

REVISITING THE CLASSICS-MCQ

MODULE 1

1. In “On His Blindness” Milton’s central concern is _____
 - a) sight
 - b) remaining daylight
 - c) faith and relationship with god
 - d) reputation as a writer
2. “They also serve who only stand and wait”. The line is taken from the poem
 - a) Inferno
 - b) On His Blindness
 - c) Paradise Lost
 - d) Lovely is Youth
3. Which is the autobiographical sonnet by Milton?
 - a) On His Blindness
 - b) Paradise Lost
 - c) Paradise Regained
 - d) Lycidas
4. *Lycidas* by Milton is an _____.
 - a) epic
 - b) elegy
 - c) epigraph
 - d) story
5. “God doth not need Either man’s work, or His own gifts” Identify the poem
 - a) On His Blindness
 - b) Lovely is Youth
 - c) Paradise Regained
 - d) Rubaiyat
6. Who are God’s best servants according to Milton?

- a) Those who pray
 - b) Those who are poor and undergo misery
 - c) Those who are blind
 - d) Those who obediently follow the will and wishes of God
7. “Thousands at His bidding speed And post o’er land and ocean without rest”
Whom do Milton mention here?
- a) Men
 - b) Angels
 - c) Devils
 - d) Flies
8. When Milton became blind his ability to_____ was threatened.
- a) Sing
 - b) Travel
 - c) Write
 - d) Read
9. Who saved Milton from his dilemma in the poem “On His Blindness”?
- a) Frustration
 - b) Anger
 - c) Patience
 - d) Ego
10. What was the theme of Milton’s sonnet “On His Blindness”?
- a) laments his madness
 - b) laments his poverty
 - c) laments about lost love
 - d) laments his blindness
11. At what age did Milton become completely blind?
- a) 42
 - b) 43
 - c) 50
 - d) 40

12. Which famous work of Milton was about the freedom of press and the free exchange of views?

- a) *Areopagitica*
- b) *Paradise Lost*
- c) *Paradise Regained*
- d) *Samson Agonistes*

13. What is John Milton's "one talent" mentioned in "On His Blindness"?

- a) ability to write poetry
- b) singing
- c) criticizing
- d) painting

14. Milton's "On His Blindness" is a -----

- a) elegy
- b) sonnet
- c) epic
- d) haiku

15. Milton's first master piece work was-----

- a) *Ode on the Morning of Christ's Nativity*
- b) *Lycidas*
- c) *On his Blindness*
- d) *Samson Agonistes*

16. What does Milton's soul wish?

- a) to be rich
- b) to gain more talents
- c) to serve God by writing great poetry
- d) to be spiritual

17. Pick out the work which is written by Milton

- a) In Memoriam
- b) On His Blindness
- c) Pilgrim's Progress
- d) Ulysses

18. Who is the author of *The Illiad*?

- a) Kalidasa

- b) Homer
- c) Dante
- d) Virgil

19. Name the sequel of *The Illiad*.

- a) *Decameron*
- b) *Margites*
- c) *The Odyssey*
- d) *The Aeneid*

20. *Margites* is a satirical poem by_____.

- a) Virgil
- b) Milton
- c) Homer
- d) Dante

21. What is the name of Odysseus' Kingdom?

- a) Dulichions
- b) Zacynthus
- c) Ithaca
- d) Pylos

22. Who was Telemachus' mother?

- a) Aphrodite
- b) Penelope
- c) Eurycleia
- d) Athena

23. Which of the following is about Trojan War?

- a) *The Odyssey*
- b) *The Illiad*
- c) *The Devine Comedy*
- d) Rubaiyat

24. Who was the housekeeper in *The Odyssey* ?

- a) Eumaeus
- b) Penelope

c) Eurycleia

d) Athena

25. “----- made our line a line of only sons.”

a) Athena

b) Apollo

c) Zeus

d) Prometheus

26. Who are the “swarms of enemies” mentioned by Telemachus?

a) People of Pylos

b) Nobles of Sparta

c) Nobles and lords of Ithaca

d) Soldiers

27. Where did the reunion of Odysseus and Telemachus take place?

a) In the palace

b) In the hut of Eumaeus

c) In the house of Laertes

d) In the palace of Menelaus

28. “he wastes away- the man’s all skin and bones” Whom does Telemachus mention here?

a) Odysseus

b) Laertes

c) Eumaeus

d) Menelaus

29. “Royal son of Laertes, Odysseus, old campaigner, now is the time, now tell your son the truth” Whose words are these?

