

# **INTRODUCING LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE**

## **SEMESTER II**

### **CORE COURSE**

#### **MODULE I**

1. Which language family is the ancestor of the English Language?
  - a. Dravidian
  - b. Semitic
  - c. Indo-European
  - d. Hamitic

Ans:c

2. Old English has descended from the..... branch of the Indio European family.
  - a. Eastern
  - b. Baltoslavonic
  - c. Germanic
  - d. Celtic

Ans: c

3. Which is not belong to Satem language group
  - a. Eastern
  - b. Armenian
  - c. Albanian
  - d. Welsh

Ans: d

4. The branches of the Indio European family have generally been divided into two groups, the Satem
  - a. Gothic
  - b. Celtic
  - c. Gaelic
  - d. Centum

Ans: d

5. What is the name given to an original homogeneous language

- a. Primitive Germanic
- b. Indo European
- c. East Germanic
- d. North Germanic

Ans: b

6. One of the sub divisions of the branch *Italic* is

- a. Latin
- b. Albanian
- c. Irish
- d. Armenian

Ans : a

7. According to Grimm's Law the aspirated *bh, dh, gh*, became unaspirated

- a. p,t,k
- b. b,d,g
- c. f,th,h
- d. None of these

Ans: b

8. In which OE dialect was the important literary work *Beowulf* written

- a. Northumbrian
- b. Mercian
- c. West Saxon
- d. Kentish

Ans: c

9. The important literary work of the old English period *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* was written in \_\_\_\_\_ dialect.

- a. Northumbrian
- b. Mercian
- c. West Saxon
- d. Kentish

Ans: c

10. The suffixes *chester* and *caster* as in Manchester and Lancaster is

- a. French
- b. Latin
- c. Danish
- d. None of these

Ans: b

11. Old English had \_\_\_\_\_ plural markers

- a. only a few
- b. no
- c. a number of
- d. None of these

Ans : c

12. The greater part of the English legal vocabulary has come from

- a. Scandinavian
- b. Latin
- c. French
- d. Greek

Ans: c

13. The history of the English Bible begins with the work of

- a. Tennyson
- b. Carlyle
- c. Tyndale
- d. Coverdale

Ans: c

14. If everything else in a language should perish, would alone be sufficient, to show the whole extent of its beauty and power. Who said these words about Bible?

- a. Tennyson
- b. Coleridge
- c. Hallam
- d. Macaulay

Ans: d

15. The words like *anarch, gloom, Olympian, irreseposible*etc made their first appearance in
- Shakespeare
  - Bible
  - Milton
  - None of these

Ans: c

16. The remarkable changes in pronunciation of vowels which to place during the transition from ME to NE are commonly referred to as
- The Great Vowel Shift
  - Ablaut
  - Umlaut
  - None of these

17. The word *Bungalow* is

- Japanese
- Indian
- Chinese
- Persian

Ans: b

18. The word *rickshaw* is

- Chinese
- Japanese
- Indian
- Turkish

Ans: a

19. Who took the freedom to alter the parts of speech in a remarkable way in his works?

- Milton
- Chaucer
- Spenser
- Shakespeare

Ans : d

20. The word *idealism* is the contribution of

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

Ans: a

21. Primitive Germanic is also known as...

- a. Hellenic
- b. Teutonic
- c. Celtic
- d. Italic

Ans: b

22. Of the language groups descended from the Indo European family ,which is the most important for the students of English?

- a. Celtic
- b. Indo-Iranian
- c. Balto-Slavonic
- d. Primitive Germanic

Ans: d

23. Who explained the apparent exceptions to Grimm's Law?

- a. Jakob Grimm
- b. Rasmus Rask
- c. Karl Verner
- d. None of these

Ans: c

24. What is the term applied to a process in which vowel undergo a change, according to whether they occur in a stressed or unstressed syllable?

- a. Ablaut
- b. Mutation
- c. Umlaut
- d. Palatal Umlaut

Ans: a

25. *Pater* is the \_\_\_\_\_ word for *father*.

