth?
A. a fictitious story
B. a real human story
C. an animal story
D. short poem
796. When did Robert Frost's first child born ?
A. 1899
B. 1896
C. 1897
D. 1898
797. Francis Bacon died in:
A. 1616
B. 1626
C. 1648
D. None of these
798. Who wrote 'The Nun's Priest's Tale'?
A. Shelley
B. T.S. Eliot
C. Chaucer
D. Donne
799. Who does consider 'love' as a transcending power handling all things into beauty?
A. Wordsworth
B. Keats
C. Shelley
D. Byron
800. In what year did Geoffrey Chaucer died?
A. 1400 AD
B. 1441 AD
C. 1442 AD
D. 1443 AD
801. Shakespeare was born in the year ____
A. 1540 AD
B. 1564 AD
C. 1570 AD
D. 1610 AD
802. Who has been called "The true child of the Renaissance"
A. Shakespeare
B. Chaucer
C. More
D. Marlowe
803. The fictional detective character Sherlock Holmes is the creation of
A. Agatha Christie
B. Arthur Conan Doyle
C. J. K. Rowling
D. Rudyard Kipling

804. 'Melodrama' is a kind of play-
 A. of violent and sensational themes
 B. of pathetic themes
 C. of historical themes
 D. of philosophical themes
805. 'We are Seven' is written by
 A. Keats
 B. Shelly
 C. Hardy
 D. None of these
806. Shakespeare's 'King Lear' is a _____
 A. Satire
 B. Comedy
 C. Tragedy
 D. Historical Play
807. To err is human, forgive is divine. Who has said these words:
 A. Pope
 B. Swift
 C. Dryden
 D. None of these
808. Mr. Bennet is one of Jane Austen's characters in:
 A. Emma
 B. Persecution
 C. Pride and Prejudice
 D. Sense and sensibility
809. Emily Bronte is the writer of
 A. Wuthering heights
 B. Under the green wood tree
 C. Mr.chips
 D. None of the above
810. Shelley's poetry used all of the following components for themes except:
 A. Worship of God
 B. Passion
 C. Narcissism
 D. Emotional self_____indulgence
811. A Fantasy is _____
 A. An imaginary story
 B. A funny film
 C. A real life event
 D. A funny place
812. Which poem of Keats contains 'Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard are sweeter'.
 A. Ode to Autumn
 B. Ode on a Grecian Urn
 C. Ode to melancholy
 D. None of these
813. Ruskin is famous for:
 A. Being a critic of art
 B. A social reformer
 C. A moral teacher
 D. None of these
814. What do you mean by Imagery?
 A. language perceived through senses
 B. jargoned writing
 C. language of literature
 D. drawing pictures
815. T. S. Eliot is _____ poet.
 A. romantic
 B. victorian
 C. modern
 D. post-modern
816. Charles Dickens is not the novelist for one of the following-
 A. A Tale of Two Cities
 B. Treasure Island
 C. David Copperfield
 D. Great Expectations
817. Das Capital was published in the year-
 A. 1867
 B. 1876
 C. 1887
 D. 1878

818. Who wrote Gulliver's Travels?
 A. Charles Dickens
 B. Chaucer
 C. Jonathan Swift
 D. None of these
819. The most important element of a Tragedy?
 A. Plot
 B. Character
 C. Spectacles
 D. Diction
820. Who said 'The true opposite of Poetry is not Prose but Science'.
 A. Wordsworth
 B. T. S. Eliot
 C. Coleridge
 D. None of these
821. Yeats was
 A. Victorian poet
 B. a modern poet
 C. Both
 D. None of these
822. Who is the writer of 'Queen Marry'?
 A. A. Lord Tennyson
 B. George Bernard Shaw
 C. Christopher Marlowe
 D. William Shakespeare
823. Great Expectations is a novel written by-
 A. Charles Dickens
 B. Thomas Hardy
 C. Jane Austen
 D. Henry Fielding
824. Who was a known aesthete?
 A. Ruskin
 B. Russell
 C. Huxley
 D. J.S. Mill
825. Who is the writer of The Modern and The Post Modern Period?
 A. Alexander Pope
 B. Daniel Defoe
 C. Jonathan Swift
 D. A. C. Bradley
826. The second generation of the romantic poets (Shelley, Byron and Keats) was dead by:
 A. 1820
 B. 1825
 C. 1830
 D. None of these
827. T. S. Eliot and George Eliot were:
 A. Brothers
 B. Father and Son
 C. Novelists
 D. None of these
828. Asian Drama is written by-
 A. G.B. Shaw
 B. W.B Yeats
 C. Albert Camue
 D. Gunner Myrdal
829. The Eve of St. Agnes is a poem by:
 A. Milton
 B. Keats
 C. Byron
 D. Blake
830. Lotos Eaters is a poem by:
 A. Browning
 B. Tennyson
 C. Yeats
 D. Frost
831. William Faulkner was awarded Nobel Prize for literature in:
 A. 1949
 B. 1950
 C. 1951
 D. 1953

832. A sonnet is a lyric poem of _____
- 12 lines
 - 24 lines
 - 14 lines
 - 10 lines
833. Total how many numbers of detective novels written by Agatha Christie
- 22
 - 30
 - 52
 - 66
834. Who is the writer of 'Oenone'?
- Cynewulf
 - Robert Browning
 - Geoffrey Chaucer
 - A. Lord Tennyson
835. Of the following who is the most translated author of the world?
- Leo Tolstoy
 - Agatha Christie
 - V.I. Lenin
 - Mao Tse Tung
836. Who is the author of the book 'Dr. Zhivago'?
- Boris Pasternak
 - Leo Tolstoy
 - Rabindranath Tagore
 - Dante
837. Iron, times of doubts, disputes, distraction and Fear is an example of:
- Oxymoron
 - Conceit
 - Alliteration
 - None of these
838. Which quotation is by Shakespeare?
- Cowards die many times before their deaths.
 - To err is human; to forgive is divine.
 - Brevity is the soul of wit.
 - a and c
839. The character of Little Neil is a creation of:
- Hardy
 - Eliot
 - Oscar Wilde
 - Dickens
840. G. B. Shaw got Nobel Prize in 1925 for the book?
- Arms and the man
 - The doctor's dilemma
 - Man of destiny
 - Philanderer
841. Which of the novels is not written by Jane Austen?
- Adam Bede
 - Mansfield Park
 - Emma
 - None of these
842. Who is known as 'the poet of nature in English literature'?
- Lord Tennyson
 - John Milton
 - William Wordsworth
 - John Keats
843. A person who writes about his own life writes-
- A Chronicle
 - an Autobiographer
 - a diary
 - a Biography
844. Which one is the first science-fiction novel

- A. Dracula
B. The Time Machine
C. Frankenstein
D. Fahrenheit 451
845. Shelly was a firm believer in all of the following except:
A. Personal freedom
B. The individual's responsibility to society
C. The power of love
D. Human conduct based on conviction
846. Which one is the Tennyson's First work?
A. Dora
B. Ulysses
C. Two Brothers
D. In Memorium
847. Which poet is not always bound up with the reformer?
A. Wordsworth
B. Coleridge
C. Pope
D. Tennyson
848. Who is the author of the novel 'The Sun Also Rises'?
A. H.G. Wells
B. George Orwell
C. Ernest Hemingway
D. Thomas Hardy
849. I am too much in the sun in "Hamlet" is spoken by:
A. Polonius
B. Claudius
C. Hamlet
D. Ophelia
850. Which book written by William Somerset Maugham?
- A. Of Human Bondage
B. Roads of Destiny
C. Merchant of Venice
D. Paradise Lost
851. Who is believed to be suffering from Oedipus Complex:
A. Oedipus
B. Hamlet
C. Macbeth
D. None of these
852. Oliver Goldsmith is a/an _____ novelist.
A. American
B. Irish
C. English
D. French
853. Shakespeare's "Antony and Cleopatra" is based on
A. Lodge's Rosalynde
B. Plutarch's Lives
C. Promos and Cassandra
D. None
854. The 1805 text of 'The Prelude' is edited by:
A. Helen Darbishire
B. Ernest De Selin Court
C. Herbert Reads
D. Coleridge
855. Which one of the following poets named the Romantic poet as the "pond poets"?
A. Southey
B. Shelley
C. Keats
D. Byron
856. Who is the writer of The Restoration Period?
A. Robert Herrick
B. John Locke
C. Jeremy Taylor
D. Thomas Hobbes
857. What do you mean by a Ballad?

- A. a kind of short narrative poem
 B. a poem of patriotism
 C. a poem of love affairs
 D. a kind of condoling poem
858. How many novels combine the Harry Potter series collection
 A. 3
 B. 7
 C. 9
 D. 11
859. Who is Irma?
 A. wife
 B. daughter
 C. aunt
 D. daughter in law
860. The novel 'The Big Four' is written by-
 A. Virginia Wolf
 B. Agatha Christie
 C. Sigmund Freud
 D. Joseph Conrad
861. Who is writer of the poem 'Sailing To Byzantium'?
 A. James Joyece
 B. D. H. Lawrence
 C. William Butler Yeats
 D. E. M. Forster
862. When did T. S. Eliot win noble prize?
 A. 1948
 B. 1923
 C. 1953
 D. 1935
863. Who is the first ever winner of the Nobel Prize in Literature
 A. Theodor Mommsen
 B. Sully Prudhomme
 C. Rudyard Kipling
 D. Henryk Sienkiewicz
864. Who is the author of 'The Affluent Society'?
 A. H.G. Wells
 B. T.S. Eliot
 C. J.K. Galbrath
 D. David Hume
865. _____ is not a Novelist of the modern age in the English Language.
 A. H. G Wells
 B. Charles Dickens
 C. Rudyard Kipling
 D. T. S. Elliot
866. When Robert frost awarded his first of four Pulitzer Prizes?
 A. in 1921
 B. in 1923
 C. in 1924
 D. in 1922
867. 'To err is human, to forgive is divine' is written by _____
 A. Tennyson
 B. W. Blake
 C. John Milton
 D. Alexander Pope
868. What do you mean Philology?
 A. Study of Language
 B. science of medicine
 C. science of surgery
 D. science of speech sounds
869. 'Dr Faustus' was written by _____
 A. Ben Jonson
 B. G.B Shaw
 C. T.S Eliot
 D. Christopher Marlowe
870. How many during of times Robert Frost taught ?

- A. 1916 to 1928
 B. 1926 to 1938
 C. 1916 to 1938
 D. 1916 to 1948
871. 'Caesar and Cleopatra' is _____
 A. a tragedy by Shskespeare
 B. a play By G. B. Shaw
 C. a poem by Lord Byron
 D. a novel by S. T. Coleridge
872. 'Macbeth' is a-
 A. play
 B. novel
 C. essay
 D. poem
873. What do you mean by Protagonist?
 A. the character against main character i.e. Antagonist
 B. the villain of drama
 C. the minor character
 D. the main character in a literary work
874. Great Expectation was written by
 A. George Eliot
 B. Thackeray
 C. Dickens
 D. None of these
875. Which novel of Hardy presents 'Egdon Heath' as the background of the story?
 A. Tess of the D'Urberville
 B. Return of the Native
 C. Jude the Obscure
 D. None of these
876. 'The Prelude' was composed by:
 A. Keats
 B. Wordsworth
 C. Blake
 D. Byron
877. Which month Robert frost and Elinor was married?
 A. December 16, 1895
 B. December 17, 1895
 C. December 19, 1895
 D. December 18, 1895
878. Who is called the 'Poet of Nature' in English literature?
 A. Lord Byron
 B. John Keats
 C. William Wordsworth
 D. P. B Shelley
879. The central idea of 'I wandered lonely as a cloud' is that _____
 A. nature excites human imagination
 B. nature is harmful for human being
 C. nature is beautiful
 D. we can find solace in nature
880. Who wrote The Vicar of Wake Field?
 A. Richardson
 B. Fielding
 C. Defoe
 D. Goldsmith
881. The first English dictionary was completed by -
 A. Sir Thomas Browne
 B. Samuel Butler
 C. Samuel Johnson
 D. Iazak Walton
882. Who wrote "Jane Eyre"?
 A. Charlotte Bronte
 B. Emile Bronte
 C. Anne Bronte
 D. None of these
883. 'Lady Chatterley's Lover' and 'The Rainbow' written by-

- A. Virginia Woolf
 B. Robert Frost
 C. Thomas Moore
 D. D.H. Lawrence
884. "Thought Fox" is written by:
 A. Ted Hughes
 B. Heaney
 C. Sylvia Plath
 D. None of these
885. The line "she dwells with Beauty – Beauty that must be" occurs in Keats'
 A. Lamia
 B. Ode to a Grecian Urn
 C. Ode on Melancholy
 D. Endymion
886. In 'To Daffodils', human life is compared with _____
 A. Sunset
 B. flowing river
 C. morning's dew
 D. graying hair
887. Shakespeare wrote
 A. Tragedies
 B. Comedies
 C. Poems
 D. All of above
888. "Art for arts sake" found its true adherent in:
 A. Wordsworth
 B. Byron
 C. Browning
 D. Wilde
889. What is catastrophe?
 A. The comical end of dramatic events
 B. The tragic end of dramatic events
 C. The comic tragic end of the play
 D. None of the above
890. 'Child is the father of man' is taken from the poem "My Heart Leaps Up" by _____
 A. William Wordsworth
 B. S. T. Coleridge
 C. P. B. Shelley
 D. A. C. Swinburne
891. 'Of Studies' an essay is written by:
 A. Francis Bacon
 B. Carlyle
 C. Montaigne
 D. None of these
892. T. S. Eliot was a
 A. Critic
 B. Poet
 C. Both
 D. None of these
893. "Paradise Lost" is divided into _____
 A. 12 Books
 B. 8 Books
 C. 9 Books
 D. 5 Books
894. Which is the shortest period of English literature?
 A. Romantic period
 B. Victorian age
 C. Restoration period
 D. none of the above
895. The national epic of Iran 'Shahnameh' was written by
 A. Ferdowsi
 B. Omar Khayyám
 C. Hafez
 D. Al-Biruni
896. 'A Tale of Two Cities' was written by:
 A. Dickens
 B. Hardy
 C. George Eliot
 D. None of these

897. Who wrote 'beauty is truth, truth is beauty'?
- Shakespeare
 - Eliot
 - Wordsworth
 - Keats
898. Who is the writer of the poem 'The Pied Piper of Hamelin'?
- Robert Browning
 - Ibsen
 - Jonsen
 - Shaw
899. Find the Odd man out?
- Iliad : Novel
 - The Tempest : Comedy
 - The Temple : Poem
 - The Dunciad: Poem
900. Who is the youngest literature laureate to win Nobel Prize
- Rudyard Kipling
 - Karl Gjellerup
 - Nelly Sachs
 - Harry Martinson
901. In the poem 'Ozymandias' who calls Ozymandias 'King of Kings'?
- The Traveler
 - The speaker
 - Other Kings
 - Ozymandias himself
902. Shakespeare has written:
- Historical plays
 - Comedies
 - Tragedies
 - All of these
903. Romanticism (if it can be pinpointed) is usually assumed to date from:
- Publication of "Intimations of Immortality"
 - The beginning of Queen Victoria's reign
 - The Reform Bill of 1832
 - Publication of "Lyrical Ballads" and its preface
904. Who wrote 'Robison Crusoe'?
- Jonathan Swift
 - Daniel Defoe
 - William Shakespeare
 - Jon Milton
905. A great playwright of Shakespeare time was _____
- Samuel Johnson
 - Christopher Marlowe
 - Oliver Goldsmith
 - John Donne
906. Who is the writer of The Elizabethan Period?
- Nicholas Udall
 - Cynewulf
 - Dante
 - Caedmon
907. Mark Twain is a famous author from
- USA
 - UK
 - Ireland
 - Norway
908. Who is known as 'the poet of nature' in English literature?
- Lord Tennyson
 - William Wordsworth
 - John Milton
 - John Keats
909. The Nurse's Song was written by:
- Keats
 - Tennyson
 - Blake
 - Shelley