a) Eumaeus

b) Penelope

c) Eurycleia

d) Athena

30. “surely you are some god who rules the vaulting skies!” Who uttered these words to Odysseus?

a) Eumaeus

b) Telemachus

c) Penelope

d) Laertes

31. Who transformed Odysseus, the beggar to his former self leaving Telemachus in wonder?

a) Athena

b) Apollo

c) Zeus

d) Prometheus

32. “ I myself won’t lag behind you long- I’m blazing for a battle” Who uttered these words?

a) Eumaeus

b) Telemachus

c) Odysseus

d) Athena

33. Who is the author of *The Odyssey*?

a) Homer

b) Milton

c) Shakespeare

d) Tennyson

34. Homer’s *The Iliad* is a -----

a) War epic

b) Elegy

c) Sonnet

d) Ode

35. *The Odyssey* tells the story of -----

a) Homer

b) Milton

c) Prometheus

d) Odysseus

36. Odysseus’ son was -----

a) Achilles

b) Eumaeus

c) Hercules

d) Telemachus

37. The wife of Odysseus was

- a) Aphrodite
- b) Penelope
- c) Eurycleia
- d) Athena

38. The goddess who befriended and helped Odysseus was

- a) Athena
- b) Poseidon
- c) Aphrodite
- d) Pan

39. Odysseus has been away from home for

- a) 10 years
- b) 15 years
- c) 17 years
- d) 20 years

40. How long did the battle of Troy last?

- a) 10 years
- b) 20 years
- c) 5 years
- d) 4 years

41. When Odysseus returns home, he adopts the guise of a -----

- a) Swineherd
- b) Beggar
- c) Soothsayer
- d) Soldier

42. *The Odyssey* is an -----

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

43. What was the name of the swineherd who helped Odysseus?

- a) Eumaeus
- b) Telemachus
- c) Penelope

d) Laertes

44. Who was Odysseus' father?

a) Eumaeus

b) Telemachus

c) Penelope

d) Laertes

45. Whom does Telemachus deploy to convey the news of his safe return to Penelope?

a) Beggar

b) Penelope

c) Laertes

d) Eumaeus

46. Who appears outside the hut of Eumaeus?

a) Odysseus

b) Penelope

c) Laertes

d) Athena

47. What message to Penelope does Telemachus ask Eumaeus to deliver?

a) That she is to make a sacrifice to Athena

b) That he is safe

c) That he has found his father

d) That he has a plan to kill the suitors

48. Who is the author of *The Divine Comedy*?

a) Dante Alighieri

b) Vergil

c) Augustus

d) Anchises

49. Which work of Dante focuses on the concept of "afterlife"?

a) *The Aeneid*

b) *The Divine Comedy*

c) *La Vita Nuova*

d) *The Illiad*

50. According to Dante the various categories of sinners are assigned in _____.
a) Dark valley
b) Purgatorio
c) Paradiso
d) Inferno
51. Who is Dante's beloved?
a) Helen
b) Beatrice
c) Lydia
d) Elizabeth
52. Who protects Dante from the true dangers of hell?
a) Virgil
b) Beatrice
c) Elizabeth
d) Milton
53. In Dante's *Inferno* the she-wolf allegorically represents the cardinal sin-----
a) Lust
b) Pride
c) Avarice
d) Wrath
54. "Not a man, though I was once." Who remarked like this in *Inferno*?
a) Virgil
b) Beatrice
c) Dante
d) Anchises
55. In Dante's *Inferno* the leopard allegorically stands for the cardinal sin-----
a) Lust
b) Pride
c) Avarice
d) Wrath
56. The lion in Dante's *Inferno* allegorically represents the cardinal sin-----

- a) Lust
- b) Pride
- c) Avarice
- d) Wrath

57. The appearance of a hound in Dante's *Inferno* stands for

- a) Lust and sloth
- b) Pride and envy
- c) Avarice and gluttony
- d) Wisdom and Courage

58. Who address Virgil "Then are you Virgil, You, that spring, that stream of eloquence, that ever-widening river" ?

- a) She-wolf
- b) Beatrice
- c) Dante
- d) Anchises

59. "Oh every poet's glory and guiding light!" Who is referred to?

- a) Virgil
- b) Beatrice
- c) Dante
- d) Homer

60. "Save me from her, O famous fount of wisdom!" To whom does Dante make the request?