- a. Sanskrit
- b. Latin
- c. French
- d. Old English

Ans: b

26. Who introduced printing in England?

- a. Dr. Johnson
- b. William caxton
- c. Tyndale
- d. None of these

Ans: b

27. According to Grimm's Law, the Indo Germanic voiceless stop consonants p,t,k became

- a. bh,dh,gh
- b. f,th,h
- c. b,d,g
- d. none of these

ans: b

28. How many branches do the Indo European family has?

- a. 7
- b. 8
- c. 9
- d. 10

Ans: b

29. What is the term applied to certain changes in vowels in accented syllables owing to the influence of neighbouring sounds?

- a. Ablaut
- b. Vowel Shift
- c. Umlaut
- d. Vowel Gradation

Ans: c

30. The period extending from 600-1100 AD

- a. Old English
- b. Middle English
- c. Modern English
- d. The Renaissance

Ans: a

31. The period extending from 1100-1500 AD

- a. Old English
- b. Middle English
- c. Modern English
- d. Anglo Saxon

Ans: b

32. The Authorised Version of Bible was made under the direction of

- a. King Henry
- b. Queen Elizabeth
- c. King James
- d. None of these

Ans: c

33. The Authorised Version of Bible was made in the year

- a. 1611
- b. 1662
- c. 1549
- d. 1526

Ans: a

34. Dr. Johnson's dictionary was published in

- a. 1750
- b. 1740
- c. 1746
- d. 1756

Ans: d

35. The Old English period has been called the period of
- Full inflections
  - Levelled inflections
  - Lost inflections
  - None of these

Ans: a

36. The period that of levelled inflections
- Old English
  - Middle English
  - Modern English
  - None of these

Ans: b

37. Whose contribution is the word *Malapropism*?
- Jonathan Swift
  - Thomas Moore
  - Sheridan
  - Shelley

Ans: c

38. Who contributed the word *Utopian* ?
- Sheridan
  - Browning
  - Thomas Moore
  - Walter Scott

Ans: c

39. *Priest, monk, bishop, pope* etc. are some of the----- words came into Old English
- Latin
  - Scandinavian
  - French
  - Greek

Ans: a

40. Coffee is a
- Persian word
  - Russian word
  - Japanese word
  - Turkish word

Ans: d

Prepared by

Manju P K  
Guest Lecturer in English  
St.Mary's College Manarcaud

## MODULE 2

41. ----- is a process in which a long word is shortened by cutting off parts of it.  
(a) Compounding (b) Derivation (c) Clipping (d) Acronyms  
Ans – Clipping
42. A process in which a word is formed from the first letters of a series of words  
(a) Compounding (b) Onomatopoeia (c) Clipping (d) Acronyms  
Ans -Acronyms
43. ----- arise when two speakers of different languages with no common language try to have a make shift conversation.  
(a) Pidgin (b) Creole (c) Idiolect (d) Dialect  
Ans – Pidgin
44. A process of word formation where a new word is formed by attaching an affix to a stem word is called  
(a) Compounding (b) Derivation (c) Clipping (d) Acronyms  
Ans -Derivation
45. ----- is a literary device in which two or more words are joined together to coin a new word which refers to a single concept.  
(a) Portmanteau words (b) Onomatopoeia (c) Euphemism (d) Acronyms  
Ans – Portmanteau words
46. The variety of language used by a particular group on individuals is called  
(a) Dialect (b) Idiolect (c) Pidgin (d) Creole  
Ans -Dialect
47. The entire speech habits of an individual is called

(a) Dialect (b) Idiolect (c) Pidgin (d) Creole

Ans – Idiolect

48. An innocuous word or expression used in place of one that may be found offensive or suggesting something unpleasant

(a) Compounding (b) Euphemism (c) Clipping (d) Acronyms

Ans -Euphemism

49. A collection of similar dialect makes up a

(a) Character (b) Book (c) Language (d) Group

Ans – Language

50. The word ‘idio’ in idiolect means

(a) Inter-related (b) Related (c) Individual (d) Variation

Ans -Individual

51. Which of these is used to refer taboo topics in a polite way?

(a) Portmanteau (b) Euphemism (c) Clipping (d) Acronyms

Ans – Euphemism

52. ‘Brunch’ is an example of

(a) Portmanteau (b) Acronym (c) Clipping (d) Euphemism

Ans - Portmanteau

53. Which of the following is an example of Euphemism

(a) Maths for Mathematics

(b) BBC for British Broadcasting Co operation

(c) Passed away instead of died

(d) Motor +Hotel= Motel

Ans – Passed away instead of died

54. The diversity in the pronunciation of English as spoken in different regions and by different sections of the community is known as

