

XIV: AMERICAN LITERATURE

1. "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
2. 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
3. '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
4. The sweetest music is not in the oratorio, but in ...
 - a. Soulful lyrics
 - b. Human voice
 - c. Epic
 - d. Lyric
5. Thoreau places a sense of Upon the ants
 - a. honor and glory
 - b. meticulous faction
 - c. responsibility
 - d. revenge and betrayal
6. Thoreau through this essay tries to portray...
 - a. Transcendentalism
 - b. Imperialism
 - c. Socialism
 - d. Naturalism
7. Thoreau scales humans down to the size of ants in order to ...
 - 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
8. The Battle of the Ants is an excerpt from...
 - a. Civil Disobedience
 - b. Walden
 - c. Herald of Freedom
 - d. Life without principle
9. The "Cycle of American Literature" was written by?
 - a. Ralph Waldo Emerson
 - b. Thoreau
 - c. Robert E. Spiller
 - d. Gustave Falubert

10. 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
11. 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
12. gave a hint of the rich culture that was forgotten
- a. The life of the Indians
 - b. The influence of the missionaries in lives of the Indians
 - c. Reported speech poems
 - d. Narratives captivity
13. 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
14. Why do people evolve a language
- a. To communicate
 - b. To articulate their circumstances
 - c. For existence
 - d. For identifying themselves
15. 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
16. Black English is the creation of the ...
- a. Linguistics Society
 - b. Unites States of American -English
 - c. Black Diaspora Association
 - d. Black Diaspora
17. 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
18. 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
19. 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
20. In this technological world the child should build up...?
- a. a vision for himself
 - b. inner strength
 - c. his own life
 - d. a will not to depend on others
21. Walt Whitman's style of writing is known as
- a. Experimental
 - b. Expressionistic
 - c. Lethargic
 - d. Modernistic
22. 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
23. The 'fearful trip' is a recall of
- a. The Civil war
 - b. Voyage
 - c. Abraham Lincoln
 - d. Trip from England to the United States
24. The purpose of placing 'fallen cold and dead' at the end of each section is to
- a. remind the reader of the tragedy
 - b. repeat the lines for the rhyming
 - c. keep the readers aware of what is to come
 - d. clarify his idea
25. "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
26. The imagery in the poem is
- a. Mystical
b. Naturalistic
c. Deterministic
d. Supernatural
27. The tone of the third stanza of the poem embodies a sense of
- a. Panic
b. Pain
c. Calmness
d. content
28. "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
29. 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
30. 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
31. Miniver scorned the gold he sought. Here gold refers to
- a. the yellow metal
b. paycheck or money
c. materialism
c. the pot of luck
32. 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
33. The narrator returns home during the
- a. spring
b. Winter
c. fall
d. summer
34. The vivid imagery of the season is shown to
- a. reinforce the thoughts of the narrator
b. reflect the happenings in the life of the narrator
c. state the situation of the narrator
d. emphasize the choice of the season

35. What does the narrator find at the end of the journey?
- Field and works
 - Crusted snow and dead leaves
 - Hills and highways
 - all are sleeping
36. The poem ends on a
- happy and meaningful note
 - courageous and hopeful note
 - tragic and painful note
 - philosophical note
37. The use of a etcetera in the final line is ...
- euphemism
 - empathy
 - alliteration
 - onomatopoeia
38. 'Your' uses an upper case because
- he wanted it to create logic to the capitalization of the final E.
 - he wanted to emphasize the 'Y'
 - the poem demanded an upper case
 - he places his beloved in an upper place
39. "I hear my being dance from ear to ear". Here ear to ear refers to
- a round about way of telling things
 - a heart warming smile
 - listening through an ear and pass it off through the other
 - a complete experience
40. "learn by going where I have to go". The poet learns of
- Going back to his hometown
 - his errors and starts correcting them
 - going back to the state of depression
 - the final destination where he has to reach
41. The poem by Berryman has a sad and depressed tone about it and it foreshadows the
- fate of the author or how depressed he was
 - fate and the mind of the boy
 - turn of events of the ball
 - happenings in the poem
42. Berryman's The Ball Poem can be categorised as a
- Confessional poem
 - Metaphorical poem
 - Fragmental poem
 - Delusional poem

43. "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
44. is known as the 'friendly innkeeper of the town'
- a. Stephen
 - b. Parker J
 - c. Goodman Parker
 - d. Stephen J Parker
45. Parker's report to Margaret is
- a. straightforward and simple
 - b. complex and heart wrenching
 - c. simple and heartwarming
 - d. painful and disgustingly low
46. Who was Fuseli?
- a. Swiss-bom painter
 - b. French guitarist
 - c. An Italian-born doctor
 - d. British painter
47. is the end of fame
- a. Love
 - b. Pity
 - c. Misfortune
 - d. Death
48. 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
49. The pervading metaphor in the story is
- a. a clean well-lighted place
 - b. the old waiter
 - c. the old man
 - d. liquor
50. The lesson the young man teaches Dorothy is
- a. to hide here emotion
 - b. to live and enjoy her life
 - c. to fight with people
 - d. not to lodge a complaint

1. b 2. b 3. d 4. b 5. a 6. b 7. a 8. b 9. c 10. d 11. b
 12. c 13. a 14. b 15. c 16. d 17. c 18. d 19. b 20. b 21. a 22. a
 23. a 24. a 25. c 26. b 27. a 28. b 29. b 30. a 31. d 32. b 33. b
 34. a 35. b 36. d 37. a 38. d 39. d 40. d 41. b 42. a 43. a 44. c
 45. c 46. d 47. b 48. d 49. a 50. b