- a) Virgil
- b) Beatrice
- c) Dante
- d) Homer

61. "She is by nature such an evildoer, Her avid appetite is never slacked, And after food she's hungrier than before." Which animal is mentioned here?

- a) Lion
- b) Leopard
- c) She-wolf
- d) Hound

62. " I came to birth sub Julio, rather late, And lived in Rome under the good Augustus." Who introduces himself in these lines?

- a) Virgil
- b) Milton
- c) Dante
- d) Homer

63. Which three beasts does Dante encounter while trying to climb the mountain in Canto I?

- a) Lion, Leopard, She-wolf
- b) Serpent, Leopard, She-Wolf
- c) Lion, Serpent, She-Wolf
- d) Lion, Dragon, Leopard

64. Taken together, Dante's three works Inferno, Purgatorio, Paradiso are called the-----

- a) Commedia
- b) The True Way
- c) The Divine Comedy
- d) La Vita Nuova

65. Who comes to guide Dante while he is seeking a way out of the forest?

- a) Virgil
- b) Homer
- c) Juvenal
- d) Ovid

66. The Divine Comedy focuses on the theme of-----

- a) Love
- b) Afterlife
- c) Death
- d) Poverty

67. Dante's walk through the dark forest is a metaphor of -----

- a) Despair
- b) Sin
- c) Lost love
- d) Death

68. Virgil is an allegorical representation of -----

- a) Human reason

- b) Despair
- c) Sin
- d) Death

69. According to Virgil who will kill the She-wolf?

- a) Lion
- b) Leopard
- c) Hound
- d) Snake

70. What made Dante descend the hill?

- a) She-wolf
- b) Snake
- c) Hound
- d) Leopard

71. Which poet occupied a distinguished place at King Vikramaditya's court?

- a) Bhasa
- b) Kabir Das
- c) Kalidasa
- d) Tagore

72. Name the two epic poems by Kalidasa.

- a) *Raghuvamsa* and *Ritusamhara*
- b) *Raghuvamsa* and *Kumara-sambhava*
- c) *Kumara- sambhava* and *Meghaduta*
- d) *Meghaduta* and *Ritusamhara*

73. *Abhijanasakuntalam* tells the story of _____.

- a) King Vikramaditya
- b) King Dushyanta
- c) King Bharata
- d) King Duryodana

74. Which is not a theme of the poem "Lovely is Youth"?

- a) Transience of youth
- b) Marriage of Dushyanta

- c) Swiftness of time
- d) Beauty of life and nature

75. In “Lovely is Youth” Kalidasa uses the image of meteor to describe_____.

- a) Life
- b) Star
- c) Marriage
- d) Wind

76. Lovely is youth, but.....

- a) whence unknown
- b) swift the sun doth fade
- c) quickly is it flown
- d) wider visions shown

77. How is God’s love experienced at night in the poem “Lovely is Youth”?

- a) Through wind
- b) Through rain
- c) Through stars
- d) Through darkness

78. How is youth described by Kalidasa?

- a) Boring
- b) Dull
- c) Thrilling
- d) Lovely

79. How is the sum of lives represented in the poem “Lovely is Youth”?

- a) Darkness
- b) A meteor-flight
- c) Mystery
- d) Riddle

80. What happens to the fair noon in the poem “Lovely is Youth”?

- a) Blazes
- b) Fades

- c) Shines
- d) explodes

81. *Raghuvamsa, Kumara-sambhava, Abhijnanasakuntalam* are works of ----

- a) Homer
- b) Tagore
- c) Kalidasa
- d) Sarojini Naidu

82. *Abhijnanasakuntalam* is a -----

- a) Sanskrit drama
- b) Elegy
- c) Memoir
- d) Sonnet

83. Who is the author of *Rubaiyat*?

- a) Dante
- b) Kalidasa
- c) Omar Khayyam
- d) Homer

84. *Problems of Arithmetic* is a work by _____.