(a) GIE (b) RP (c) Dialect (d) Sociolect

Ans – RP

55. Dialect based on social stratification is known as

(a) Idiolect (b) Regional dialect (c) Register (d) Sociolect

Ans -Sociolect

56. Which one of these is not an example of compounding?

(a) Boyfriend (b) Elevator operator (c) Maths (d) Dry cleaner

Ans – Maths

57. Which one of these is an example of Portmanteau word?

(a) Blog (c) Tick-Tock (c) Manhood (d) Dry cleaner

Ans -Blog

58. Which word phonetically imitates, resembles or suggests the sound that it describes?

(a) Compound words (b) Portmanteau words (c) Clipped words (d) onomatopoeic words

Ans – Onomatopoeic words

59. Words that had a specialised or restricted meaning once acquire in course of time a wider meaning and application is known as  
 (a) Specialisation(b) Generalization(c) Extension(d) Association of ideas  
 Ans - Generalization
60. Words which had a general meaning come to have specialised or restricted meaning is known as  
 (a) Generalization (b) Specialisation (c)Transference (d) Extension  
 Ans –Specialisation
61. Words which become extended in meaning but at the same time retain their original basic meaning also are known as  
 (a) Extension (b) Metaphorical application (c) Generalization (d) Specialization  
 Ans - Extension
62. What is the name of nativised Pidgin?  
 (a) Pidgin (b) Creole (c) Idiolect (d) Language  
 Ans – Creole
63. What is a word consisting of two or more stems called?  
 (a) Compound words (b) Sociolect (c) Simple word (d) Double word  
 Ans – Compound words
64. The word Edutainment, and Oxbridge are examples of  
 (a) Euphemism (b) Derivation (c) Clipping (d) Portmanteau words  
 Ans – Portmanteau words
65. ----- are varieties with features determined by the context or the field of discourse.  
 (a) Register (b) Pidgin (c) Creole (d) Dialects  
 Ans -Register
66. The words ‘potato’ and ‘chocolate’ are taken from-----  
 (a) American English (b) Australian English (c) African English (d) Caribbean English  
 Ans – American English
67. Affixation is also known by the name -----  
 (a) Compounding (b)Derivation (c) Clipping (d) Acronyms  
 Ans -Derivation
68. The word ‘table cloth’ is an example of  
 (a) Compounding (b) Derivation (c) Clipping (d) Acronyms  
 Ans – Compounding
69. The words ‘lab’, ‘exam’ and ‘ad’ are examples of  
 (a)Compounding (b) Onomatopoeia (c) Clipping (d) Acronyms  
 Ans -Clipping
70. An example for acronym  
 (a) VIP (b) Maths (c) Lab (d) Flu  
 Ans – VIP
71. The word ‘buzz ‘ is an instance of

- (a) Compounding (b) Onomatopoeia (c) Clipping (d) Acronyms  
 Ans - Onomatopoeia
72. Which of the following word is an example of abbreviation?  
 (a) Buzz (b) Brunch (c) USA (d) Table cloth  
 Ans – USA
73. The branch of linguistics that dealt with meaning  
 (a) Phonology (b) Morphology(c) Semantics (d) Syntax  
 Ans -Semantics
74. ----- is a process in which the meaning of a word goes from general to particular.  
 (a) Specialization (b) Derivation (c) Clipping (d) Acronyms  
 Ans – Specialization
75. The word ‘aroma’ originally referred to the smell of spices and over time used to refer to good smells. This is an instance of  
 (A) Generalization (b) Specialization (c) Clipping (d) Acronyms  
 Ans -Generalization
76. The word ‘meat’ originally referred to food in general and over time used to refer to flesh used as food. This is an instance of -----  
 (a) Generalization (b) Specialization (c) Clipping (d) Acronyms  
 Ans – Specialization
77. The use of the word ‘correctional facility’ instead of jail is an example of  
 (a) Compounding (b) Narrowing (c) Clipping (d) Euphemism  
 Ans -Euphemism
78. A ----- is a grammatically simplified means of communication that develops between two or more groups that do not have a language in common.  
 (a) Dialect (b) Pidgin (c) Register(d) Idiolect  
 Ans – Pidgin
79. ----- is a figure of speech that makes something unpleasant pleasant.  
 (a) Simile (b) Metaphor (c) Euphemism (d) Personification  
 Ans- Euphemism
80. AM which we use to denote morning is an example of -----  
 (a) Abbreviation (b) Clipping (c) Derivation (d) Specialisation  
 Ans- Abbreviation
- Prepared by,  
 Anu Lakshmi Babu  
 N.S.S College, Changanassery