910. Milton's Areopagitica is
 A. a sonnet
 B. an epic
 C. a plea for the freedom of the press
 D. a play
911. 'Lucy Gray' is a poem written by:
 A. Coleridge
 B. Wordsworth
 C. Keats
 D. None of these
912. Who is the writer of The Victorian Period?
 A. Matthew Arnold
 B. Robert Herrick
 C. Jeremy Taylor
 D. Thomas Hobbes
913. What is Limerick?
 A. A form of light verse
 B. A form of one-act play
 C. A kind of short narrative poem
 D. A kind of love poem
914. Who is the father of Modern English Literature?
 A. G. B. Shaw
 B. Shakespeare
 C. P. B. Shelley
 D. William Wordsworth
915. The Romantic age in English literature began with the publication of ____
 A. Preface to Shakespeare
 B. Preface of Lyrical Ballads
 C. Preface to Ancient Mariners
 D. Preface to Dr. Johnson
916. The Charge of the Light Brigade" (Tennyson) commemorates:
 A. The Boer War
 B. The battle of Trafalgar
 C. The Crimean War
 D. None of these
917. Which of the following poems by Tennyson is a monodrama?
 A. Ulysses
 B. Break, Break, Break
 C. Maud
 D. Crossing the Bar
918. T. S. Eliot considers ____ to be one of Shakespeare's most assured artistic success
 A. Hamlet
 B. King Lear
 C. The Tempest
 D. Coriolanus
919. Who is the most illustrious representative of the doctrine of utilitarianism?
 A. Ruskin
 B. Russell
 C. Huxley
 D. None of these
920. The Mayor of Caster Bridge was written by:
 A. Trollope
 B. Thomas Hardy
 C. Charles Dickens
 D. None of these
921. The poem 'Under the Green Wood Tree' was written by ____
 A. William Wordsworth
 B. Robert Browning
 C. William Shakespeare
 D. Ralph Hodgson
922. Who is the writer of the book 'Robinson Crusoe'
 A. Daniel Defoe
 B. John Keats
 C. Charles Dickens
 D. John Milton
923. 'The child is the father of man' is a line from Wordsworth's:

- A. Immortality Ode
B. The Prelude
C. My heart leaps when I Behold a Rainbow in the Sky.
D. None of these
924. Which of the following poems by Tennyson is a monodrama?
A. Ulysses
B. Break, Break, Break
C. Maud
D. Crossing the Bar
925. The Victorian age can be dated by which of the following events and years:
A. Mills's 'on liberty' (1859) to end of century (1900)
B. Reform Bill (1832) to end of Boer War (1902)
C. Birth of Tennyson (1809) to his death (1892)
D. Tennyson's Poems, Chiefly Lyrical (1830) to death of Queen Victoria (1901)
926. Who is the writer of The Modern and The Postmodern Period?
A. Henrik Ibsen
B. Alexander Pope
C. Jonathan Swift
D. Daniel Defoe
927. _____ was written by Shakespeare.
A. As You Like It
B. King Lear
C. Macbeth
D. Hamlet
928. Who said this "Poetry is the Criticism of life":
A. Byron
B. T. S. Eliot
C. Arnold
D. None of these
929. Who wrote 'Gulliver's Travels'?
A. R. L. Stevenson
B. Daniel Defoe
C. Jonathan Swift
D. William Wordsworth
930. The Eve of St. Agnes is written by:
A. Keats
B. Blake
C. Tennyson
D. None of these
931. Lingua Franca refers to the term-
A. first language
B. second language
C. official language
D. common language
932. Full name of T. S Eliot is
A. Thomas stearns
B. Thompson Simson
C. Thomas Stewart
D. Thomas Stephen
933. The poem 'Isle of Innisfree' is written by
A. Dylan Thomas
B. W.H Auden
C. Ezra Pound
D. W.B. Yeats
934. Santiago is an illustration of:
A. Hemingway's respect for struggle
B. Hemingway's total view of life
C. Hemingway's philosophy of life
D. None of these
935. Byron wrote 'Childe Harold' in:
A. 1808
B. 1812
C. 1818
D. None of these
936. In what year did Shakespeare die?

- A. 1570 AD
 B. 1580 AD
 C. 1630 AD
 D. 1616 AD
937. Ruskin belonged to (which age)
 A. Romantic age
 B. Victorian age
 C. Augustan age
 D. None of these
938. Dorothy was the gifted sister of:
 A. R. Browning
 B. Shelley
 C. Wordsworth
 D. Coleridge
939. In which year Winston Churchill got the Nobel prize in literature?
 A. 1943
 B. 1945
 C. 1948
 D. 1953
940. The following characteristics are of Oscar Wilde's EXCEPT :
 A. a poet
 B. a novelist
 C. an essayist
 D. a dramatist
941. The 'Solitary Reaper' is a-
 A. heroic poem
 B. romantic poem
 C. classical poem
 D. didactic poem
942. Who wrote the 'Odyssey and Iliad'?
 A. Milton
 B. Hoffman
 C. Vergil
 D. Homer
943. Mr. and Mrs. Bennet had _____ Daughters.
 A. Six
 B. Seven
 C. Five
 D. None of these
944. Who did write/publish preface to lyrical ballads:
 A. Wordsworth
 B. Shelley
 C. Keats
 D. None of these
945. Which of the following ages in literary history is the latest?
 A. The Augustan Age
 B. The Victorian Age
 C. The Georgian Age
 D. The Restoration Age
946. What is a Myth?
 A. a fictitious or imaginative story
 B. a legend of hero
 C. a short narrative poem
 D. a long narrative poem
947. "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers" is a satirical attack on contemporary writers who had annoyed Byron.
 A. True
 B. False
 C. both A and B
 D. none of these
948. Rhymed decasyllables, nearly always in iambic Pentameters rhymed in Pairs are called:
 A. Heroic Couplet
 B. Blank verse
 C. Terza Rima
 D. Spenserian stanza
949. A phrase, line or lines repeated at intervals during a poem and especially at the end of a stanza is called:

- A. Period
B. Refrain
C. Feminine Ending
D. Alexandrine
950. William Shakespeare is a famous _____
A. dramatist
B. novelist
C. essayist
D. critic
951. Who is the writer of Decameron
A. Chaucer
B. Boccaccio
C. Dante
D. Plutarch
952. 'Brick Lane' is written by-
A. Virginia Woolf
B. George Eliot
C. Charles Dickens
D. Monica Ali
953. What is sonnet?
A. A prose of special nature
B. A sacred poem of reputed poet
C. A poem of fourteen lines
D. A criticism of a poet
954. Who wrote 'War and Peace'?
A. Thomas Hardy
B. Robert Lewis Stevenson
C. Scott
D. Leo Tolstoy
955. Who is sometimes called 'Rebel Poet'?
A. S. T. Coleridge
B. John Keats
C. Lord Byron
D. Blake
956. "If winter come can spring be far behind"-
quoted from?
A. Shelley
B. Wordsworth
C. Keats
D. Coleridge
957. How many plays did Shakespeare compose?
A. 154
B. 38
C. 29
D. 26
958. 'Ode to the west wind' is by _____
A. Keats
B. Shelley
C. Coleridge
D. Wordsworth
959. Who is the author of 'The Picture of Dorian Gray'?
A. Aldous Huxley
B. Boris Pasternak
C. Oscar Wilde
D. Fitzgerald
960. Shakespeare died in:
A. 1625
B. 1616
C. 1618
D. None of these
961. T. S. Eliot was born in _____
A. Ireland
B. England
C. Wales
D. USA
962. John Keats died of-
A. accident
B. tuberculosis
C. drowned in the sea
D. plane crash
963. 'Ophelia' is an important character in the Shakespeare play-

- A. Hamlet
 B. Macbeth
 C. The Tempest
 D. King Lear
964. _____ the quality when man is capable of being in uncertainties, mysteries, doubts, without any irritable reaching after fact and reason' _____ is:
 A. Objectivity
 B. Subjectivity
 C. Negative capability
 D. Scepticism
965. Which of following Books consists of Ruskin's lectures:
 A. Modern painters
 B. The Stones of Venice
 C. The Crown of wild olive
 D. None of these
966. Fortinbras is a character of the play:
 A. Othello
 B. Hamlet
 C. King Lear
 D. None of these
967. The Advertisement added to the Lyrical Ballads was published in:
 A. 1800
 B. 1802
 C. 1798
 D. None of these
968. "Water, water, everywhere, And all the boards did shrink; Water, water, everywhere, Nor any drop to drink."-from which poem?
 A. Intimation of Immortality
 B. Tintern Abbey
 C. Don Juan
 D. Rime of the Ancient Mariner
969. Who wrote 'Sense and Sensibility'?
- A. Emily Dickinson
 B. Virginia Woolf
 C. Jane Austen
 D. None
970. Which of the following is a Victorian novelist?
 A. Thomas Carlyle
 B. Francis Bacon
 C. John Donne
 D. Mathew Arnold
971. "Men may be beaten, chained, tormented, yoked like cattle, slaughtered like summer flies ... yet remain free ..." This was said by:
 A. Carlyle
 B. J.S. Mill
 C. Ruskin
 D. Mathew Arnold
972. What is the real name of George Eliot?
 A. T. S Eliot
 B. Jane Austen
 C. Mary Anne Evans
 D. William Hazlitt
973. What the term Trilogy refers?
 A. three stanza poem
 B. a three series of poems
 C. a triangular drama
 D. a series of three drama
974. Hazlitt's intellectual awakening had been stimulated by:
 A. Shakespeare
 B. Coleridge
 C. Wordsworth
 D. De Quincey
975. Who wrote "20th Century Views"?
 A. Abrahams, M. H.
 B. Palmer, D. J.
 C. Bertrand Russell
 D. None of these

976. Which one of the following is the first long poem in English?
- Beowulf
 - Dream of the Road
 - The Seafarer
 - The Wanderer
977. 'Egotistical Sublime' is a phrase coined by:
- Keats
 - Wordsworth
 - Coleridge
 - Byron
978. "David Copperfield" was written by:
- Hardy
 - Dickens
 - Thackeray
 - None of these
979. Pleasure and joy in Beauty become a feast of the scenes in the poetry of:
- Shelley
 - Keats
 - Byron
 - None of these
980. 'Desert Places' is a:
- Poem
 - Play
 - Novel
 - None of these
981. Father of antiquities were:
- Socrates
 - Aristotle
 - Plato
 - All of these
982. Lamb, Leigh Hunt and Hazlitt are
- Poets
 - Essayists
 - Novelists
 - None of these
983. The phrase 'trunk less legs' in the poem 'Ozymandias' refers to _____
- hug legs
 - legs without toes
 - legs without body
 - beautiful legs
984. Which of the following is not a play by Shakespeare?
- Hamlet
 - Macbeth
 - Dr. Faustus
 - None of these
985. 'The Hollow Men' is written by:
- T.S. Eliot
 - Ezra Pound
 - Yeats
 - Larkin
986. 'Paradise Lost' is a/an _____
- short story
 - epic poem
 - play
 - lyrical poem
987. Short story is not _____ than story.
- shorter
 - longer
 - smaller
 - huger
988. Which of the following is exceptional?
- William Blake
 - William Wordsworth
 - William Butler Yeats
 - Thomas Gray
989. Hamlet was killed by:
- Polonius
 - Learteus
 - Claudius
 - None of these

990. 'Unto This Last' is a book written by:

- A. Mill on economic reforms
- B. Carlyle on moral reforms
- C. Ruskin on moral reforms
- D. None of these

991. _____ is a novel by Miss Burney

- A. Evelina
- B. Emma
- C. Pamela
- D. Persuasion

992. Which poetry is written by sir Walter Scott?

- A. Patriotism
- B. The Patriot
- C. A Frosty Night
- D. All of the above

993. What was the reason behind Elinor's death?

- A. Cancer
- B. Tuberculises
- C. Diarrea
- D. Colera

994. Who was both a poet and a Priest?

- A. Andrew Marvell
- B. George Herbert
- C. Edmund Spencer
- D. Robert Browning

995. T. S. Eliot was a

- A. Critic
- B. Poet
- C. Both
- D. None of these

996. Samson Agonists: Play ::

- A. The Conquest of Granada : Satire
- B. The Rivals : Play
- C. Clarissa : Play
- D. Paradise Regained: Play

997. Who is the writer of 'The Lover's Tale'?

- A. George Bernard Shaw
- B. Christopher Marlowe
- C. William Shakespeare
- D. A. Lord Tennyson

998. Who is the writer of The Restoration Period?

- A. Robert Herrick
- B. John Bunyan
- C. Jeremy Taylor
- D. Thomas Hobbes

999. 'A Little Girl Lost' is written by:

- A. Wordsworth
- B. Blake
- C. Keats
- D. None of these

1000. Who wrote the short story 'The Gift of the Magi'?

- A. William Wordsworth
- B. Robert Frost
- C. Jane Auste
- D. O' Henry

1001. Who belongs to the theatre of Absurd

- A. Oscar Wilde
- B. Backett
- C. Ibsen
- D. None of these

1002. Lilliputians symbolize excessive human:

- A. Jealousy
- B. confidence
- C. Ego
- D. none of these

1003. The lines 'The one remains, the many change and pass; Heaven's light for ever shines, earth's shadow fly; are composed by:

- A. Shelley
B. Byron
C. Keats
D. Southey
1004. Who did write an epic on the growth of his own mind?
A. Blake
B. Tennyson
C. Browning
D. Wordsworth
1005. Which one is not written by Robert Browning?
A. Adonais
B. The Patriot
C. Andrea del Sarto
D. My Last Duchess
1006. "The Recluse" was written by:
A. Wordsworth
B. Coleridge
C. W. Blake
D. Southey
1007. 'Paradise Lost' attempted to _____.
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.
1008. The arrangement of events in the order of their occurrence is-
A. Chronometer
B. Chorology
C. Chronicle
D. Choreography
1009. Who is the writer of 'Dramatic Lyrics'?
A. Shelley
B. Wordsworth
C. William Shakespeare
D. Robert Browning
1010. The Wilde Swans at Coole is first great collection of poems of
A. W. Lewis
B. Yeats
C. D. H. Lawrence
D. None of these
1011. Which of the following novelists is known for his Satire in the Victorian literature?
A. Charlotte Bronte
B. Thackeray
C. Hardy
D. Meredith
1012. What is an Epigram?
A. a terse and witty statement
B. a short fiction
C. a long poem
D. a wise man
1013. Which is the first successful English Novel? xix
A. Gorboduc
B. Pamela
C. Iliad
D. Robinson Crusoe
1014. Which play among the following plays is not blank verse?
A. Hamlet
B. The Jew of Malta
C. Pygmalion
D. None of these
1015. Beowulf is a/an-
A. an epic poem
B. an elegy
C. a novel
D. a burlesque
1016. John Keats is known as poet of _____