- a) Virgil
- b) Omar Khayyam
- c) Dante Alighieri
- d) Victor Hugo

85. Which Image shows the transience of human life in *Rubaiyat*?

- a) Sky
- b) Blossomed flower
- c) Meteor
- d) Sunset

86. "I came like water, and like wind I go" is a line from _____

- a) "Lovely is Youth"
- b) *Rubaiyat*
- c) *The Odyssey*

d) "On His Blindness"

87. In *Rubaiyat*, the development of poet's philosophical studies is linked to _____.

a) Blooming flower

b) Wind

c) Seed

d) Sages

88. Fitzgerald describes Khayyam's philosophy as _____

a) Epicurean

b) Fatalism

c) Hedonism

d) Existentialism

89. "One thing is certain" What is it according to Khayyam?

a) Life

b) Death

c) Wisdom

d) Boredom

90. Which two worlds are mentioned by Khayyam?

a) This world and world after death

b) Heaven and hell

c) Day and night

d) Inferno and purgatory

91. "one thing is certain, that Life flies; One thing is certain, and the Rest is Lies"
Identify the poem.

a) Lovely is Youth

b) Rubaiyat

c) On His Blindness

d) Inferno

92. "The _____ that once has blown for ever dies"

a) sun

b) wind

c) flower

d) youth

93. Omar Khayyam wrote poems in the form of -----
- a) Sonnets
 - b) Rubaiyat
 - c) Couplets
 - d) Haiku
94. Translator of Omar Khayyam's poetry was-----
- a) Omar Khayyam himself
 - b) Edward Fitzgerald
 - c) Milton
 - d) Homer
95. The theme of Rubaiyat by Omar Khayyam is -----
- a) transience of life
 - b) salvation
 - c) sin
 - d) love
96. Whom did the poet frequently visit in his youth?
- a) Doctor and Saint
 - b) his loved one
 - c) his parents
 - d) his siblings

MODULE 2

97. Which is not correct about Bassanio?
- a) Antonio's friend
 - b) Nerissa's brother
 - c) Portia's husband
 - d) Selerio's friend
98. Which play by Shakespeare deals with the theme of sparking ingenuity rescuing honesty from the clutches of wickedness?
- a) *Romeo and Juliet*

b) *The Merchant of Venice*

c) *The Tempest*

d) *Julius Caesar*

99. Why did Bassanio want three thousand ducats from Antonio?

a) to win the hands of Portia

b) to start a new business

c) to take revenge on Shylock

d) to bribe a lawyer

100. Who rescues Antonio from the awful conditions of Shylock's bond?

a) Bassanio

b) Portia

c) Nerissa

d) Duke

101. Who makes a notable speech on the concept of mercy in *The Merchant of Venice*?

a) Antonio

b) Bassanio

c) Portia

d) Gratiano

102. "A Daniel come to judgement!" Who exclaimed so?

a) Antonio

b) Bassanio

c) Shylock

d) Portia

103. Who is the Merchant of Venice?

a) Antonio

b) Lorenzo

c) Bassanio

d) Gratiano

104. Who needs money to win Portia?

a) Lorenzo

- b) Antonio
- c) Bassanio
- d) Gratiano

105. Who marries Nerissa?

- a) Lorenzo
- b) Gratiano
- c) Antonio
- d) Bassanio

106. Who marries Shylock's daughter, Jessica?

- a) Bassanio
- b) Gratiano
- c) Lorenzo
- d) Antonio

107. What is Shylock's profession?

- a) Lawyer
- b) Merchant
- c) Usurer
- d) Sailor

108. What religion is Shylock?

- a) Jewish
- b) Catholic
- c) Muslim
- d) Anglican

109. How much money does Antonio borrow from Shylock?

- a) 5000 ducats
- b) 5000 pounds
- c) 3000 pounds
- d) 3000 ducats

110. If Antonio cannot pay back the money in three months, he must give Shylock a pound of _____.

- a) Apple
- b) Flesh
- c) Heart

d) Meat

111. Portia dresses up as a man named _____ at the trial.

a) Bellario

b) Gratiano

c) Lorenzo

d) Balthazar

112. What reason does Antonio give for being sad in the opening scene of the play?

a) He stands to lose a fortune in his present business ventures.

b) He owes a fantastic sum of money to Shylock.

c) He gives no reason.

d) The woman he loves does not return his feelings.

113. From what character flaw does Bassanio believe Gratiano suffers?

a) Mean-spiritedness

b) A lack of depth

c) Stinginess

d) Vanity

114. Which of the following is not a reason Shylock gives for hating Antonio?

a) Antonio is in love with Shylock's daughter, Jessica.

b) Antonio has insulted Shylock in the past.

c) Antonio lends money without interest, which damages Shylock's business.

d) Antonio hates Jews.