### Module III

81. When did the novel emerge as the most important form of prose fiction?  
 a) Nineteenth Century

- b) Eighteenth century
- c) Seventeenth Century
- d) Sixteenth Century

Answer: B

82. Homer's epics are believed to be dated around -----

- a) 7<sup>th</sup> C
- b) 8<sup>th</sup> C
- c) 6<sup>th</sup> C
- d) 9<sup>th</sup> C

Answer: A

83. *Divine Comedy* is a/an -----

- a) Novel
- b) Poetry collection
- c) Epic
- d) Drama

Answer: C

84. ----- is a precursor of the modern novel.

- a) Epic
- b) Romance
- c) Poetry
- d) Drama

Answer: B

85. Which of the following is a Romance?

- a) *Faerie Queene*
- b) *Paradise Lost*
- c) *Aeneid*
- d) *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight*

Answer: D

86. Which of the following distinguishes Romance from Epic?

- a) The individualization of the protagonist
- b) the deliberately perspectival point of view
- c) the linear plot structure, oriented toward a specific climax which does not center around national or cosmic problems
- d) All of the above

Answer: D

87. Which of the following puts an end to the epic and to the chivalric romance?

- a) *Paradise Lost*
- b) *Tom Jones*
- c) *Don Quixote*
- d) *Pamela*

Answer: C

88. Which novel was characterized as a “comic romance” and “comic epic poem in prose”?

- a) *Joseph Andrews*
- b) *Tom Jones*
- c) *Pamela*
- d) *Divine Comedy*

Answer: A

89. What do you mean by picaresque novel?

- a) Rogue narrative
- b) novel of education
- c) detective novel
- d) none of the above

Answer: A

90. What do you mean by Bildungsroman?

- a) Rogue narrative
- b) novel of education
- c) detective novel
- d) none of the above

Answer: B

91. Which of the following is a picaresque novel?

- a) *Joseph Andrews*
- b) *Clarissa*
- c) *Waverly*
- d) *Nineteen Eighty-four*

Answer: A

92. Which of the following is an epistolary novel?

- a) *Joseph Andrews*
- b) *Clarissa*
- c) *Waverly*
- d) *Nineteen Eighty-four*

Answer: B

93. Which of the following is a historical novel?

- a) *Joseph Andrews*
- b) *Clarissa*
- c) *Waverly*
- d) *Nineteen Eighty-four*

Answer: C

94. Which of the following is a gothic novel?

- a) *Joseph Andrews*

- b) *Clarissa*
- c) *Dracula*
- d) *Nineteen Eighty-four*

Answer: C

95. Who is the author of *Canterbury Tales*?

- a) Geoffrey Chaucer
- b) Boccaccio
- c) Bram Stoker
- d) Dante

Answer: A

96. Which of the following can be associated with Plot?

- a) What happens?
- b) Who acts?
- c) Who sees what?
- d) Where and when do the events take place?

Answer: A

97. Which of the following can be associated with Characters?

- a) What happens?
- b) Who acts?
- c) Who sees what?
- d) Where and when do the events take place?

Answer: B

98. Which of the following can be associated with narrative perspective?

- a) What happens?
- b) Who acts?
- c) Who sees what?
- d) Where and when do the events take place?

Answer: C

99. Which of the following can be associated with setting?

- a) What happens?
- b) Who acts?
- c) Who sees what?
- d) Where and when do the events take place?