- A. Beauty
 B. Love
 C. Nature
 D. None of them
1017. When did Frost visit the Soviet Union?
 A. 1964
 B. 1963
 C. 1962
 D. 1961
1018. What is Iambic Pentameter?
 A. a six foot line verse
 B. a three foot line verse
 C. a four foot line verse
 D. a five foot line verse
1019. Which one is the correct form below?
 A. Emma-Goethe
 B. Freedom-Shakespeare
 C. War and Peace-Tolstoy
 D. all the above
1020. 'Hero and Hero worship' was written by:
 A. Ruskin
 B. Carlyle
 C. Mill
 D. None of these
1021. After whom the Elizabethan Age is named:
 A. Elizabeth I
 B. Elizabeth II
 C. Elizabeth Browning
 D. None of these
1022. "She looked over his shoulder For vines and olive trees, Marble well-governed cities And ships upon untamed seas."-these lines are the starting of?
 A. Lullaby
 B. The Shield Of Achilles
 C. The Waste Land
 D. Sailing to Byzantium
1023. Jane Austen's main theme in her novels especially in 'Pride and Prejudice' is:
 A. Love and marriage
 B. Life of big landlords
 C. Politicians
 D. None of these
1024. 'Faerie Queen' is a/an _____
 A. Play
 B. short story
 C. epic
 D. novel
1025. Who wrote 'The Spanish Tragedy'?
 A. John Lyly
 B. Thomas Kyd
 C. Robert Green
 D. Christopher Marlowe
1026. 'Lapis Lazuli' is a poem written by:
 A. Hopkins
 B. W. B. Yeats
 C. Larkin
 D. None of these
1027. The first tragedy written in English is
 A. Edward II
 B. Doctor Faustus
 C. The Jew of Malta
 D. Gorboduc
1028. The author of the book 'Asian Drama' is _____
 A. Shakespeare
 B. Gunnar Myrdal
 C. Humayun Kobir
 D. Bertrand Russel
1029. Who wrote the book "Republic"
 A. Marx
 B. Socrates
 C. Plato
 D. Aristotle

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1031. A | 1031. D | 1032. C | 1033. A | 1034. B | 1035. D | 1036. B | 1037. D | 1038. C | 1039. B |
| | | | 1040. D | 1041. D | 1042. B | 1043. B | | | |

- A. 1989
 B. 1798
 C. 1998
 D. None of these
1044. 'The Merchant of Venice' is a-
 A. Comedy
 B. Tragedy
 C. Historical
 D. Tragicomedy
1045. 'The Jew of Malta' is written by?
 A. William Shakespeare
 B. Christopher Marlowe
 C. Ben Johnson
 D. William Congreve
1046. Objectivity stands for-
 A. personal expression
 B. impersonal expression
 C. immature communication
 D. matured notion
1047. 'Haste me to know't, that I, with wings as swift as meditation or the thoughts of love, May Sweep to my revenge' is a speech from.
 A. Lear
 B. Macbeth
 C. Othello
 D. Hamlet
1048. 'The Jew of Malta' is written by?
 A. William Shakespeare
 B. Christopher Marlowe
 C. Ben Johnson
 D. William Congreve
1049. _____ is an attack by Ruskin on the Philistines.
 A. Modern Painters
 B. stones of Venice
 C. seven lamps of architecture
 D. praeterita
1050. "None of thou shalt be my paramour" these words are attributed to:
 A. Helen of Troy – Dr. Faustus
 B. Marlow's Jew of Malta
 C. Marlow's Tamburlaine
 D. None of these
1051. Which book of Taslima Nasrin was first banned
 A. Amar Meyebela
 B. Utal Hawa
 C. Lajja
 D. Dwikhondito
1052. What is 'Linguistics'?
 A. the study of literature
 B. the study of history
 C. the scientific study of language
 D. none of the above
1053. Who wrote 'The Bluest Eyes'?
 A. Arthur Miller
 B. Saul Bellow
 C. Tony Morrison
 D. None
1054. T. S. Eliot was born in
 A. 1887
 B. 1888
 C. 1817
 D. None of these
1055. T. S. Eliot was
 A. Romantic
 B. Classicist
 C. Both
 D. None of these
1056. Who is the writer of The Restoration Period?
 A. Robert Herrick
 B. William Congreve
 C. Thomas Hobbes
 D. Jeremy Taylor

1057. Who is the writer of The Elizabethan Period?
 A. Caedmon
 B. Dante
 C. Edmund Spenser
 D. Cynewulf
1058. "Saki" is the pen name of
 A. Somerset Maugham
 B. KA Abbas
 C. Wilkie Collins
 D. Hector Hugh Munro
1059. Shakespeare's Hamlet is
 A. A tragedy
 B. Comedy
 C. both A and B
 D. none of these
1060. Who established the first English printing press?
 A. William Caxton
 B. George Eliot
 C. Thomas Hardy
 D. None of the above
1061. 'Wuthering Heights' is-
 A. a novel by Charlotte Bronte
 B. a novel by Anne Bronte
 C. a novel by Thomas Hardy
 D. a novel by Emily Bronte
1062. _____ was proposed by Robert Frost.
 A. Elimate
 B. Eliot
 C. Elinor
 D. elli Willy
1063. Shakespeare's 'Merchant of Venice' is a _____
 A. Tragedy
 B. Comedy
 C. Satire
 D. Lyric
1064. Who is the writer of The Middle English Period?
 A. William Shakespeare, Lord Tennyson
 B. William Wordsworth
 C. Durante degli Alighieri (Dante)
 D. Lord Tennyson
1065. Adonais is an elegy on the death of:
 A. Moschus
 B. Edward William
 C. John Keats
 D. Shakespeare
1066. In 'I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud' the daffodils gave the poet _____
 A. a great deal of pleasure
 B. very pleasure
 C. much pleasure
 D. many pleasure
1067. Who is the modern philosopher who was rewarded Nobel Prize for literature?
 A. Baker
 B. Kissinger
 C. Lenin
 D. B. Russell
1068. Beckett was born in Dublin Ireland.
 A. In 1906
 B. In 1969
 C. In 1952
 D. None of these
1069. Who is also known as the "Lady with the Lamp"?
 A. Florence Nightingale
 B. Sarojini Naidu
 C. Rani Laxmibai
 D. Bachendri Pal
1070. Who believed that poetry is the spontaneous overflow of emotions?

- A. Blake
 B. Byron
 C. Wordsworth
 D. Keats
1071. The description of incidents in sequence is called-
- A. archive
 B. chronology
 C. anthology
 D. antenna
1072. Paul David and Pip are the three notable descriptions of sensitive, nervous childhood in the works of:
- A. Thackery
 B. Kingsley
 C. Dickens
 D. Austin
1073. You _____ your home work by the time the movies starts.
- A. will have finished
 B. finished
 C. will finished
 D. will finish
1074. Which Booker Prize winning novel is chosen as the 'the best novel out of all the winners' on its 25th and 40th anniversary
- A. Holiday
 B. The Conservationist
 C. Midnight's Children
 D. Something to Answer For
1075. Robert Frost attend in which school?
- A. Laiciam High School
 B. Lawrence High School
 C. Adarsha High School
 D. Licium High School
1076. The only play by Shakespeare which confirms to the classical unities is:
- A. Hamlet
 B. Twelfth Night
 C. Romeo and Juliet
 D. None of these
1077. The Last Ride Together was written by:
- A. Byron
 B. Tennyson
 C. Browning
 D. None of these
1078. Arms and the Man, Candida and Man and Super Man are written by:
- A. Shaw
 B. Butler
 C. Moris
 D. Wells
1079. Who is the author of 'Point Counter-point'?
- A. Charlotte Bronte
 B. H. G. Wells
 C. John Galsworthy
 D. Aldous Huxley
1080. 'The Art for Art sake' theory was presented by:
- A. Ruskin
 B. Oscar Wilde
 C. None of these
 D. Oscar Wilde
1081. Shakespeare's 'Julius Caesar' is a _____
- A. comedy
 B. satire
 C. tragedy
 D. historical play
1082. One of the following is about sin and punishment-
- A. For the Fallen
 B. Tree at my Window
 C. A Mother in Mannville
 D. The Ancient Mariner

1083. Who among the Romantic poets chores the 'Super natural' as his theme?
- Coleridge
 - Shelley
 - Byron
 - Keats
1084. 'The Stone of Venice' was written by:
- J. S. Mill
 - Carlyle
 - Ruskin
 - None of these
1085. What the term Objectivity refers?
- Impersonal expression in literary works
 - individual
 - personal expression in works
 - disinterested person
1086. 'Andrea Del Sarto' is a poem written by:
- Tennyson
 - Browning
 - Keats
 - T. S. Eliot
1087. 'Who knows but the world many end to ____ night.' In which of Browning's poems the above line appears?
- The Last Ride together
 - One Word More
 - The Last Duchess
 - None of these
1088. What lies half sunk in the sand in Shelley's 'Ozymandias'?
- broken statue
 - two trunkless legs
 - an ancient place
 - broken head of a statue
1089. Who is William Hazlitt?
- Novelist
 - Essayist
 - Dramatist
 - Poet
1090. "We are such stuff as dreams are made". Whose words are these.
- Shakespeare
 - Marlowe
 - Philip Sydney
 - None of these
1091. 'Ballad' is ____
- a kind of short narrative poem
 - a kind of short condoling poem
 - a kind of short love poem
 - a rhymic verse
1092. The proper study of mankind in man. This line is taken from the work of:
- Wordsworth
 - Pope
 - Swift
 - Thomson
1093. The poet of 'Romantic Age' is ____
- George Well
 - D. H. Lawrence
 - John Milton
 - John Keats
1094. Milton's 'Comus' is
- An absurd play
 - A short story
 - A masque
 - An elegy
1095. Victorian Age starts from?
- 1801
 - 1901
 - 1885
 - 1832
1096. 'Hasting day' in 'To Daffodils' means ____
- first day
 - quiet day
 - finishing day
 - hurriedly passing a day

1097. Which of following Books consists of Ruskin's lectures:
 A. Modern painters
 B. The Stones of Venice
 C. The Crown of wild olive
 D. None of these
1098. Who of the following was both a poet and painter?
 A. Spenser
 B. Keats
 C. Donne
 D. Blake
1099. Choose the right answer: Chaucer is the representative poet of ____
 A. 17th Century
 B. 14th Century
 C. 16th Century
 D. 18th Century
1100. Bathos refers to-
 A. ridiculous in writing or speech
 B. a pathetic description
 C. pathetic events
 D. antiquity of style, manner or use
1101. 'A Tale of Two Cities' a novel written by-
 A. Charles Dickens
 B. Lawrence
 C. Shakespeare
 D. Hardy
1102. Which of the following is not a play by Shakespeare?
 A. Tempest
 B. Pygmalion
 C. King Lear
 D. None of these
1103. 'Gulliver's Travels' is a famous story by-
 A. Pearl S. Buck
 B. Jonathan Swift
 C. Ben Johnson
 D. D.H. Lawrence
1104. Who is called the father of English Prose?
 A. Henry Fielding
 B. William Shakespeare
 C. William Wordsworth
 D. John Wycliffe
1105. Earnest Hemingway got Nobel Prize for-
 A. Old Man and the Sea
 B. A Farewell to Arms
 C. Man and Superman
 D. Life of Pea (Ryan Martel)
1106. Dream Children was written by
 A. Leigh Hunt
 B. Charles Lamb
 C. Ruskin
 D. None of these
1107. 'Huckleberry Finn' is a novel written by-
 A. Robert Frost
 B. Emily Dickinson
 C. Mark Twain
 D. Walt Whitman
1108. "Intellectual Beauty" is written by:
 A. Bertrand Russell
 B. Huxley
 C. P.B. Shelley
 D. None of these
1109. "Prophets of Nature
 What we have loved Other will love
". In which poem by Wordsworth do these lines appear?
 A. Excursion
 B. One Summer Evening
 C. Prelude
 D. None of these
1110. Poet of sensuousness ____
 A. P. B Shelley
 B. William Wordsworth
 C. John Keats
 D. Byron

1111. Who is the writer of The Middle English Period?
- William Shakespeare
 - William Wordsworth
 - Lord Tennyson
 - John Wycliff
1112. Francis Bacon was an English-
- essayist
 - novelist
 - dramatist
 - poet
1113. Who is the author of 'After Strange Gods'?
- Shaw
 - Robert Frost
 - Eliot
 - None of these
1114. Who is the writer of The Modern and The Post Modern Period?
- A. P. J. Abul Kalam
 - Alexander Pope
 - Daniel Defoe
 - Jonathan Swift
1115. Which is known as Romantic Period of English literature?
- 1550-1558
 - 1649-1660
 - 1798-1832
 - 1910-1936
1116. Shakespeare is known mostly for his-
- poetry
 - an autobiography
 - a diary
 - plays
1117. An elaborate classical form in which one Shepherd – Singer laments the death of another is called:
- Pastoral Romance
 - Pastoral Elegy
 - Ballad
 - Epic
1118. 'Biographia Literaria' Written by-
- Wordsworth
 - Coleridge
 - Keats
 - Shelley
1119. Jerusalem Prize for the Freedom of the Individual in Society was first awarded to
- Max Frisch
 - André Schwarz-Bart
 - Bertrand Russell
 - Ignazio Silone
1120. Under the Greenwood Tree is a:
- Tale of rustic life
 - Tale of man's destruction of nature
 - Historical novel
 - Tale of city life
1121. The Faire Queen is written by-
- Tennyson
 - Chaucer
 - Browning
 - Spenser
1122. Spenser was:
- Novelist
 - Dramatist
 - Prose writer
 - None of these
1123. Who is regarded as "The father of the English Novel"
- Joseph Addison
 - Henry Fielding
 - Samuel Pepys
 - John Bunyan
1124. What is a Character?

- A. a poet of writing
 B. a joker of the writing
 C. any person in a literary work
 D. a famous man in play
1125. What do you mean by Irony?
 A. a satiric imitation
 B. a burlesque imitation
 C. a kind of parody
 D. difference between reality and appearance
1126. "Thou glorious mirror, where the Almighty's form Glasses itself in tempest". The above line occur in Byron's:
 A. Fame
 B. Waterloo
 C. Roll on, Thou deep and dark Blue Oceans
 D. None of these
1127. 'The Wheel of Fire' a criticism was written by
 A. W. Knight
 B. Hazlitt
 C. Dryden
 D. None of these
1128. Who is the major male character in Jane Austen's 'Pride and Prejudice':
 A. Mr. Darcy
 B. Mr. Bennett
 C. Mr. Collius
 D. None of these
1129. The Revolt of Islam is a:
 A. Novel
 B. An epic
 C. Lyrical Drama
 D. None of these
1130. Which of the following novels of Hardy has 'clymn' as the main male character?
 A. Tess of the D'Urberville
 B. Major of the Casterbridge
 C. Jude the Obscure
 D. None of these
1131. _____ is known as the father of detective stories
 A. Edgar Allen Poe
 B. Anton Chekov
 C. Aurthur Conan Doyle
 D. Judith Wright
1132. When was published the novel 'Lorna Doone'?
 A. 1869
 B. 1870
 C. 1871
 D. 1872
1133. In which poem lies the line 'The One remain, the many change and pass'?
 A. Adonis
 B. Hymn to Intellectual Beauty
 C. The cloud
 D. None of these
1134. It as the best of times, it was the worst of time, it was the worst – the opening of Dickens'
 A. Hard Times
 B. David Copperfield
 C. Oliver Twist
 D. A Tales of Two Cities
1135. What do you mean by a Play or Drama?
 A. a literary lyric
 B. a literary work performing on a stage
 C. a literary prose fiction on stage
 D. a poem to the alter of God
1136. Total number of categories for which Pulitzer Prize has been awarded
 A. 7
 B. 12
 C. 17
 D. 21

1137. Which book win the first Man Booker Prize
- Troubles
 - Something to Answer For
 - The Conservationist
 - Heat and Dust
1138. Who is the author of 'Pride and Prejudice'?
- Emily Bronte
 - Jane Austen
 - Charles Dickens
 - Charlotte Bronte
1139. Equivocation means-
- two contrary things in same statement
 - equal opportunity
 - free expression of opinion
 - a true statement
1140. John Keats is a-
- poet
 - dramatist
 - artist
 - none
1141. George Eliot and T.S. Eliot are:
- Brother & Sister
 - Contemporary writers
 - Modern poets
 - Critics
1142. Who is of the following both a poet and a novelist?
- George Eliot
 - Thomas Hardy
 - Karl Mark
 - R. L. Stevenson
1143. How many time Robert Frost proposed Elinor?
- 1st time
 - 3rd times
 - 2nd times
 - 4th times
1144. Jane Austen in addition to, 'Pride and Prejudice' had also written:
- Emma
 - Sense and Sensibility
 - Persuasion
 - All of these
1145. Which of the following writer rejected Nobel Prize?
- Samuel Becket
 - Heaney
 - Leo Tolstoy
 - Ja Paul Satre
1146. Charles Dickens was born in
- 1800
 - 1789
 - 1812
 - None of these
1147. Find the Odd One?
- H. G. Wells : Great science fiction writer
 - G. B. Shaw : great modern dramatist
 - Samuel Beckett : great Irish novelist
 - Arthur Miller : Known playwright
1148. William Shakespeare is the writer of _____
- Paradise Lost
 - Old Man & the Sea
 - Daffodils
 - King Lear
1149. Coward die _____ before their death
- much time
 - many time
 - enough time
 - many times
1150. What is Novella? x
- a short story of drama
 - a short narrative poem
 - a short narrative fictional prose
 - an essay of satire