115. How does Shylock initially describe his demand for a pound of flesh to Bassanio and Antonio?

a) As an opportunity for revenge

b) As his way of being charitable

c) As a harmless prank

d) As a way of procuring food

116. Whom does Bassanio agree to bring with him to Belmont?

a) Old Gobbo

b) Gratiano

c) Antonio

d) Jessica

- 117.** What course of action does Portia suggest when she learns that Shylock wishes to collect his pound of flesh?
- a) That Bassanio and his men disguise themselves and usher Antonio a safe distance away from Venice
 - b) That the matter be dealt with in a court of law
 - c) That Jessica plead with her father for mercy
 - d) That the bond be paid many times over
- 118.** In court, how does Antonio react to Shylock's insistence on collecting his pound of flesh?
- a) He weeps openly.
 - b) He vows that he will meet Shylock's hatred with patience.
 - c) He curses Shylock's vengefulness.
 - d) He makes an impassioned plea to the court to intervene on his behalf.
- 119.** Who enters the court disguised as a young doctor of Law named Balthasar?
- a) Portia
 - b) Nerissa
 - c) Jessica
 - d) Lorenzo
- 120.** What loophole in Shylock's bond allows Portia to stop him from taking a pound of Antonio's flesh?
- a) Jewish law prohibits Shylock from practising his trade on the Sabbath.
 - b) Shylock is entitled only to flesh, but not blood.
 - c) Shylock forgot to sign the bond.
 - d) There is no hard evidence that Antonio's ships have sunk, and that he cannot pay the bond.
- 121.** How is Shylock punished for seeking to take Antonio's life?
- a) He is banished.
 - b) He is ordered to surrender all his property to the Church of Rome.
 - c) He must convert to Christianity and will his possessions to Jessica and Lorenzo upon his death.
 - d) He must work as Antonio's servant for the remainder of his life.
- 122.** What words do Shylock utter after accepting the court's sentence?
- a) A pox upon Venice
 - b) These are most unlawful laws
 - c) Forgive me my sins

- d) I am not well
123. What does Bassanio offer the young law clerk who saves Antonio?
- a) His gloves
 - b) His wife
 - c) The ring that Portia gave him
 - d) The three thousand ducats originally due to Shylock
124. What news does Antonio receive at the play's end?
- a) Shylock has killed himself.
 - b) Some of the ships he supposed were lost have arrived in port.
 - c) The duke of Venice has changed his mind and finds Antonio guilty of forfeiture of Shylock's bond.
 - d) His long-lost brother has been found.
125. Who marries Shylock's daughter, Jessica?
- a) Lorenzo
 - b) Antonio
 - c) Bassanio
 - d) Balthasar
126. *Venus and Adonis* is a narrative poem by _____.
- a) Milton
 - b) Spenser
 - c) Shakespeare
 - d) Dryden
127. What is the literary genre of *Romeo and Juliet*?
- a) comedy
 - b) romantic tragedy
 - c) elegy
 - d) narrative poem
128. Romeo and Juliet exchanges their vows of love in _____
- a) Act one ,scene two
 - b) Act two,Scene two
 - c) Act one ,Scene One
 - d) Act two, Scene One

- 129.** Who kills Juliet's cousin Tybalt?
- a) Juliet
 - b) Romeo
 - c) Friar Laurence
 - d) Tybalt himself
- 130.** What is the setting of the play *Romeo and Juliet*?
- a) Venice
 - b) Paris
 - c) Wessex
 - d) Verona
- 131.** In the opening scene, Prince Escalus addresses peace, "rebellious subjects, enemies to profaners of this neighbour-stained steel". He is referring to
- a) Romeo and Juliet.
 - b) Tybalt and Mercutio.
 - c) the citizens of Verona and Mantua.
 - d) Lord Capulet and Lord Montague.
- 132.** Lady Capulet wants Juliet to marry
- a) Romeo.
 - b) Count Paris.
 - c) Tybalt.
 - d) no one until she is older.
- 133.** Shortly after Juliet has met Romeo, she expresses her sentiments by saying "O, be some other name! What's in a name? That which we call a rose by any other name would smell so sweet." In this speech, Juliet
- a) is admiring the flowers outside her room.
 - b) considers changing her name from Capulet to Montague.
 - c) declares her love for Romeo despite that he is a Montague.
 - d) has noticed Romeo hiding in the orchard.
- 134.** A "soliloquy" is
- a) an aside heard by some actors but not by the audience.
 - b) a speech delivered by an actor alone on stage.
 - c) an opening speech which introduces the play or an act.
 - d) the final or closing speech in the play.