Answer: D

**100.** Which are the two different methods of presentation?

- a) Listening and speaking
- b) Telling and showing
- c) Listening and showing
- d) Speaking and telling

Answer: B

101. Pick out the author who used Dramatic characterization, or showing?

- a) Charlotte Bronte
- b) Ernest Hemingway
- c) William Shakespeare
- d) None of the above

Answer: B

102. What is omniscient point of view?

- a) the action of a text is either mediated through an exterior, unspecified narrator
- b) the action of a text is mediated through a person involved in the action
- c) the action of a text is presented without additional commentary
- d) none of the above

Answer: A

103. What is *first person narration*?

- a) the action of a text is either mediated through an exterior, unspecified narrator
- b) the action of a text is mediated through a person involved in the action
- c) the action of a text is presented without additional commentary
- d) none of the above

Answer: B

104. What is *figural narrative situation*?

- a) the action of a text is either mediated through an exterior, unspecified narrator
- b) the action of a text is mediated through a person involved in the action
- c) the action of a text is presented without additional commentary
- d) none of the above

Answer: C

105. Which of the following novels has an omniscient narrator?

- a) *The Great Gatsby*
- b) *Wuthering Heights*
- c) *Jane Eyre*
- d) *Northanger Abbey*

106. Which of the following novels make use of a first person narrative situation?

- a) *Tristram Shandy*
- b) *David Copperfield*
- c) *The Catcher in the Rye*
- d) All of the above

Answer: D

107. Name one writer who uses stream of consciousness technique.

- a) James Joyce
- b) Daniel Defoe
- c) Christopher Marlow

- d) Ben Jonson
- Answer: A

108. The poem “The Rime of the Ancient Mariner” is a -----.

- a) Epic
- b) Sonnet
- c) Ballad
- d) Elegy

Answer: C

109. Identify the rhetorical figure in ‘Oh, my love is like a red, red rose’.

- a) Simile
- b) Metaphor
- c) Metonymy
- d) Synecdoche

Answer: A

110. Identify the work of Aristotle which deals extensively with the general elements and features of tragedy.

- a) *Republic*
- b) *Divine Comedy*
- c) *Poetics*
- d) *Rhetoric*

Answer: C

111. Identify the play belonging to the Theatre of the Absurd.

- a) *Waiting for Godot*
- b) *The Merchant of Venice*
- c) *The Taming of the Shrew*
- d) None of the above

Answer: A

112. Who wrote the play *The Taming of the Shrew*?

- a) Daniel Defoe
- b) Christopher Marlow
- c) Ben Jonson
- d) William Shakespeare

Answer: D

113. The Globe Theatre is in -----.

- a) Paris
- b) London
- c) New York
- d) California

Answer: B

114. *Romeo and Juliet* is a/an ----- play.

- a) Elizabethan
- b) Victorian
- c) Modern
- d) Romantic

Answer: A

115. Which of the following is a restoration comedy?

- a) *The Way of the World*
- b) *The Country Wife*
- c) All the above
- d) None of the above

Answer: C

Prepared by,  
Anupa Rose Babu  
St. Mary's College  
Manarcaud

#### Module IV

116. What is camera angle?

- a) The angle at which the camera is pointed at the subject.
- b) A shot used to cover a jump in time or place or other discontinuity.
- c) The main source of light is behind the subject, silhouetting it, and directed toward the camera.
- d) None of the above

Answer: A

117. What is editing?

- a) The angle at which the camera is pointed at the subject.
- b) A shot used to cover a jump in time or place or other discontinuity.
- c) The main source of light is behind the subject, silhouetting it, and directed toward the camera.
- d) The process of selecting and arranging shots to form a cohesive whole.

Answer: D

118. What is *mise-en-scène*?

- a) The angle at which the camera is pointed at the subject.
- b) A shot used to cover a jump in time or place or other discontinuity.
- c) Everything in the frame of the film- lighting, set, props, and the staging and movement of actors.
- d) The main source of light is behind the subject, silhouetting it, and directed toward the camera.

Answer: C

119. What is film noir?

- a) Dark film
- b) Black and white film
- c) Gothic
- d) None of the above

Answer: A

120. The most essential elements of film are -----

- a) Space, time and music
- b) Space, time and sound.
- c) Time, setting and plot
- d) All the above

Answer: B

121. Terms like *close-up*, *medium* and *long shot* refer to

- a) Elements of film
- b) Lighting
- c) Montage
- d) The distance of the camera from the object

Answer: D

122. What is a flashback?

- a) The sharpness of the image
- b) A scene or sequence (sometime an entire film), that is inserted into a scene in "present" time and that deals with the past
- c) The future tense of the film.
- d) None of the above

Answer: B

123. What is a long shot?

- a) A shot in which a medium-sized object fits easily within the frame.
- b) A shot in which a large object fits easily within the frame.
- c) A shot in which a smallish object fits easily within the frame.
- d) None of the above