1151. Texts like Waiting for Godot are:

- A. Ageless
- B. Rare
- C. Priceless
- D. None of these

1152. In which novel by Hardy are "Hayshope", "Flint Comb Ash" and "stone Henge" used as backdrop:

- A. A pair of Blue Eyes
- B. Jude the Obscure
- C. Return of the Native
- D. Tess of the d'Urbervilles

1153. Who is the writer of The Restoration Period?

- A. Robert Herrick
- B. William Wycherley
- C. Jeremy Taylor
- D. Thomas Hobbes

1154. 'Lady Windermere's fan' is written by:

- A. Oscar Wilde
- B. Galsworthy
- C. T. S. Eliot
- D. None of these

1155. The famous poem 'Ulysses' is written by?

- A. Homer
- B. Tennyson
- C. Popem
- D. Alex Haley

1156. Who wrote Samson Agonistes and Paradise Lost?

- A. Spenser
- B. Milton
- C. Byron
- D. Pope

1157. The last line of 'To daffodils' is _____

- A. Ne'er to be seen again
- B. Vanish like summer's rain
- C. Ne're to be found again
- D. As quack a growth of meet decay

1158. Joseph Andrews was written by

- A. Richardson
- B. Fielding
- C. Bunyan
- D. None of these

1159. Who is the romantic precursor in English poetry?

- A. William Blake
- B. Tennyson
- C. Robert Browning
- D. Shelley

1160. Emile Bronte's verse reveals a conscious

- A. Paganism
- B. Pantheism
- C. Lyricism
- D. None of these

1161. The phrase "Willing suspension of disbelief" was coined by

- A. Wordsworth
- B. Coleridge
- C. Eliot
- D. Arnold

1162. Who wrote "The Second Coming"?

- A. E. Spencer
- B. Eliot
- C. W. B. Yeats
- D. None of these

1163. Any one of the following pairs are literary collaborators-

- A. Eliot and Pound
- B. Yeats and Eliot
- C. Pope and Dryden
- D. Shelley and Keats

1164. Who believes in Pantheism?
- Lord Byron
 - William Wordsworth
 - John Keats
 - All of them
1165. 'To the Lighthouse' and 'A Room of one's Own' written by-
- Virginia Woolf
 - Charlotte Bronte
 - J.M. Synage
 - None
1166. 'Tess of the D'Urbervilles' is a novel written by-
- Thomas Hardy
 - John Stuart Mill
 - Charles Dickens
 - Emily Bronte 8
1167. The image of the femme fatale dominates the poetry of:
- Wordsworth
 - Keats
 - Byron
 - Tennyson
1168. Oscar Wilde's novel published in 1891 was entitled as:
- the importance of being earnest
 - lady windermere's fan
 - a woman of no importance
 - Salome
1169. The novel 'Roots' was written by _____
- Henry Miller
 - H. G. Wells
 - Alex Heley
 - P. B. Shelly
1170. 'A woman of no importance' is a _____ by Oscarwilde:
- Comedy
 - Tragedy
 - Dramatic Romance
 - Farce
1171. Who wrote the poem 'The Sun Rising'?
- John Donne
 - Lord Byron
 - William Wordsworth
 - None of them
1172. Who is called the 'Rebel Poet'?
- P. B. Shelly
 - John Keats
 - S. T. Coleridge
 - Lord Byron
1173. What is the full name of the great American short story writer O'Henry?
- Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings
 - Walt Whitman
 - Mark Twain
 - William Sydney Porter
1174. Who is the considered to be the Rebel Poet in English Literature?
- John Keats
 - Lord Byron
 - William Shakespeare
 - Lord Tennyson
1175. In 1850, Tennyson succeeded Wordsworth as poet laureate.
- True
 - False
 - both A and B
 - none of these
1176. Who wrote 'Romola'?
- Thomas Hardy
 - W. M. Thackery
 - George Eliot
 - R. L. Stevenson
1177. Who is the author of 'The Taming of the Shrew'?

- A. Shaw
 B. William Shakespeare
 C. Ibsen
 D. Jonsen
1178. Would you tell Sordelo (Browning) as a:
 A. Dramatic Monologue
 B. Dramatic Lyrics
 C. Tragic Drama
 D. None of these
1179. "A Farewell to Arms" is written by:
 A. Faulkner
 B. Hemmingway
 C. James Joyce
 D. Virginia Woolf
1180. The author of 'Songs of Innocence' and 'Songs of Experience' is-
 A. John Lennon
 B. Richard Mark
 C. John Keats
 D. William Blake
1181. Who after the publication of a poem, awoke and found himself famous?
 A. Shelley
 B. Browning
 C. Wordsworth
 D. Keats
1182. Shylock is a character of ____
 A. Doctor Faustus
 B. The Merchant of Venice
 C. The Way of the World
 D. Arms and the Man
1183. How many degree did Robert Frost achieve?
 A. 40 honorary degrees
 B. 30 honorary degrees
 C. 10 honorary degrees
 D. 20 honorary degrees
1184. What is the meaning Hymn?
 A. song in praise of poet
 B. a song in praise of country
 C. song in praise of God
 D. a mixture of two language
1185. 'The Waste Land' is a/an?
 A. Epic
 B. Poem
 C. Novel
 D. Drama
1186. Yann Martel is a/an _____ novelist.
 A. English
 B. American
 C. Irish
 D. Canadian
1187. Jane Austen's main theme in her novels especially in 'Pride and Prejudice' is:
 A. Love and marriage
 B. Life of big landlords
 C. Politicians
 D. None of these
1188. The sentence 'Who would have thought Shylock was so unkind'? expresses ____
 A. hyperbole
 B. intreeogation
 C. command
 D. wonder
1189. Adonais was an elegy Shelley wrote in 1821 on the death of:
 A. Keats
 B. Byron
 C. Arthur Hugh Clough
 D. William Hazlit
1190. 'Paradise Lost' attempts to-
 A. Justify the ways of man to God
 B. Show that the Satan and God have equal power

- C. Explain why good and evil are necessary
- D. Justify the ways of God to man
1191. Of the following authors who wrote an epic?
- A. Jane Mansfield
- B. John Milton
- C. William Cowper
- D. William Shakespeare
1192. Award of Nobel Prize in Literature was started from the year _____
- A. 1901
- B. 1911
- C. 1913
- D. 1917
1193. Which was Robert Frost's famous poem?
- A. Henry Holt
- B. North of Boston
- C. The road not taken
- D. Mountain Interval
1194. Your plan is a good one if a girl only wants to be married. Who said these words?
- A. Charlotte
- B. Mr. Bennet
- C. Mr. Bingley
- D. None of these
1195. 'Money is a tie of all ties. It is a tie which ties and unties all ties' is quotation from
- A. Past and Present
- B. Of Money
- C. Of Marriage
- D. None of these
1196. Which poem is written by Walt Whitman?
- A. Song of myself
- B. Song of Innocence
- C. Song of Experience
- D. none of these
1197. Shakespeare's 'Hamlet' was published in:
- A. 1602
- B. 1608
- C. 1610
- D. None of these
1198. Who said these words in 'The Old Man and the Sea' ... "No one should be alone in their old age":
- A. Hemingway
- B. Santiago
- C. Manolin
- D. None of these
1199. Maggie is the central character in George Eliot's:
- A. Adam Bede
- B. Middle March
- C. The Mill on the Floss
- D. Silas Marner
1200. Who said "Tragedy imitates men as better and comedy as worse than they really are."
- A. Aristotle
- B. Shakespeare
- C. Dryden
- D. Bradley
1201. 'Withdrawal from an uncongenial world of escape either to death or more often, to an ideal dream world', is the theme of Tennyson's:
- A. Ulysses
- B. The Palace of Arts
- C. The Lotos — Eaters
- D. None of these
1202. Which of the novels of Hemingway is called Hemingway's Waste Land?
- A. The Old Man and the Sea
- B. Farewell to Arms
- C. For Whom the Bell Tolls
- D. None of these

1203. Which Victorian Poet is called the psychologist?
 A. Rossetti
 B. Morris
 C. Browning
 D. Swinburne
1204. 'The Origin of Species' is written by-
 A. Newton
 B. Charles Darwin
 C. Galileo
 D. Mary Curie
1205. Who is the writer of The Jacobean Period?
 A. Cynewulf
 B. Dante
 C. George Herbert
 D. Caedmon
1206. "The Frankenstein" is a novel by:
 A. W. Scott
 B. Lewis
 C. Mrs. Shelley
 D. If none of these then by whom
1207. Who is called the poet of supernatural?
 A. S. T. Coleridge
 B. Wordsworth
 C. Keats
 D. Shelley
1208. Which English poet was a Diplomat?
 A. Geoffrey Chaucer
 B. Shakespeare
 C. Spenser
 D. Dante
1209. Mary Anne Evans is the same person as George Eliot.
 A. True
 B. False
 C. both A and B
 D. none of these
1210. What is the main theme of "Paradise Lost"?
 A. Justify the ways of man to God
 B. Justify the ways of God to man
 C. Clash of God and Satan
1211. Who is known as the father of English drama?
 A. Henry Fielding
 B. William Shakespeare
 C. Geoffrey Chaucer
 D. Robert Browning
1212. The play Arms and the Man is by-
 A. James Joyce
 B. Arthur Miller
 C. Samuel Beckett
 D. George Bernard Shaw
1213. William Wordsworth was born in:
 A. 1770
 B. 1771
 C. 1772
 D. 1779
1214. Character 'King Duncan' is found in-
 A. Othello
 B. Macbeth
 C. Julius Caesar
 D. Henry 8
1215. Find the Odd one.
 A. Treasure Island
 B. The return of the Native
 C. Das Capital
 D. Adam Bede
1216. 'Man and Superman' and 'Arms and The Man' were written by-
 A. G.B. Shaw
 B. Somerset Maugham
 C. William Golding
 D. None

1217. The line 'Beauty is truth, truth beauty' occurs in which one of Keats' following poems:
- Ode to Nightingale
 - Ode to Grecian Urn
 - Ode to Psyche
 - None of these
1218. What is Limerick?
- a form of one act play
 - a kind of novel
 - a form of short story
 - a form of light verse
1219. What do you mean by Syntax?
- study of speech sounds
 - study of meaning of words
 - study of constructing sentence
 - constructing passage
1220. What is the name of first modern novel?
- Pamala or Virtue
 - Silas Marner
 - Jane Eyre
1221. 'The Sun Also Rises' and 'For Whom the Bell Tolls' - These two novels were written by-
- O'Henry
 - Arthur Miller
 - Ernest Hemingway
 - John Osborn
1222. The line "she dwells with Beauty - Beauty that must be" occurs in Keats'
- Lamia
 - Ode to a Grecian Urn
 - Ode on Melancholy
 - Endymion
1223. Jane Eyre was written by:
- C. Dickens
 - G. Eliot
 - C. Bronte
 - J. Austen
1224. 'How can we know the dancer from the dance'? This line written by Yeats is taken from:
- Sailing to Byzantium
 - Among School Children
 - The Second Coming
 - None of these
1225. Which one of the following poets was appointed Poet Laureate in the year 1813?
- Tennyson
 - Byron
 - Southey
 - Wordsworth
1226. How many types of epic are there?
- 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4
1227. Queen Mab is one of the first two great poems written by:
- Shelley
 - Byron
 - Blake
 - None of these
1228. "Major Barbara" is written by:
- Beckett
 - Eliot
 - Shaw
 - None of these
1229. The poem, "The Marriage of Heaven and Hell" was written by:
- Shelley
 - Blake
 - Byron
 - Browning
1230. The poem "the Triumph of life" was written by:

- A. Keats
 B. Blake
 C. Shelley
 D. None of these
1231. A poet is a man speaking to men says?
 A. Pope
 B. Robert Frost
 C. Wordsworth
 D. None of these
1232. Charles Dickens is a great _____
 A. poet
 B. critic
 C. play-wright
 D. novelist
1233. Who is the author of the poem 'The Legend of Good Women'?
 A. Thomas More
 B. Geoffrey Chaucer
 C. Roger Bacon
 D. William Langland
1234. An Apology for Poetry is written by-
 A. Mathew Arnold
 B. Philip Sydney
 C. Dr. Johnson
 D. Tomas Stern Eliot
1235. 'Ode to Autumn' is written by-
 A. Shelley
 B. Keats
 C. Byron
 D. Blake
1236. "Hamlet" is written by-
 A. Christopher Marlowe
 B. William Congreve
 C. William Shakespeare
 D. John Webster
1237. T. S. Eliot was
- A. Romantic
 B. Classicist
 C. Both
 D. None of these
1238. Who is the writer of 'Tears Idle Tears'?
 A. George Bernard Shaw
 B. Christopher Marlowe
 C. A. Lord Tennyson
 D. William Shakespeare
1239. Short Story differs from a Novel by the figures of-
 A. Length and Characters
 B. prose and fiction
 C. verse and rhymes
 D. rhythms and prosody
1240. Hamlet by Shakespeare is _____
 A. a comedy
 B. a tragi-comedy
 C. an epic
 D. a tragedy
1241. "If they be two, they are two so A stiff twin compasses are two; Thy soul, the fixed foot, makes no show To move, but doth, if th' other do"-example of?
 A. Conceit
 B. Ode
 C. Allusion
 D. Simile
1242. 'Twelfth Night' is a-
 A. A Comedy
 B. an Elegy
 C. a Novel
 D. a Tragedy
1243. The treatise 'On Liberty' was written by:
 A. Ruskin
 B. Lamb
 C. Mill
 D. Oscar Wilde
1244. "Things fall apart" is a line from Yeats's:

- A. Among School Children
 B. Byzantium
 C. Sailing to Byzantium
 D. The Second coming
1245. Who was statesman but awarded Nobel Prize in English Literature?
 A. Stalin
 B. Nixon
 C. Churchill
 D. Roosevelt
1246. Matthew Arnold said: "An ineffectual angel beating in the void his luminous wings in vain", about:
 A. Keats
 B. Byron
 C. Shelley
 D. Blake
1247. Parson Adams and Squire Western are creations of:
 A. Richardson
 B. Sterne
 C. Fielding
 D. Smollett
1248. Literature of Victorian Age reflects?
 A. Instability
 B. Stability
 C. Doubtless
 D. Immorality
1249. Pauline was written by:
 A. Browning
 B. Keats
 C. Byron
 D. Blake
1250. Who is the first Humorist in English Literature?
 A. Geoffrey Chaucer
 B. Robert Browning
 C. Roger Bacon
 D. Chaucer
1251. Who wrote 'Prometheus Unbound'?
 A. Coleridge
 B. Keats
 C. Byron
 D. Shelley
1252. 'Faerie Queen' is a
 A. play
 B. short story
 C. an epic
 D. novel
1253. Which is the famous elegy written by Shelley?
 A. In Memoriam
 B. Lycidas
 C. Adonis
 D. Thyrsis
1254. 'Adela' is a character in the novel 'A Passage to India' written by-
 A. E.M. Forster
 B. William Golding
 C. Joyce
 D. Hardy
1255. The principle of political Economy was the main theme of the writings of:
 A. Ruskin
 B. J. S. Mill
 C. Carlyle
 D. None of these
1256. What the term Humor refers?
 A. anything causes laughter
 B. amazing
 C. wonder
 D. rapture
1257. The novel 'The Jungle Book' is written by-
 A. Toni Morrison
 B. Ernest Hemingway
 C. Rudyard Kipling
 D. Jean Paul Sartre