Answer: B

124. What is a medium shot?

- a) A shot in which a medium-sized object fits easily within the frame.
- b) A shot in which a large object fits easily within the frame.
- c) A shot in which a smallish object fits easily within the frame.
- d) None of the above

Answer: A

125. What is a close-up shot?

- a) A shot in which a medium-sized object fits easily within the frame.
- b) A shot in which a large object fits easily within the frame.
- c) A shot in which a smallish object fits easily within the frame.
- d) None of the above

Answer: C

126. What is adaptation?

- a) the presentation of one art form through another medium.
- b) a camera shot filmed in an exterior location from far overhead
- c) a line of dialogue improvised by an actor during a performance
- d) all of the above

Answer: A

127. What is Auteur theory?

- a) The presentation of one art form through another medium.
- b) A camera shot filmed in an exterior location from far overhead.
- c) Supremacy of the director
- d) None of the above

Answer: C

128. What is film stock?

- a) The presentation of one art form through another medium.
- b) A camera shot filmed in an exterior location from far overhead.
- c) Supremacy of the director
- d) Refers to film size or gauge and film speed.

Answer: D

129. What is focus?

- a) film size or gauge and film speed
- b) The presentation of one art form through another medium.
- c) A camera shot filmed in an exterior location from far overhead.
- d) the degree of sharpness or distinctness of an image

Answer: D

130. What is foreshadowing?

- a) The sharpness of the image
- b) A scene or sequence (sometimes an entire film), that is inserted into a scene in "present" time and that deals with the past
- c) The future tense of the film.
- d) to supply hints (in the form of symbols, images, motifs, repetition, dialogue or mood) within a film about the outcome of the plot, or about an upcoming action that will take place.

Answer: D

Prepared by,  
Anupa Rose Babu

### Module V

131. What is the alternate name for Old English period?

- e) Augustan Age
- f) Neo Classical Age
- g) Old Age
- h) Anglo Saxon Period

Answer: D

132. Which year was the Norman Conquest?

- a. 1066
- b. 1088
- c. 1077
- d. 1099

Answer: A

133. Who invaded Britain in 1066?

- a. Caesar
- b. Alexander the Great
- c. William the Conqueror
- d. Napoleon

Answer: C

134. *The Battle of Alden* is Known as .....

- a. *Beowulf*
- b. *Mahabharata*
- c. Paradise Lost
- d. Ulysses

Answer: A

135. Who wrote *Piers the Ploughman*?

- A. Shakespeare
- B. Milton
- C. William Langland
- D. Homer

Answer: C

136. Thomas Malory is famous for his book....

- A. Arthur
- B. Le Morte d' Arther
- C. Hamlet
- D. Othello

Answer: B

137. Who is the author of Canterbury Tales?

- A. Dante
- B. Boccaccio
- C. Servants'
- D. Chaucer

Answer: D

138. Decamerone is written by...

- A. Chaucer
- B. Milton
- C. James Joyce
- D. Boccaccio

Answer: D

139. Faerie Queene is written by..

- A. Spenser
- B. Sydney
- C. Lyly
- D. Marlowe

Answer: A

140. John Lyly's *Eupheus* is a ...

- A. Drama
- B. Epic
- C. Romance
- D. Ballad

Answer: C

141. Who wrote Arcadia?

- A. Shakespeare
- B. Sydney
- C. Bacon
- D. Milton

Answer: B

142. A literary form which uses elaborate architectural design is .....

- A. Court Masque
- B. Epithalamion
- C. Prothalamion
- D. Picaresque

Answer: A

143. Paradise Lost was published in...

- A. 1666
- B. 1667

C. 1668

D. 1669

Answer: B

144. Which period of English literature is referred to as Baroque?

A. Commonwealth

B. Elizabethan

C. Romantic

D. Restoration

Answer: D

145. The Tattler is a.....

A. Novel

B. Epic

C. Literary Magazine

D. Drama

Answer: C

146. Who wrote Robinson Crusoe?

A. Daniel Defoe

B. Samuel Richardson

C. John Keats

D. P B Shelly

Answer: A

147. Henry Fielding's Tom Jones was published in ....

A. 1749

B. 1479

C. 1974

D. 1794

Answer: A

148. *Tristram Shandy* was written by

A. *Samuel Richardson*

B. *Daniel Defoe*

C. *Laurence Sterne*

D. Henry Fielding

Answer: C

149. Cotton Mather and John Winthrop are famous..

A. Dramatists

B. Novelists

C. Pamphleteers

D. Diarist

Answer: D

150. *Poems on Various Subjects* is a collection of poems by

- A. Anne Bradstreet
- B. Phillis Wheatley
- C. John Donald
- D. Keats

Answer: B

151. Lyrical Ballads was published in ...

- A. 1798
- B. 1897
- C. 1789
- D. 1978

Answer: A

152. Romantic Movement may be seen as a reaction to...

- A. Renaissance
- B. Reformation
- C. Enlightenment
- D. French Revolution

Answer: C

153. Who among the following is not a romantic writer

- A. Lord Byron
- B. John Keats
- C. P B Shelley
- D. Lord Tennyson

Answer: D

154. A literary movement that coincides with Romanticism is...

- A. Neo Classism
- B. Transcendentalism
- C. Puritanism
- D. Classism

Answer: B

155. The essay Nature was written by...

- A. Emerson
- B. Emily Dickinson
- C. Walt Whitman
- D. Thoreau

Answer: A

156. *Walden* is a novel by...

- A. Herman Melville
- B. Emerson
- C. Thoreau

D. Whitman

Answer: C

157. Herman Melville's *Moby Dick* was published in...

A. 1850

B. 1851

C. 1852

D. 1853

Answer: B

158. *Leaves of Grass* is a poetry collection by...

A. Emily Dickinson

B. Sylvia Plath

C. Ted Hughes

D. Walt Whitman

Answer: D

159. ... is a movement that tries to portray reality truthfully through language.

A. Realism

B. Romanticism

C. Transcendentalism

D. Puritanism

Answer: A

160. The movement which concentrates on the effects of social and environmental influences on characters is...

A. Realism

B. Modernism

C. Naturalism

D. Post Modernism

Answer: C

161. Who among the following is not an American novelist?

A. Mark twain

B. Henry James

C. Kate Chopin

D. George Eliot

Answer: D

162. Who among the following is a Victorian novelist?

A. Emerson

B. Charles Dickens

C. Samuel Richardson

D. Henry Fielding

Answer: B

163. Which is the movement that uses innovative narrative techniques and structural forms, and was a reaction to realism and naturalism?

- A. Modernism
- B. Post Modernism
- C. Post Colonialism
- D. Feminism

Answer: A

164. Who wrote *Ulysses* and *Finnegans Wake*?

- A. T S Eliot
- B. George Eliot
- C. James Joyce
- D. James Cameron

Answer: C

165. Which among the following work is not published in 1922?

- A. Ulysses
- B. Waste Land
- C. Jacob's Room
- D. Three Lives

Answer: D

166. *The Sound and the Fury* was written by

- A. Gertrude Stein
- B. William Faulkner
- C. Bernard Shaw
- D. William Wordsworth

Answer: B

167. *The Crying of Lot 49* is written by

- A. Thomas Pynchon
- B. John Barth
- C. Felicia Hemans
- D. John Donne

Answer: A

168. Which among the following is a novel by John Fowles?

- A. Double or Nothing
- B. *The Crying of Lot 49*
- C. *The French Lieutenant's Wife*
- D. *Lost in the Funhouse*

Answer: C

169. Who among the following is not a post modern writer?

- A. John Fowles

B. Thomas Pynchon

C. John Barth

D. George Eliot

Answer: D

170. Literature written by the marginalized of the society is known as...

A. Post Colonial Literature

B. Minority Literature

C. Feminist Literature

D. Post Modern Literature

Answer: B

171. Who among the following is not a women novelist?

A. Doris Lessing

B. Margaret Atwood

C. Erica Jong

D. D J Rossetti

Answer: D

172. *The Color Purple* is written by...