1258. Who wrote 'Don Juan'?
- Words worth
 - Keats
 - Shelley
 - Byron
1259. 'Poetry is a spontaneous overflow of powerful feeling' is a definition of poetry by
- Wordsworth
 - Shelley
 - Coleridge
 - None of these
1260. Who wrote the book 'Cancer Ward'?
- Alexander Solzhenitsyn
 - Boris Pasternak
 - Leo Tolstoy
 - Alexander Pope
1261. 'Songs of Experience' was written by:
- Blake
 - Wordsworth
 - Keats
 - Shelley
1262. Hero and Hero Worship was written by:
- Ruskin
 - Carlyle
 - J. S. Mill
 - None of these
1263. What is Diction?
- the choice of words
 - the choice of characters
 - choice of incidents
 - choice of heroine
1264. Who wrote 'The New Arabian Night'?
- Thomas Hardy
 - W. M. Thackeray
 - Charles Dickens
 - R. L. Stevenson
1265. William Golding got Nobel Prize for his-
- Merchant of Venice
 - Measure for Measure
 - The Lord of the Flies
 - Heart of the Matter
1266. English poet addicted to Opium was-
- Lord Byron
 - Charles Kingsley
 - S.T. Coleridge
 - P.B. Shelly
1267. Yeats was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature in:
- 1927
 - 1832
 - 1924
 - None of these
1268. B. Shaw confessed to be a disciple of:
- Ibsen
 - Swift
 - Butler
 - Wells
1269. Wordsworth was inspired by ____
- the French Revolution
 - the American Revolution
 - the Russian Revolution
 - the Industrial Revolution
1270. Who is Neo-Classic?
- Tennyson
 - Alexander Pope
 - Robert Browning
 - a and c
1271. "East is East and West is West and never the twain shall meet"-these lines were written by?
- Rudyard Kipling
 - G. B. Shaw
 - Toni Morrison
 - Salmon Rushdie

1272. Who is the writer of The Modern and The Post Modern Period?
- Alexander Pope
 - Daniel Defoe
 - Jonathan Swift
 - Adolf Hitler
1273. Shakespeare's 'Measure for Measure' is a famous _____
- tragedy
 - comedy
 - tragi-comedy
 - melodrama
1274. 'Paradise Lost' is written by:
- Milton
 - Pope
 - Swift
 - None of these
1275. Which Century belongs to Victorian Period?
- 19th.
 - 20th
 - 17th
 - 18th
1276. 'The Rime of the Ancient Mariner' is a _____
- Play
 - short story
 - novel
 - poem
1277. After whom is the Elizabethan Age named?
- Elizabeth I
 - Elizabeth II
 - Elizabeth Browning
 - None of these
1278. Maxim Gorky was a famous writer from
- England
 - America
 - Germany
 - Russia
1279. The subjugation of Women (1869) is an important text of:
- George Eliot
 - Byron
 - John Mill
 - Hardy
1280. The second shortest play of Shakespeare is:
- The Winter's Tale
 - Much ado about nothing
 - Tempest
 - None of these
1281. Shakespeare is known mostly for his _____
- poetry
 - autobiography
 - plays
 - novels
1282. When did Frost and Elinor were forced to return to America?
- 1912
 - 1913
 - 1914
 - 1915
1283. O'Henry is famous for-
- Drama
 - short story
 - novel
 - poem
1284. Who created the fictional private detective 'Sherlock Holmes'?
- John Gay
 - W. B. Somerset Mougham
 - Sir A Conan Doyle
 - Dylan Thomas

1285. W. B. Yeats was a/an?
 A. Irish Poet
 B. English Poet
 C. Swedish Poet
 D. None of them
1286. Who is the writer of The Jacobean Period?
 A. John Donne
 B. Caedmon
 C. Dante
 D. Cynewulf
1287. Who said this "Poetry is the Criticism of life":
 A. Wordsworth
 B. Byron
 C. T. S. Eliot
 D. Arnold
1288. What do you mean by Synecdoche?
 A. a figurative story
 B. a story by animal characters
 C. a figure of speech stands for whole thing
 D. none
1289. What was Samuel Langhorne Clemens' pen-name
 A. Mark Twain
 B. Bram Stoker
 C. Ernest Hemingway
 D. Leo Tolstoy
1290. Jack Worthing is a character created by:
 A. Shaw
 B. Dickens
 C. Hardy
 D. none of these
1291. Which philosopher got Nobel Prize in literature?
 A. Winston Churchill
 B. Abraham Lincoln
 C. T.S. Eliot
 D. Bertrand Russell
1292. Little Time is a character in Hardy's
 A. The return of the native
 B. Jude the Obscure
 C. Mayor of Casterbridge
 D. None of these
1293. Shakespeare was born in:
 A. 1570
 B. 1564
 C. 1590
 D. None of these
1294. Who is the author of 'The Rhyme of the Ancient Mariner'?
 A. William Wordsworth
 B. S. T. Coleridge
 C. W. Somerset Maugham
 D. Sir Walter Scott
1295. The Descent of Man is by Charles Darwin, The Confidence-Man : his Masquerade is by-
 A. Karl Mark
 B. Herman Melville
 C. Stuart Mill
 D. Thomas Hardy
1296. "Gyre" is a favorite symbol with
 A. T. S. Eliot
 B. Yeats
 C. Emily Dickenson
 D. None of these
1297. 'Oedipus Rex' is written by-
 A. Socrates
 B. Shakespeare
 C. Aristotle
 D. Sophocles
1298. Upon Wartminister Bridge, written by Wordsworth is:

- A. Ballad
B. Pastoral poem
C. Sonnet
D. Lyrical poem
1299. When did Elinor die?
A. 1935
B. 1937
C. 1938
D. 1936
1300. Love of political freedom, always the noblest of Byron's passions, inspired him to write:
A. Manfred
B. The Island
C. The prisoner of Chillon
D. The Prophecy of Dante
1301. Maud and In memoriam were written by
A. Tennyson
B. Keats
C. Shelley
D. None of these
1302. Shaw wrote more than:
A. 30 plays
B. 50 plays
C. 60 plays
D. none of these
1303. Who wrote the book 'Paradise Regained'?
A. P.B. Shelley
B. John Milton
C. John Keats
D. William Blake
1304. William Shakespeare was Born in:
A. 1564
B. 1534
C. 1616
D. None of these
1305. Which of the following poet was not awarded the Nobel Prize?
A. Eliot
B. Yeats
C. Rabindranath Tagore
D. Milton
1306. For Which Shakespeare is known mostly?
A. poetry
B. novels
C. autobiography
D. plays
1307. A sub-division of a poem is called-
A. meter
B. foot
C. mythology
D. none of these
1308. Who is known as the father of English poetry?
A. Milton
B. Wordsworth
C. Geoffrey Chaucer
D. Charles Dickens
1309. Who is the creator of the fictional character known as Sherlock Holmes
A. Agatha Christie
B. Arthur Conan Doyle
C. Oscar Wilde
D. J. K. Rowling
1310. "He smiles, he laughs and he roars"-this quotation is an example of?
A. Conceit
B. Allusion
C. Climax
D. Satire
1311. 'Essays of Elia' was written by _____

- A. William Hazlitt
 B. Charles Lamb
 C. Emily Brontë
 D. Emily Dickinson
1312. Which period is known as 'The golden age of English literature'?
- A. the Victorian age
 B. the Elizabethan age
 C. the Restoration age
 D. the Eighteenth century
1313. Who was the King or Queen in early Renaissance Period?
- A. Elizabeth 1
 B. Charles 2
 C. Charles 1
 D. Victoria 1
1314. Who wrote an epic 'The Faerie Queen'?
- A. Edmund Spenser
 B. T. S Eliot
 C. Robert Browning
 D. Alfred Tennyson
1315. P. B. Shelley is known as _____
- A. Epic Poet
 B. Romantic Poet
 C. Poet of nature
 D. Poet of beauty
1316. Who wrote the world famous tragic play 'King Lear'?
- A. George Bernard Shaw
 B. William Shakespeare
 C. Christopher Marlowe
 D. John Milton
1317. Tennyson talks about the equality of women in:
- A. The Princess
 B. In memoriam
 C. Maud
 D. Lancelot Hall
1318. Dickens, Thackeray, George Eliot and Trollope are:
- A. Novelists
 B. Poets
 C. Critics
 D. Essayists
1319. 'The Road not Taken' is a famous poem of-
- A. Robert Frost
 B. Walt Whitman
 C. Emily Dickinson
 D. None
1320. Restoration period was known as the age of :
- A. satire
 B. paganism
 C. classicism
 D. puritanism
1321. 'Mansfield Park' is a novel by:
- A. Katherine Mansfield
 B. Emily Brontë
 C. George Eliot
 D. Jane Austen
1322. When did Robert frost search for job?
- A. 1892
 B. 1891
 C. 1894
 D. 1893
1323. Who represents Prejudice in Jane Austen's novel 'Pride and Prejudice'?
- A. Mr. Darcy
 B. Miss Elizabeth
 C. Miss Jane
 D. None of these
1324. What do you mean by Satire?

- A. an ironical writing
 B. ridiculous writing against vices or fol-
 lies
 C. mixture of two languages
 D. a regional epic
1325. Who got the Nobel Prize for literature in 2007?
 A. Becket
 B. Pinter
 C. Stoppard
 D. Lessing
1326. The novel David Copperfield is written by
 A. Hardy
 B. Shakespeare
 C. Marlowe
 D. Dickens
1327. Orhan Pamuk got Nobel Prize in-
 A. 2006
 B. 2007
 C. 2008
 D. 2000
1328. 'Past and Present' is written by
 A. Mill
 B. Hazlitt
 C. Carlyle
 D. None of these
1329. Stephen Guest is an important Character in One of the following novels of George Eliot:
 A. The Mill on the Floss
 B. Adam Bede
 C. Silas Marner
 D. None of these
1330. She can not fade, though thou hast not the bliss, For ever wilt thou love, and she be fair! The above two lines have been taken from:
 A. Keats' Ode to a Nightingale
 B. A Thing of Beauty
 C. La Belle Dame Sans Mercy
 D. Ode on a Grecian Urn
1331. Shakespeare has written
 A. Comedies
 B. Tragedies
 C. Historical Plays
 D. All of these
1332. What does 'Canto' means?
 A. a division of a play
 B. an act of a play
 C. a sub division of an epic
 D. none of the above
1333. Wordsworth was appointed Poet Laureate in:
 A. 1817
 B. 1839
 C. 1843
 D. 1849
1334. Pure tragedies written by Shakespeare are:
 A. Four
 B. Six
 C. Eight
 D. None of these
1335. "Ten Thousands saw I at a glance"- example of?
 A. Conceit
 B. Hyperbole
 C. Simile
 D. Metaphor
1336. Who is the author of the book 'The Captive Lady'?
 A. John Keats
 B. Michael Madhusudan Dutt
 C. Rabindronath Tagore
 D. W. shakespeare

1337. My soul had been a lawn besprinkled
 O'er with flowers, and Stirring Shades, and
 baffled dreams is an example of:
 A. Metaphor
 B. Simile
 C. Personification
 D. None of these
1338. Who is the father of English novel?
 A. Thomas hardy
 B. T.S. Eliot
 C. Henry Fielding
 D. None of the above
1339. "Beauty is Truth, Truth Beauty" This line
 has been taken from:
 A. Ode to Autumn
 B. Ode to a Nightingale
 C. Ode on a Grecian Urn
 D. La Belle Dame Sans Merci
1340. Who is the writer of The Restoration Pe-
 riod?
 A. Robert Herrick
 B. Jeremy Taylor
 C. Thomas Hobbes
 D. Samuel Butler
1341. _____ is called the first romantic critic.
 A. Wordsworth
 B. Longinus
 C. Horace
 D. Sidney
1342. Dickens sprang to fame with a publica-
 tion of:
 A. Hard Times
 B. David Copperfield
 C. Pickwick Papers d_____ Great Expecta-
 tions
 D. none of these
1343. The Anglo-Saxon or Old English period
 start on?
- A. 430
 B. 450
 C. 440
 D. 420
1344. 'Mending Wall' and 'Stopping by Woods
 on a Snowy Evening' are two poems writ-
 ten by-
 A. Robert Frost
 B. Walt Whitman
 C. Emily Dickinson
 D. None
1345. Who is the author of the book 'The Time
 Machine'
 A. Robert Heinlein
 B. H G Wells
 C. Arthur C Clarke
 D. Ray Bradbury
1346. Naguib Mahfouz is a/an_____writer
 who got Nobel Prize.
 A. Egyptian
 B. English
 C. Irish
 D. American
1347. Hemingway also worked as a:
 A. Carpenter
 B. Painter
 C. surgeon
 D. Driver
1348. Who wrote 'Ulysses'?
 A. Thomas Moore
 B. Alfred Tennyson
 C. R.L. Stevenson
 D. S.T. Coleridge
1349. Cordelia's chief characteristic is her:
 A. Devotion
 B. sympathy
 C. kindness
 D. none of these

1350. 'A thing of beauty is a joy forever' was stated by _____
- John Keats
 - William Wordsworth
 - Bacon
 - Milton
1351. What type of work 'Tottle's Miscellany' is?
- Epic
 - Sonnet
 - Drama
 - Comedy
1352. What is meaning of the word Euphemism? vii
- vague idea
 - inoffensive expression
 - a verbal play
 - a wise saying
1353. 'On Pathetic Fallacy' was written by:
- Carlyle
 - Lamb
 - Ruskin
 - Shelley
1354. First English Tragedy?
- Oedipus
 - Gorboduc
 - Aeschylus
 - None of these
1355. Which one from the below writers was also a physician
- Anton Chekhov
 - Charles Dickens
 - Ernest Hemingway
 - Oscar Wilde
1356. Goethe is the greatest poet of-
- Russia
 - Germany
 - England
 - France
1357. When Leontes discovers the identity of Perdita in 'The Winter's Tale' is an example of:
- Peripety
 - Suspense
 - revelation
 - Discovery
1358. 'Importance of Being Earnest' was written by:
- Oscar Wilde
 - Browning
 - Blake
 - None of these
1359. 'The Lotos Eaters' was written by:
- Blake
 - Byron
 - Temyson
 - None of these
1360. Shakespeare's 'Measure for Measure' is a-
- tragedy
 - comedy
 - tragicomedy
 - sonnet
1361. What is the real name of O'Henry?
- Mary Anne Evan
 - George Gordon
 - Lord Byron
 - William Sydney Porter
1362. 'Songs of Experience' written by Blake was published in:
- 1790
 - 1794
 - 1820
 - None of these
1363. "Ulysses" is written by:

- A. James Joyce
 B. Virginia Woolf
 C. Hardy
 D. Forster
1364. Who is called the poet of poets?
 A. Geoffrey Chaucer
 B. Edmund Spenser
 C. Roger Bacon
 D. William Shakespeare
1365. Who is famous for his elegies?
 A. Robert Browning
 B. Lord Byron
 C. Thomas Gray
 D. Thomas Paine
1366. Which novel is not written by Jane Austen?
 A. Emma
 B. The Chimes
 C. Persuasion
 D. none these
1367. Who is the author of 'The Dark Room'?
 A. R K Narayan
 B. James Osborn
 C. Toni Morrison
 D. Saul Bellow
1368. William Shakespeare was a famous _____ century English Playwright.
 A. nineteenth
 B. sixteenth
 C. eighteenth
 D. fifteenth
1369. Who wrote 'Common Pursuit'?
 A. Leavis, F.R.
 B. Cecil, D.
 C. E.M.Foster
 D. None of these
1370. A Protagonist is the _____ character in a play or novel.
 A. villain
 B. leading
 C. important
 D. comedy
1371. 'Nothing more real than nothing' are the words of?
 A. Harold Pinter
 B. Beckett
 C. Shaw
 D. None of these
1372. Who is the writer of the poem 'The Ring and the Book'?
 A. John Milton
 B. Lord Tennyson
 C. William Shakespeare
 D. Robert Browning
1373. Who translated the Bible into English for the first time?
 A. Nicolas Udall
 B. John Wycliffe
 C. Thomas Norton
 D. Edmund Spenser
1374. Geraldine is a character of the poem;
 A. Lucy Grey
 B. Christabel
 C. Frost at midnight
 D. the last of the flock
1375. 'Pride and Prejudice' is written by _____
 A. John Keats
 B. Jane Austen
 C. Blake
 D. Lord Byron
1376. For which book published in 1897, Bram Stoker is famous for

- A. Frankenstein
B. The Raven
C. Dracula
D. The Monk
1377. Byron is the writer of
A. Don Juan
B. Prometheus Unbound
C. Adonias
D. Lucy Gray
1378. Which of the following age in literary history is the latest?
A. The Augustan Period
B. The Victorian Age
C. The Georgian Age
D. The Restoration Age
1379. Who is the writer of the poem 'Fra Lippo Lippi'?
A. Robert Browning
B. Wordsworth
C. William Shakespeare
D. Milton
1380. Who was awarded Nobel prize for the poem 'The Waste Land'?
A. D. H. Lawrence
B. Lord Tennyson
C. T. S. Eliot
D. William Wordsworth
1381. 'Poetry is the criticism of life' is a view about poetry by:
A. Arnold
B. Dr. Johnson
C. Shelley
D. Hazlitt
1382. The year 1798 is famous for ____
A. The French Revolution
B. The American Independence
C. Publication of lyrical ballads
D. The death of Keats
1383. Who is the writer of 'Ulysses'?
A. Geoffrey Chaucer
B. Robert Browning
C. Cynewulf
D. A. Lord Tennyson
1384. Who is the father of English essay?
A. Harold Pinter
B. Francis Bacon
C. William Hazlitt
1385. "A Tale of Two Cities" Novel state the fact in following two cities
A. London and Paris
B. London and Berlin
C. Chicago and New York
D. Moscow and Saint Petersburg
1386. The novel Sons and Lovers is written by-
A. D.H. Lawrence
B. T.S. Eliot
C. Hardy
D. Joseph Conrad
1387. The poem 'To His Coy Mistress' was written by ____
A. John Keats
B. Andrew Marvell
C. John Milton
D. William Shakespeare
1388. 'The Daffodils' is a poem written by ____
A. John Keats
B. William Wordsworth
C. P.B Shelly
D. T.S Eliot
1389. Which of the plays is not written by T. S. Eliot?
A. The Rock
B. The Family Reunion
C. The importance of being Earnest
D. None of these

1390. Gulliver was expelled from the land of Yahoos because he was considered
- a yahoo
 - a criminal
 - he hated their king
 - None of these
1391. Tennyson created a medieval world in his poem:
- in memoriam
 - the lady of Shalott
 - the lotus eaters
 - Ulysses
1392. 'In Memoriam' is written by?
- Charles Dickens
 - Tennyson
 - Robert Browning
 - Thackeray
1393. Who is the first great English story-teller in English Literature?
- Geoffrey Chaucer
 - Roger Bacon
 - Robert Browning
 - Cynewulf
1394. It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the worst – the opening of Dickens'
- Hard Times
 - David Copperfield
 - Oliver Twist
 - A Tale of Two Cities
1395. Who believed that Shakespeare did much better in Comedy than in tragedy?
- Dryden
 - Bradley
 - Johnson
 - L. C. Knight
1396. She is like a rose. It is an example of-
- Simile
 - Metaphor
 - Synecdoche
 - Metonymy
1397. Who is the writer of the poem 'Home Thoughts from Abroad'?
- Wordsworth
 - Milton
 - William Shakespeare
 - Robert Browning
1398. 'The Ring and the Book' is a poem written by:
- Browning
 - Mathew Arnold
 - Tennyson
 - None of these
1399. Who is the writer of The Elizabethan Period?
- Caedmon
 - Cynewulf
 - Christopher Marlowe
 - Dante
1400. 'The Flea' by John Donne is _____
- a romantic poem
 - an Elegy
 - a religious poem
 - an Ode
1401. 'The Revolt of Islam' is a work by-
- Byron
 - Salman Rushdie
 - Shelley
 - G.B. Shaw
1402. When did Frost and Elinor decide move the family to England?
- 1915
 - 1913
 - 1914
 - 1912
1403. Who is writer of the poem 'Justice'?

- A. John Milton
B. Jonathan Swift
C. Charles Dickens
D. Henry Wordsworth Longfellow
1404. In his poetry Tennyson is:
A. The representative poet of Victorian Age
B. The representative poet of Romantic Age
C. The best nature poet
D. None of these
1405. G. B. Shaw began his literary career first as:
A. Novelist
B. Dramatist
C. Critic
D. None of these
1406. Who represents Pride in Jane Austen's 'Pride and Prejudice':
A. Mr. Bennett
B. Mr. Bingley
C. Miss Elizabeth
D. None of these
1407. Who is the writer of The Old English Period?
A. William Shakespeare
B. William Wordsworth
C. Lord Tennyson
D. Caedmon
1408. "Meeting at Night" by Browning is a:
A. Monologue
B. Dramatic Lyric
C. Dramatic Monologue
D. Dramatic Romance
1409. Where is expressed the view that 'There is a divinity that shapes our ends'?
- A. In King Lear
B. In Hamlet
C. In the Tempest
D. In Marry Wives of Windsor
1410. Charles Lamb's "Dream Children" is notable for its:
A. Crushing tragedy
B. Humor
C. Whimsical Pathos
D. Cynicism
1411. What is Synecdoche?
A. a short stanza poem
B. a long narrative speech
C. a theory
D. a figure of speech stands for whole thing
1412. The "battle of Philippi" appears in the play
A. Othello
B. Julius Caesar
C. Macbeth
D. King Lear
1413. Who said ... "expression ought to be the dress of the thought"?
A. Pope
B. Dryden
C. Locke
D. Coleridge
1414. What is literature?
A. writing about society
B. reflection of society
C. literary works
D. different customs
1415. Stones of Venice was written by:
A. Macaulay
B. Newman
C. Ruskin
D. Carlyle
1416. Who wrote 'An Apology for Poetry'?

- A. P. B Shelly
 B. John Donne
 C. Sir Philip Sidney
 D. Samuel Johnson
1417. Who is famous for the theory of 'Objective Co-relative'?
- A. E.M. Forster
 B. Somerset Maugham
 C. T.S. Eliot
 D. Woolf
1418. Shelley's final unfinished poem was:
- A. Hellas
 B. Prometheus Unbound
 C. The Ancient Mariner
 D. The Triumph of life
1419. Who used the term 'The Metaphysical poet'?
- A. Edmund
 B. John Donne
 C. Samuel Johnson
 D. Andrew Marvell
1420. Who wrote the poem 'The Collar'?
- A. George Herbert
 B. John Donne
 C. Edmund Spenser
 D. Alfred Tennyson
1421. The period from 1649-1660 is known as-
- A. Commonwealth period
 B. Jacobean period
 C. Caroline period
 D. Restoration period
1422. Who was a 'poet laureate'?
- A. William Wordsworth
 B. Robert Browning
 C. T. S Eliot
 D. John Keats
1423. Dickens' novels combine_____ and melodrama.
- A. journalism
 B. Satire
 C. science
 D. religion
1424. Who is considered to be the father of English Poem?
- A. William Langland
 B. Thomas More
 C. Roger Bacon
 D. Geoffrey Chaucer
1425. What do you mean by Canto?
- A. a stanza of a long poem
 B. a stanza of a short poem
 C. a section or division of a long poem
 D. a kind of sonnet
1426. Rabbi Ben Ezra was written by?
- A. Tennyson
 B. Browning
 C. Matthew Arnold
 D. None of these
1427. When did Lesley born?
- A. 1896
 B. 1899
 C. 1898
 D. 1897
1428. When was the Lyrical Ballads published
- A. 1797
 B. 1798
 C. 1800
 D. 1801
1429. Who is the writer of the book 'A Passage to India'?
- A. E. M. Forster
 B. Charles Dickens
 C. Rudyard Kipling
 D. James Joyce

1430. Santiago is an illustration of:
 A. Hemingway's respect for struggle
 B. Hemingway's total view of life
 C. Hemingway's philosophy of life
 D. None of these
1431. Who is the writer of 'Tithonus'?
 A. A. Lord Tennyson
 B. George Bernard Shaw
 C. Christopher Marlowe
 D. William Shakespeare
1432. Which is the last of Shakespeare's great tragedies?
 A. Macbeth
 B. King Lear
 C. Othello
 D. Hamlet
1433. The Study of Poetry is written by-
 A. Dr. Johnson
 B. William Wordsworth
 C. S. T. Coleridge
 D. Matthew Arnold
1434. Ode to West Wind was written by
 A. Keats
 B. Shelley
 C. Byron
 D. None of these
1435. In Greek tragedy irony and _____ are fused into one.
 A. Allegory
 B. Idealism
 C. Imagery
 D. Satire
1436. When did Frost attend Harvard University?
 A. 1896
 B. 1899
 C. 1897
 D. 1898
1437. 'If winter come, can spring be far behind'? These lines were written by _____
 A. Keats
 B. Frost
 C. Eliot
 D. Shelley
1438. 'Lyrical Ballad' was published in?
 A. 1789
 B. 1798
 C. 1800
 D. 1785
1439. 'The Winding Stair' is written by:
 A. Ted Hughes
 B. T.S. Eliot
 C. W.B. Yeats
 D. W.H. Auden
1440. Who is the writer of 'Lotus Eaters'?
 A. Cynewulf
 B. Geoffrey Chaucer
 C. Robert Browning
 D. A. Lord Tennyson
1441. Who is the author of the book 'Waste land'?
 A. T.S. Eliot
 B. Shelly
 C. Earnest Hemingway
 D. Charles Dickens
1442. Shakespeare is the writer for _____
 A. The Tempest
 B. The Idea of University
 C. The Hairy Ape
 D. Riders to the Sea
1443. Romantic Age starts from?
 A. 1789
 B. 1880
 C. 1889
 D. 1750

1444. The Elgin Marbles inspired Keats to write:
 A. Endymion
 B. Lamia
 C. The Grecian Urn
 D. Melancholy
1445. Who is the writer of The Augustan Period?
 A. Robert Herrick
 B. Jeremy Taylor
 C. Thomas Hobbes
 D. Joseph Addison and Richard Steele
1446. Who is the writer of The Victorian Period?
 A. Robert Herrick
 B. Jeremy Taylor
 C. Thomas Hobbes
 D. Charles Dickens
1447. 'The Pickwick Papers' by Dickens was published in:
 A. 1837
 B. 1838
 C. 1839
 D. 1841
1448. Doctor Zivago is written by-
 A. Ana Pasternak
 B. Boris Pasternak
 C. Golding
 D. Conrad
1449. What the term Mock Epic refers? xi
 A. a satiric writing of drama
 B. a long narrative poem
 C. a literary work comically imitates the style of epic
 D. none
1450. Negative Capability to Keats, means
 A. The ability to sympathize with other
 B. Say bad thing, about others
 C. To empathize
 D. None of these
1451. "The Heard melodies are sweet but those unheard are sweeter" appear in:
 A. Ode to Autumn
 B. Ode on a Grecian Urn
 C. Ode to a Nightingale
 D. Ode on Melancholy
1452. Who wrote 'The Waste Land'?
 A. W.B. Yeats
 B. T.S. Eliot
 C. E.M. Forster
 D. H.G. Wells
1453. Edmund Spenser is a _____
 A. Scientist
 B. Poet
 C. Critic
 D. Dramatist
1454. Who is the father of modern English poetry?
 A. Cynewulf
 B. Geoffrey Chaucer
 C. Robert Browning
 D. None of the above
1455. "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 Nightmare by John Keats
 C. To a lady with a guitar by P.B. Shelley
 D. Elegy written in a country churchyard by Thomas Gray
1456. What is the name of a modern philosopher, who was awarded Nobel Prize in literature?

- A. Bertrand Russell
B. Woodrow Wilson
C. Theodore Roosevelt
D. None of the above
1457. _____ is credited to have finished Marlowe's Hero and Leander
A. Michael Drayton
B. Ben Jonson
C. Shakespeare
D. George Chapman
1458. Shakespeare died in:
A. 1625
B. 1616
C. 1618
D. None of these
1459. 'Lord of the flies' is written by?
A. E. M. Forster
B. Robert Frost
C. George Orwell
D. William Golding
1460. In Which century was the Victorian period?
A. 17th century
B. 18th century
C. 19th century
D. 20th century
1461. Who was the contemporary poet of William Wordsworth?
A. T.S Eliot
B. S.T Coleridge
C. W.B Yeats
D. John Keats
1462. Who wrote 'Tales From Shakespeare'?
A. Charles Lamb and his sister
B. Dr. Johnson
C. Dryden
D. None of these
1463. Little Time is a character in Hardy's
A. The return of the native
B. Jude the Obscure
C. Mayor of Casterbridge
D. None of these
1464. Harold Pinter was a/ an-
A. poet
B. novelist
C. absurd dramatist
D. Lyric poet
1465. Gulliver was expelled from the land of Yahoos because he was considered
A. a yahoo
B. a criminal
C. he hated their king
D. None of these
1466. "O, beware, my lord, of jealousy; It is the green-ey'd monster, which doth mock The meat it feeds on."-quoted from?
A. Dr. Faustus
B. Macbeth
C. Hamlet
D. Othello
1467. Why is the poet so sad to see the Daffodils in 'The Daffodils'?
A. The poet is sad because the flowers have not bloomed fully.
B. The poet is sad because the flowers remind him of his own death.
C. The poet is sad because the winter will soon arrive.
D. The poet is sad because the summer will go away.
1468. Which English romantic poet admired Pope:
A. Coleridge
B. William Wordsworth
C. Byron
D. None of these
1469. What was the "solitary highland lass" doing in "The Solitary Reaper"?

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| <p>A. She was reaping and singing</p> <p>B. She was dancing and singing</p> <p>C. She was reaping and dancing</p> <p>D. She was reaping and crying</p> <p>1470. In whose poetry do we find – ‘a love of nature, simplicity and faith in the dignity of the humblest’?</p> <p>A. Coleridge</p> <p>B. Southey</p> <p>C. Wordsworth</p> <p>D. Burns</p> <p>1471. As Act is to Drama; so Canto is to-</p> <p>A. Epic</p> <p>B. Tragedy</p> <p>C. Comedy</p> <p>D. Sonnet</p> <p>1472. What do you mean by Novel?</p> <p>A. short prose</p> <p>B. a long fictional prose with many characters</p> <p>C. a short narrative prose</p> <p>D. a literary work on the stage</p> <p>1473. ‘Sweet Hellen make me immortal with kiss’. Who has said these words?</p> <p>A. Marlow</p> <p>B. Shakespeare</p> <p>C. Benjonson</p> <p>D. None of these</p> <p>1474. ‘The God of Small Things’ is written by _____</p> <p>A. Vikram Seth</p> <p>B. John Galasworthy</p> <p>C. Arundhati Roy</p> <p>D. E. M. Forster</p> <p>1475. Robert Herrick find similar to human beings and daffodils.</p> | <p>A. rising sun, moon</p> <p>B. summer’s morning’s dew</p> <p>C. spring, summer</p> <p>D. hasting day, even song</p> <p>1476. Samuel Beckett was-iv</p> <p>A. An English dramatist</p> <p>B. A Russian dramatist</p> <p>C. A French dramatist</p> <p>D. A Spanish dramatist</p> <p>1477. Which book is a Tragedy?</p> <p>A. Hamlet</p> <p>B. Measure for Measure</p> <p>C. As you like it</p> <p>D. She stoops to conquer</p> <p>1478. The Elgin Marbles inspired Keats to write:</p> <p>A. Endymion</p> <p>B. Lamia</p> <p>C. The Grecian Urn</p> <p>D. Melancholy</p> <p>1479. Who is the famous woman novelist in Victorian Age?</p> <p>A. E.B. Browning</p> <p>B. George Eliot</p> <p>C. T.S Eliot</p> <p>D. Austen</p> <p>1480. Lyrical Ballads is written by Wordsworth with the Collaboration of-</p> <p>A. S.T Coleridge</p> <p>B. William Blake</p> <p>C. Dorothy</p> <p>D. Alfred Tennyson</p> <p>1481. What do you mean by an Elegy?</p> <p>A. a poem of happy ending</p> <p>B. a poem of unhappy ending</p> <p>C. a song of praising God</p> <p>D. a song of Mourning the dead</p> |
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1482. Compatriot means-
- comrade
 - classmate
 - fellow country man
 - friend
1483. Which of the following is a 19th century woman novelist?
- Emily Dickinson
 - Ezra Pound
 - Virginia Woolf
 - George Eliot
1484. 'A Doll's House' is written by-
- Francis Bacon
 - E.M. Forster
 - R.K. Narayan
 - Henrick Ibsen
1485. Nathaniel Hawthorne is the writer of-
- The Scarlet Letter
 - A Farewell to Arms
 - Great Expectation
 - none
1486. The Dunciad, Essay on Man, Epistles are all written by:
- Shakespeare
 - Dryden
 - Pope
 - Shaw
1487. Who wrote "The Pilgrim's Progress"?
- John Bunyan
 - Daniel Defoe
 - Dryden
 - None of these
1488. A famous Playwright in Modern English Literature is-
- Oscar Wild
 - Bacon
 - Lamb
 - T.S. Eliot
1489. 'The Rape of Bangladesh' is written by-
- Viggo Olsen
 - Alamgir Kabir
 - Rehman Sobahan
 - Anthony Mascarenhas
1490. The Winter's Tale is Shakespeare
- Dramatic monologue
 - Comedy
 - Tragedy
 - None of these
1491. In 'Ozymandias' the poet says, 'I met a traveler _____ an _____ land'.
- by, old
 - going, ancient
 - from, antique
 - passing, antique
1492. George Eliot's real name was:
- George Evans
 - Eliot Evans
 - Marian Evans
 - Marian Eliot
1493. What the term Couplet refers?
- two successive lines
 - first four lines of a poem
 - two successive rhyming lines
 - two lines without rhymes
1494. Who is the writer of The Restoration Period?
- George Farquhar
 - Robert Herrick
 - Jeremy Taylor
 - Thomas Hobbes
1495. Who is the greatest modern English dramatist?
- John Milton
 - Homer
 - G.B. Shaw
 - Eliot

1496. Feminine Ending is:

- A. a Novel
- B. a poem
- C. a metrical device
- D. None of these

1497. Whose comedies are called 'Comedies of Mask':

- A. Ben Johnson's
- B. Bernard Shaw's
- C. Shakespeare's
- D. None of these

1498. The Common Sojourn of Byron, Shelley, Keats was:

- A. Lake district
- B. Hampshire
- C. Utopia
- D. None of these

1499. When was the first Oxford English Dictionary published

- A. 1830
- B. 1855
- C. 1884
- D. 1898

1500. What is a fable?

- A. a story about animals
- B. a story of human being
- C. a story of chronology
- D. a song of pleasure

1501. Amongst the following, who is considered to be the "pioneer of the novel of female emancipation"?

- A. Jane Austin
- B. Charlotte Bronte
- C. Emily Bronte
- D. Virginia Woolf

1502. Feature of Romantic Period?

- A. Subjectivity
- B. Naturalism
- C. Use of common language
- D. all of these

1503. The poem 'The Solitary Reaper' is written by _____

- A. W. H. Auden
- B. W. Wordsworth
- C. W. B. Yeats
- D. Ezra Pound

1504. 'Mrs. Dalloway' is written by?

- A. Joseph Conrad
- B. T.S. Eliot
- C. Virginia Woolf
- D. Dylan Thomas

1505. 'Samson Agonists' is written by-

- A. A. Pope
- B. Henry Fielding
- C. Thomas Hardy
- D. John Milton

1506. 'Stream of Consciousness' is the phrase first used by:

- A. James Joyce
- B. William James
- C. Virginia Woolf
- D. William Faulkner

1507. Who wrote the book 'Ivan Hoe'?

- A. O'Henry
- B. L. Stevenson
- C. Hemingway
- D. Sir Walter Scott

1508. Northanger Abbey, Emma and Sense and Sensibility are novels written by

- A. G. Eliot
- B. Miss Burney
- C. Jane Austen
- D. None of these

1509. Who described poetry as "Spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings":

- A. Shelley
B. Wordsworth
C. Coleridge
D. Arnold
1510. "Good fences make good neighbours" is from Frost's:
A. Mending
B. Pasture
C. Birches
D. None of these
1511. Who is the writer of 'Men and Women'?
A. Robert Browning
B. Shelley
C. William Shakespeare
D. Wordsworth
1512. The 'Tragic Flaw' is also called:
A. Catharsis
B. Catastrophe
C. Hamartia
D. None of these
1513. What the term Comedy refers?
A. a play ends unhappily
B. a play ends with murder
C. a play ends tragedy
D. a play ends happily
1514. Bertrand Russell was a British-
A. novelist
B. essayist
C. poet
D. philosopher
1515. Ophelia, Julia, Viola, Imogen are the characters created by
A. Richardson
B. Fielding
C. Hardy
D. Shakespeare
1516. 'England expects every man to do his duty.' – Who told it?
A. Nelson
B. Churchill
C. Wilson
D. Thatcher
1517. 'Frailty thy name is woman' is a famous dialogue from ____
A. Marlowe
B. W. Shakespeare
C. Webster
D. T.S Eliot
1518. What was the name of Isabella's brother in the 'Measure for Measure'?
A. Angelo
B. Claudio
C. Vincentio
D. Viola
1519. Macaulay lived from
A. 1800 ____ 1859
B. 1802 ____ 1859
C. 1859 – 1900
D. 1889 ____ 1902
1520. When (the year of time when Frost awarded gold medal) did Frost award gold medal?
A. 1930
B. 1970
C. 1950
D. 1960
1521. G.B. Shaw was awarded Nobel Prize for literature in:
A. 1925
B. 1929
C. 1930
D. 1949
1522. Who is the greatest dramatist of all times?

- A. G. B. Shaw
 B. William Shakespeare
 C. William Wordsworth
 D. Jonathan Swift
1523. Who is the author of 'Hamlet'?
- A. Geoffrey Chaucer
 B. William Blake
 C. William Wordsworth
 D. William Shakespeare
1524. What do you mean by Plagiarism?
- A. a story builder
 B. a short story
 C. a literary theft
 D. a criticism of literature
1525. In Chapter XVI the word muffled in 'Pride and Prejudice' is:
- A. Confused
 B. Amazed
 C. Not thinking clearly
 D. None of these
1526. Who wrote the famous novel the "Three Musketeers"?
- A. R. L Stevenson
 B. William Shakespeare
 C. Sir Walter Scott
 D. Alexandre Dumas
1527. 'Waiting for Godot' is written by-
- A. Samuel Beckett
 B. Edward Albee
 C. Samuel Butler
 D. Samuel Heaney
1528. Which of the following works 'had the greatest influence on the Victorian Age?
- A. Mill's "On Liberty"
 B. Tennyson's "In memoriam"
 C. Darwin's "Origin of Species"
 D. Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus"
1529. Who said these words in 'The Old Man and the Sea' ... "No one should be alone in their old age":
- A. Hemingway
 B. Santiago
 C. Manolin
 D. None of these
1530. Early plays of Shakespeare's are?
- A. Tragedy
 B. Tragicomedy
 C. Romantic
 D. Comedy
1531. Which one of the following poets named the Romantic poet as the "pond poets"?
- A. Southey
 B. Shelley
 C. Keats
 D. Byron
1532. "I wandered lonely as a cloud" is an example of-
- A. Metaphor
 B. Epigram
 C. Satire
 D. Simile
1533. 'A poison Tree' is written by?
- A. John Keats
 B. Robert Herrick
 C. William Wordsworth
 D. William Blake
1534. What kind of books are Robinson Crusoe and Moll Flanders?
- A. Travel___books
 B. Tragedy
 C. Romance
 D. Comedy
1535. Who is the author of the book 'Gulliver's Travels'?

- A. Arthur Conan Doyle
B. Charles Dickens
C. H. G. Wells
D. Jonathan Swift
1536. Who is known as the father of epic poetry
A. Hesiod
B. Homer
C. Ferdowsi
D. Hesiod
1537. Ruskin was born in:
A. 1819
B. 1843
C. 1851
D. None of these
1538. "There are two tragedies in life one is not to get your heart's desire. The other is get it."-these lines were written by?
A. Jean Paul Sartre
B. James Osborn
C. G. B. Shaw
D. H. G. Wells
1539. Which writing includes the manifesto of Romantic poetry?
A. The Prelude
B. Lyrical Ballads
C. The Ancient Mariner
D. Songs of Innocence
1540. 'Blow, Blow thou winter wind
Thou art not so unkind
As man's ingratitude;
Thy tooth is not so keen,
Although they breath be rude'
These are a few lines of a poem of a great poet William Shakespeare.
A. J. Webstar
B. C. Marlowe
C. W. Shakespeare
D. Lord Bacon
1541. Who is the writer of 'Locksley Hall'?
- A. George Bernard Shaw
B. Christopher Marlowe
C. William Shakespeare
D. A. Lord Tennyson
1542. Confessions of an English Opium Eater was written by:
A. Charles Lamb
B. John Ruskin
C. Maria Edgeworth
D. Thomas de Quencey
1543. Alexander Dumas was a famous_____novelist.
A. American
B. English
C. Irish
D. French
1544. "Our sweetest songs are those that tell of saddest thoughts" is a quotation from-
A. Wordsworth
B. Shelly
C. John Keats
D. Blake
1545. Pastoral Poem refers a poem about_____life.
A. human
B. poet's
C. shepherd or rural
D. personal
1546. Human situation in Hardy's novels is controlled by:
A. Social Forces
B. Providence
C. Fate
D. None of these
1547. The French Revolution took place in:
A. 1793
B. 1796
C. 1798
D. None of these

1548. Who is familiar as a poet of beauty?
 A. Lord Byron
 B. John Dryden
 C. John Keats
 D. None
1549. Which College Frost attended for several months?
 A. Dartmouth College
 B. Daffodil International College
 C. Dhaka College
 D. Dental College
1550. What was the reason behind Frost died?
 A. tuberculosis
 B. Heart attack
 C. cancer
 D. prostate surgery
1551. Who is the controversy writer in Post-Modern period?
 A. Doris Lessing
 B. Ahmed Salman Rushdie
 C. Chinua Achebe
1552. Who composed 'The waste Land'?
 A. T.S. Eliot
 B. John Milton
 C. George Eliot
 D. John Donne
1553. Charles Lamb was _____.
 A. an Essayist
 B. a novelist
 C. an epic poem
 D. a dramatist
1554. Bertrand Russel was a British _____.
 A. Journalist
 B. Scientist
 C. Philosopher
 D. Astronaut
1555. "The first in beauty should be first in might" ... is the line spoken in Hyperion by:
 A. Oceanus
 B. Hyperion
 C. Apollo
 D. None of these
1556. What do you mean by Epilogue?
 A. a poem comes at beginning
 B. a poem of lamentation
 C. a poem or speech at the end of a play
 D. a figurative story
1557. The one remains, the many change and pass; Heaven's light for ever shines, earth's shadows fly; The above two lines occur in:
 A. Keats' Hyperion
 B. Shelley's Hymn to Intellectual Beauty
 C. Shelley's Adonis
 D. Keats' Ode to Psyche
1558. Who wrote the 'Birthday Party'?
 A. James Joyce
 B. G.B. Shaw
 C. Harold Pinter
 D. Jane Austen
1559. 'Hebrew Melodies' is written by:
 A. Tennyson
 B. Byron
 C. Keats
 D. None of these
1560. Age of Johnson is also known as-
 A. Age of Criticism
 B. Age of Love
 C. Age of Sensibility
 D. Age of Pope
1561. Who is the writer of The Jacobean Period?

- A. Cowley
B. Caedmon
C. Dante
D. Cynewulf
1562. 'Limerick' is one kind of?
A. Song
B. Narrative Poem
C. Satire
D. long poem
1563. Who is the father of English dramatic poetry?
A. Christopher Marlowe
B. John Donne
C. Edmund Spenser
1564. A thing of beauty is joy forever. It is composed by:
A. Keats
B. Shelley
C. Byron
D. None of these
1565. Arthur Clarke is known as-
A. a science fiction writer
B. a modern dramatist
C. a famous English Novelist
D. A short story writer
1566. Antony and Cleopatra is a tragedy written by-
A. G.B. Shaw
B. Shakespeare
C. Marlowe
D. Ibsen
1567. What do you mean by Romanticism?
A. movement of daily life affairs
B. movement for classics
C. movement of poem
D. movement for imagination over reason
1568. 'Hold your tongue and let me love' is said by-
A. John Donne
B. Shakespeare
C. T. S. Eliot
D. Christopher Marlowe
1569. What kind of literary work is 'The Luncheon' by Somerset Maugham?
A. A novel
B. A short story
C. A poem
D. A scientific article
1570. American female novelist pearl S. Buck got Nobel prize in 1938 for the book
A. The Good Earth
B. House Divided
C. The Patriot
D. De Cameron
1571. The world of "Lady Shallot" belongs to the;
A. Medieval era
B. Greek era
C. Victorian era
D. Romantic era
1572. The Battle of Book is written by-
A. Jonathon Swift
B. William Thackeray
C. Thomas Stern Eliot
D. Daniel Dafoe
1573. Which of the Romantic poets is called an escapist?
A. Keats
B. Shelley
C. Wordsworth
D. None of these
1574. Who is the father of English Language?
A. Roger Bacon
B. Robert Browning
C. Geoffrey Chaucer
D. Cynewulf

1575. The repetition of sounds in a sequence of words is called
 A. Assonance
 B. Rhythm
 C. Alliteration
 D. None of these
1576. 'Three score' means-
 A. thirty times
 B. three hundred times
 C. three times twenty
 D. more than three
1577. Jonathan Swift is the author of ____
 A. The Old man and the Sea
 B. Robinson Crusoe
 C. Gulliver's Travels
 D. A Doll's House
1578. Who usually caricatures his characters?
 A. Dickens
 B. George Eliot
 C. Hardy
 D. None of these
1579. Drama which seeks to mirror life with the utmost fidelity is called:
 A. Realistic
 B. Naturalistic drama
 C. Humanistic drama
 D. Problem play
1580. A famous Mock Epic poet in English Literature is-
 A. Alexander Pope
 B. Tennyson
 C. Browning
 D. Shelley
1581. Which country does Shakespeare's Hamlet belongs to
 A. England
 B. France
 C. Denmark
 D. Scotland
1582. Which country awarded the Pulitzer Prize
 A. France
 B. USA
 C. England
 D. Italy
1583. 'She dwells with beauty – beauty that must die' is a line from
 A. Ode to Nightingale
 B. Ode on Indolence
 C. Ode to Melancholy
 D. None of these
1584. 'Orlando' is a character of Shakespeare's-
 A. Hamlet
 B. King Lear
 C. Tempest
 D. As You Like It
1585. Which of the following in the book/play written by Maithili Sharan Gupta?
 A. Saket
 B. Satyarth Prakash
 C. Shakuntala
 D. Savitri
1586. A famous short story of Maupassant is-
 A. The Diamond Necklace
 B. Gift of the Magi
 C. Tropic of Cancer
 D. The Prince
1587. 'My Experiments with Truth' is written by-
 A. Winston Churchill
 B. George Washington
 C. Mahatma Gandhi
 D. James Morris
1588. Who died in a tavern brawl

- A. Shakespeare
B. Bacon
C. Sidney
D. Marlowe
1589. Placing Phrase or Sentences of similar construction and meaning and balancing each other is called:
A. Parallelism
B. Alliteration
C. Para Rhyme
D. Rhetoric
1590. 'Delusion and Dream' is by-
A. H.G. Wells
B. Sigmund Freud
C. G.B. Shaw
D. James Osborn
1591. In 'Ozymandias', who saw the statue of Ozymandias?
A. the poet
B. an old man
C. a traveler
D. a sculptor
1592. For which one Toni Morrison won Nobel Prize?
A. Beloved
B. Song of Solomon
C. The Bluest Eye
D. Tar Baby
1593. Who was the greatest dramatist before Shakespeare?
A. Andrew Marvell
B. Christopher Marlowe
C. John Webster
1594. 'If music be the food of love, play on, give me excess of it, that Surfeiting The appetite may sicken and die?' is a speech from
A. Twelfth Night
B. A Mid Summer Nights' Dream
C. As you Like it
D. The Winters' Tale
1595. Who is the writer of 'The Lady of Shalott'?
A. A. Lord Tennyson
B. Cynewulf
C. Robert Browning
D. Geoffrey Chaucer
1596. Does the personal name Lucy (in Wordsworth's poetry) stands for
A. Anneta Vallon
B. Dorothy
C. Drawn from folk song heroines
D. None of these
1597. Tennyson was born in
A. 1809
B. 1798
C. 1709
D. None of these
1598. Who is Elinor-white ?
A. Daughter
B. Daughter in law
C. Wife
D. Aunt
1599. G Eliot's novels show her concern for the character's_____ problems.
A. economic
B. Moral
C. religious
D. spiritual e social
1600. Jane Eyre was written by
A. Jane Austen
B. G. Eliot
C. C. Bronte
D. None of these
1601. What do you mean by classicism?