A. Sylvia Plath

B. Doris Lessing

C. Alice Walker

D. Erica Jong

Answer: C

173. An earlier name for Post- colonial literature was

A. Commonwealth Literature

B. Dalit Literature

C. Comparative Literature

D. Translation Studies

Answer: A

174. Who wrote the *Ecclesiastical History of the English People*?

A. King Alfred

B. Beda Venerabilis

C. William Caxton

D. Thomas Moore

Answer: B

175. Which is a sequel to *Paradise Lost* by John Milton?

A. Lost Paradise

B. Heaven Gone

C. Paradise Got

D. Paradise Regained

Answer: D

176. Which year marks the beginning of Romantic Movement?

- A. 1801
- B. 1802
- C. 1798
- D. 1832

Answer: C

177. The years between 1649 and 1660 is known as

- A. The Commonwealth
- B. The Restoration
- C. Elizabethan Age
- D. Victorian Age

Answer: A

178. Eighteenth century literature is not known by the name...

- A. Neo Classical
- B. Pre-Raphaelite
- C. Augustan
- D. Golden

Answer: B

179. *Pamela* and *Clarissa* are written by...

- A. Emile Bronte
- B. John Steinbeck
- C. John Dryden
- D. Samuel Richardson

Answer: D

180. *Things Fall Apart* is a novel by...

- A. Salman Rushdie
- B. Derek Walcott
- C. Chinua Achebe
- D. Toni Morrison

Answer: C

Prepared by  
Subin Varghese  
Deva Matha College  
Kuravilangadu

## MODULE V

181. An attempt to portray the effects of social and environmental influences on literary characters
- Romanticism
  - Realism
  - Transcendentalism
  - Naturalism

Ans: d

182. \_\_\_\_\_ is defined as a trend that translates reality into language
- Romanticism
  - Realism
  - Modernism
  - Naturalism

Ans: b

183. The first edition of the *Lyrical Ballads* was in the year
- 1796
  - 1797
  - 1798
  - 1799

Ans: c

184. *Frankenstein* is written by
- P. B. Shelley
  - Mary Shelley
  - Wiliamblake
  - William wordsworth

Ans: b

185. \_\_\_\_\_ is an example of concrete poetry
- Easter Wings
  - The Lusiads
  - The Seafarer
  - The Waste Land

Ans: a

186. Which is generally considered to be the first modern novel?
- Tristram Shandy
  - Don Quixote
  - Tom Jones
  - Robinson Crusoe

Ans: b

187. Which period does John Dryden belong to?
- Elizabethan
  - Restoration
  - Augustan
  - Renaissance

Ans: c

188. Which period does Edmond Spenser belong to?
- Elizabethan
  - Restoration
  - Augustan
  - Renaissance

Ans: a

189. Which language continues to function as a lingua franca throughout the Middle Ages and into early Modern times
- Greek
  - English
  - Latin
  - French

Ans: c

190. *The Divine Comedy* is a/an
- Drama
  - Poem
  - Novel
  - Epic

Ans: d

191. Who among the following does not belong to the Neo classical Age?

- a. George Herbert
- b. Alexander Pope
- c. Joseph Addison
- d. Jonathan swift

Ans: a

192. Humanism is the first phase of the

- a. Renaissance
- b. Augustan
- c. Restoration
- d. Enlightenment

Ans: a

193. Who is the author of *The Bell Jar*

- a. Sylvia Plath
- b. Erica Jong
- c. Doris Lessing
- d. Margaret Atwood

Ans: a

194. *The Grass is Singing* is written by

- a. Sylvia Plath
- b. Erica Jong
- c. Doris Lessing
- d. Margaret Atwood

Ans: c

195. Captain Ahab is a character in

- a. The Scarlet Letter
- b. Moby Dick
- c. Walden
- d. Middle March

Ans: b

196. Who wrote the essay *Nature*
- Michel De Montaigne
  - Francis Bacon
  - Ralph Waldo Emerson
  - None of these

Ans: c

197. The stream of consciousness is a technique of
- Modernism
  - Transcendentalism
  - Realism
  - Naturalism

Ans: a

198. Extra long sentences, cryptic vocabulary, hundreds of footnotes, sub footnotes are elements of
- Post modernism
  - Modernism
  - Realism
  - Naturalism

Ans: a

199. Virgil's National Epic
- Iliad
  - Odyssey
  - Metamorphoses
  - Aeneid

Ans: d

200. Salman Rushdie's *Satanic Verses* is an example of
- Post modernism
  - Minority Literatures
  - Anglophone Literatures
  - None of these

Ans: c

Prepared by

Manju P K

Guest Lecturer

St.Mary's College, Manarcaud

**COMPILED BY,**

**VIMALA ANNA JACOB**

**ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR**

**H.O.D OF ENGLISH**

**ST. MARY'S COLLEGE**

**MANARCAUD**