- A. reverence for beauty
 B. reverence for English
 C. reverence for Greek and Roman/Gre-
 cian works
 D. none
1602. Who is the author of 'The Taming of the
 Shrew'?
- A. Shaw
 B. Shakespeare
 C. Ibsen
 D. Jonson
1603. Dramatic Monologue stands for-
- A. comparison between dissimilar things
 B. a kind of fable
 C. single
 D. single speaker speak but audience re-
 main silent
1604. Stephen Guest is an important Character
 in One of the following novels of George
 Eliot:
- A. The Mill on the Floss
 B. Adam Bede
 C. Silas Marner
 D. None of these
1605. Tin Drum is written by-
- A. Gunter Grass
 B. Gunner Myrdal
 C. William Shakespeare
 D. Wordsworth
1606. Wordsworth's Poetry always reflects:
- A. The creation of abstract concepts
 B. An endorsement of the scientific tradi-
 tion
 C. The creation of an original philosophy
 D. An examination of extraneous matters
1607. 'Leaves of Grass' is written by-
- A. Shelley
 B. Long Fellow
 C. Frost
 D. Whitman
1608. What do you mean by Climax?
- A. a peak of mountain
 B. a disaster of sea
 C. a kind of poem
 D. the moment of highest interest in a play
1609. Tom Jones by Henry Fielding was first
 published in-
- A. the 1st half of 19th Century
 B. the 2nd half of 19th Century
 C. the 1st half of 18th Century
 D. the 2nd half of 18th Century
1610. 'Pleasant Pain' is an example of"
- A. Metaphor
 B. Paradox
 C. Oxymoron
 D. None of these
1611. Which of the following is an essayist?
- A. Chaucer
 B. John Wycliffe
 C. Charles Lamb
 D. Spenser
1612. W. B. Yeats got Nobel Prize in?
- A. 1913
 B. 1923
 C. 1937
 D. 1919
1613. "The Lotos-Eaters" is a poem by ____
- A. The Lotos-Eaters
 B. Dover Beach
 C. My Last Dutchess
 D. The Eve of St. Agnes

1614. Who is the writer of The Modern and The Post Modern Period?
- Jonathan Swift
 - Anthony Mascarenhu
 - Alexander Pope
 - Daniel Defoe
1615. 'Murder in the Cathedral' is written by"
- Yeats
 - T. S. Eliot
 - D. H. Lawrence
 - None of these
1616. Who is the poet of the 'Victorian Age'?
- Robert Browning
 - William Shakespeare
 - William Wordsworth
 - William Blake
1617. Lotus eaters is written by
- Tennyson
 - Mathew Arnold
 - Hardy
 - None of these
1618. 'The rainbow' is _____
- a poem by Wordsworth
 - a short story by Somerset Maugham
 - a novel by D. H. Lawrence
 - a verse by Coleridge
1619. 'The Old Familiar Faces' was written by:
- Ruskin
 - Charles Lamb
 - J. S. Mill
 - None of these
1620. Who is author of the book 'Of Human Bondage'?
- Charles Dickens
 - William Somerset Maugham
 - Jane Austen
 - D. H. Lawrence
1621. Who of the following was both a poet and painter?
- Keats
 - Donne
 - Blake
 - Spenser
1622. In what year did William Shakespeare died?
- 1570 AD
 - 1580 AD
 - 1630 AD
 - 1616 AD
1623. Pulitzer Prize was first awarded in the year
- 1900
 - 1909
 - 1917
 - 1942
1624. An aesthetic delight in art and a streak of extreme sadistic cruelty can be observed in Browning's Poem:
- Paracelsus
 - My Last Duchess
 - Sordello
 - Pippa Passes
1625. Who is labeled as misanthropist?
- Jane Austen
 - Hardy
 - Swift
 - None of these
1626. The word renaissance means:
- Rebirth
 - Revival
 - Renewal
 - None of these
1627. Lyrical Ballads are jointly composed by:

- A. Keats and Shelley
 B. Wordsworth and Shelley
 C. Keats and Coleridge
 D. Wordsworth and Coleridge
1628. Who wrote the poem 'Don Juan'?
- A. William Wordsworth
 B. William Blake
 C. Lord Byron
 D. John Keats
1629. The literary work 'Kubla Khan' is _____
- A. a historical of Vincent Smith
 B. a verse by Coleridge
 C. a drama by Oscar Wilde
 D. a short-story by Somerset Maugham
1630. Who is one of the lake poets:
- A. Coleridge
 B. Blake
 C. Browning
 D. None of these
1631. What is Sestet?
- A. Last six line of a sonnet
 B. First six lines of sonnet
 C. first eight line of a sonnet
 D. last eight lines
1632. 'Lady Chatterley's Lover' is written by the author of-
- A. A passage to India
 B. Lord Jim
 C. Rainbow
 D. Ulysses
1633. Dickens gives a tragic picture of the French Revolution in his novel:
- A. Little Dorrit
 B. Hard Times
 C. Bleak House
 D. A Tale of Two Cities
1634. What do you mean by Deus ex Machina?
- A. process of analyzing literature
 B. literary theft
 C. process of solving problem abruptly
 D. choice of words
1635. Who is the writer of The Augustan Period?
- A. Thomas Hobbes
 B. Daniel Defoe
 C. Robert Herrick
 D. Jeremy Taylor
1636. 'Persona' is
- A. the actor in a play
 B. the plural of Person
 C. a projection of the poet into another person
 D. None of these
1637. The first which Charlotte Bronte wrote was:
- A. Jane Eyre
 B. Shirley
 C. the professor
 D. villette
1638. When Alfred Lord Tennyson was died?
- A. 1892
 B. 1893
 C. 1894
 D. 1895
1639. Who among the following is not a novelist?
- A. Hardy
 B. Blake
 C. Joyce
 D. Thackeray
1640. The Picture of Dorian Gray is written by:
- A. Gissing
 B. D. H. Lawrence
 C. Oscar Wilde
 D. None of these

1641. Alexander Pope's 'An Essay on Man' is a _____
 A. nobel
 B. short story
 C. treatise
 D. poem
1642. 'The Poetry Aenied' is written by-
 A. Ovid
 B. Dante
 C. Boccaccio
 D. Virgil
1643. Who is known as the poet of Nature?
 A. Wordsworth
 B. Shelly
 C. Keats
 D. All of them
1644. The French Revolution took place in:
 A. 1793
 B. 1796
 C. 1798
 D. None of these
1645. What do you mean by Fable?
 A. a story of high thoughts
 B. a story about great men
 C. a general story
 D. a short story of animals for moral lesson
1646. 'Anna Karenina' is the creation of
 A. Alexander Pushkin
 B. Leo Tolstoy
 C. Maxim Gorky
 D. Anton Chekhov
1647. Karl Marx was born in-
 A. Germany
 B. India
 C. Russia
 D. England
1648. Eric Hugh Blair is known as-
 A. E.M. Forster
 B. T.S. Eliot
 C. George Orwell
 D. William Golding
1649. Who is the writer of The Elizabethan Period?
 A. Thomas Norton & Thomas Sackville
 B. Cynewulf
 C. Dante
 D. Caedmon
1650. Where is expressed the view the 'There is a divinity that shapes our, ends'?
 A. In King Lear
 B. In Merry Wives of Windsor
 C. In the Tempest
 D. In Hamlet
1651. The Cardinal virtues of the Houyhnhnms are:
 A. Friendship and benevolence
 B. Bitterness and revenge
 C. Hatred and jealousy
 D. None of these
1652. Who is the writer of The Middle English Period?
 A. Geoffrey Chaucer
 B. Lord Tennyson
 C. William Wordsworth
 D. William Shakespeare
1653. Oscar Wilde believed in:
 A. Aestheticism
 B. Escapism
 C. Pragmatism
 D. None of these
1654. 'Ode on a Grecian Urn'-who is the poet of the poem?

- A. Wordsworth
 B. P. B Shelley
 C. Lord Byron
 D. John Keats
1655. Who is the writer of 'The End of History and The Last Man'?
- A. Samuel Huntington
 B. Francis Fukuyama
 C. Robert Frost
 D. David Lynn
1656. Who wrote the poem 'The Definition of Love'?
- A. Andrew Marvell
 B. John Donne
 C. W. B Yeats
 D. John Keats
1657. Who is the writer of The Middle English Period?
- A. Sir Thomas Malory
 B. William Shakespeare
 C. William Wordsworth
 D. Lord Tennyson
1658. Who was the only Laureate to refuse the Nobel Prize?
- A. Leo Tolstoy
 B. Jea-Paul Sartre
 C. T.S. Eliot
1659. 'Good face is the best letter of recommendation' was stated by _____
- A. Queen Victoria
 B. Queen Anne
 C. Queen Elizabeth
 D. Queen Marry
1660. Who is the writer of the poem 'Porphyria's Lover'?
- A. Robert Browning
 B. Shelley
 C. William Shakespeare
 D. Wordsworth
1661. 'Elegy Written is a Country Churchyard' is written by _____
- A. William Wordsworth
 B. Thomas Gray
 C. John Keats
 D. W. B. Yeats
1662. Which of the following is not a dramatist?
- A. Ben Johnson
 B. Byron
 C. Eliot
 D. None of these
1663. 'The Return of the Native' is written by-
- A. Alexander Dumas
 B. Aldous Huxley
 C. Somerset Maugham
 D. Thomas Hardy
1664. The another name of Revenge tragedy or producer is-
- A. Sophocles
 B. Euripides
 C. Homer
 D. Senecan tragedy
1665. What is the name of Robert-Frost's first son?
- A. Elliot
 B. Billiot
 C. Trilliot
 D. Juilliot
1666. What is the first English comedy?
- A. Ralph Roister Doister
 B. Volpone
 C. Baby's Day Out
1667. 'Veni, Vidi, Vici' this quotation from Shakespeare's _____
- A. Hamlet
 B. Othello
 C. Merchant of Venice
 D. Julius Caesar

1668. 'I care for life, for humanity, and you are a part of it.' Whose words are these?
- Doolittle
 - Huggins
 - Pickering
 - None of these
1669. Which one is a Tragedy?
- Antony and Cleopatra
 - The Tempest
 - King John
 - Richard 2
1670. Who is the most famous satirist in English literature?
- Alexander Pope
 - Jonathan Swift
 - William Wordsworth
 - Bulter
1671. "The Wuthering Heights" is a famous novels written by:
- C.Bronte
 - Hardy
 - Emile Bronte
 - Jane Austen
1672. Who is not a novelist of Victorian age mentioned below?
- Charles Dickens
 - George Eliot
 - Thomas Hardy
 - James Joyce
1673. Brutus is a famous character of Shakespeare in _____
- King Lear
 - Julius Caesar
 - The Tempest
 - Hamlet
1674. C. Dickens is known for being a
- Socialist
 - Humorist
 - Idealist
 - None of these
1675. The Chorus in T. S. Eliot's play "Murder in the Cathedral", consist of
- The women of Canterbury
 - The priests of Canterbury
 - The men of Canterbury
 - The servants of Thomas Becket
1676. Who is the author of "India Wins Freedom"?
- Mahatma Gandhi
 - J. L. Nehru
 - Abul Kalam Azad
 - Moulana Akram Khan
1677. Who is the writer of the poem 'My Last Duchess'?
- Robert Browning
 - Shelley
 - William Shakespeare
 - Wordsworth
1678. Mr. Rochester is the major character of:
- Silas Marner
 - Jane Eyre
 - Jude the Obscure
 - Adam Bede
1679. Jane Austen's Work is transfused with the spirit of
- Classicism
 - Idealism
 - Rationalism
 - None of these
1680. The characteristics of the poem of William Wordsworth are EXCEPT :
- Nature
 - glorification of childhood
 - Hope and regeneration
 - all of them

1681. Who is known as the 'Father of Modern English Criticism'?
- Edmund Walter
 - John Locke
 - Thomas Hobbes
 - John Dryden
1682. Who among the following believes that "poetry is the anti-thesis of science"?
- Arnold
 - Eliot
 - Coleridge
 - Keats
1683. Ernest De Selincourt is the editor of:
- Prometheus the Unbound
 - The Prelude
 - Songs of innocence and of experience
 - None of these
1684. What do you mean by Parody?
- imitation of the great man
 - following the rules
 - a short prose
 - imitation of a poem or a writing
1685. What is an epic?
- a prose composition
 - a romance
 - a novel
 - a long poem
1686. John Galsworthy is a _____ dramatist.
- Victorian
 - Elizabethan
 - Romantic
 - Modern
1687. In which play does "Forest of Arden" figure
- A Midsummer Night's Dream
 - The Merry Wives of Windsor
 - As You Like It
 - Macbeth
1688. Who wrote the poem 'Solitary Reaper'?
- Wordsworth
 - Shelley
 - Keats
 - Shakespeare
1689. Othello is a Shakespeare's play about-
- A Jew
 - A Turk
 - A Roman
 - A Moor
1690. The first English dictionary was completed by _____
- Izaak Walton
 - Samuel Johnson
 - Samuel Butler
 - Sir Thomas Browne
1691. 'Things Fall Apart' is written by-
- Chino Achebe
 - Nom Chomosky
 - Wole Soyanka
 - Doris Lessing
1692. Which character is from 'Romeo and Juliet'?
- Brutus
 - Ophelia
 - Benvolio
 - Olivia
1693. Who is English Poet?
- Robert Frost
 - Emily Dickinson
 - John Keats
 - Toni Morrison
1694. The Waste Land was published by Eliot in:
- 1922
 - 1923
 - 1932
 - None of these

1695. 'Tradition and Individual Talent' is written by:

- A. Russell
- B. Carlyle

C. T. S. Eliot

D. None of these

Narayan Chaudhary