135. In the soliloquy which begins "But, soft! what light through yonder window breaks?",
- a) Romeo is in the orchard hiding from Benvolio and Mercutio.
 - b) Juliet is signalling to Romeo from her balcony.
 - c) Romeo is expressing his love for Rosaline.
 - d) Romeo has spotted Paris at the sepulchre.
136. Who says "It is the east, and Juliet is the sun."?
- a) Romeo
 - b) Paris
 - c) the nurse
 - d) Friar Laurence
137. The words "O Romeo, Romeo, wherefore art thou Romeo?" are spoken by
- a) Mercutio and Benvolio when they are looking for Romeo in the orchard.
 - b) Juliet when she is on the balcony.
 - c) Tybalt when he wants to fight against Romeo.
 - d) Paris when he arrives at the sepulchre.
138. In Act II, the "balcony scene" takes place
- a) after Romeo and Juliet have married.
 - b) in the church where they were married.
 - c) in the sepulchre.
 - d) in the Capulet's house overlooking the orchard.
139. Who interrupts Romeo and Juliet's private conversation?
- a) Lady Capulet
 - b) The nurse
 - c) Mercutio
 - d) Lord Capulet
140. What does Juliet reveal that Romeo overhears?
- a) That their families are bitter enemies
 - b) That she does not love Paris
 - c) That she loves Romeo
 - d) That she does not want to leave her home
141. To which of the following does Romeo NOT compare Juliet, as he gazes at her window?
- a) The sun

- b) The East
- c) The stars in heaven
- d) A million wildflowers

- 142.** What does Romeo wish for, as he watches Juliet lean her cheek on her hand?
- a) That he could be kissing that cheek
 - b) To be a ring upon her finger
 - c) For her to be his wife
 - d) To be a glove upon her hand

MODULE 3

- 143.** Who among the following is a French writer?
- a) Miguel de Cervantes
 - b) Victor Marie Hugo
 - c) John Milton
 - d) Jane Austen

- 144.** Why was Jean Valjean imprisoned for the first time?
- a) killing a man
 - b) for stealing food
 - c) for robbery
 - d) beating a child

- 145.** How many years was Jean Valjean imprisoned in the Bagne of Toulon?
- a) 16 years
 - b) 20 years
 - c) 19 years
 - d) 11 years

- 146.** Why he lost his belief in new life and liberty?
- a) because of Yellow passport
 - b) because of Bishop Myriel
 - c) because of Petit Gervais

- d) because of his lady love
- 147.** Where does the novel *Les Miserables* begin?
- a) Notre-Dame
 - b) Digne
 - c) London
 - d) Paris
- 148.** Who is the servant of Bishop Myriel?
- a) Madam Magliore
 - b) Mademoiselle Baptisine
 - c) Madam Valentina
 - d) Zephine
- 149.** What is Myriel's position within the church?
- a) Bishop
 - b) Pope
 - c) Priest
 - d) Verger
- 150.** What are the luxuries that Myriel holds onto out of consideration?
- a) set of silverware and two silver candlesticks
 - b) golden chain
 - c) a silk robe
 - d) a gas lamp and indoor plumbing
- 151.** What is the name of the boy from whom Jean Valjean steals a silver coin?
- a) Enjoiras
 - b) Felix
 - c) Georges Pontmercy
 - d) Petit Gervais
- 152.** Who is the protagonist of *Les Miserables*?
- a) Javert
 - b) Jean Vajeau
 - c) Jean Valjean
 - d) Colette
- 153.** Which author explores the dependence of women on marriage in the pursuit of favourable social standing and economic security?

- a) Victor Hugo
- b) Cervantes
- c) Jane Austen
- d) John Milton

154. In *Pride and Prejudice* which character represents the idea of 'pride'?

- a) Elizabeth
- b) Bingley
- c) Darcy
- d) Mr. Bennet

155. Who says that "happiness in marriage is entirely a matter of chance" in *Pride and Prejudice*?

- a) Mrs. Bennet
- b) Mr. Bingley
- c) Charlotte
- d) Elizabeth

156. In *Pride and Prejudice* who is described as "the proudest, most disagreeable man in the world"?

- a) Mr. Bennet
- b) Mr. Darcy
- c) Mr. Bingley
- d) Sir William Lucas

157. Which of the following is the posthumously published novel of Jane Austen?

- a) Persuasion
- b) Emma
- c) Mansfield Park
- d) Sense and Sensibility

158. Which is the 'mixer' dance that derived from an 18th century Cotillion figure?

- a) Familjevalsen
- b) Boulanger
- c) Burlesque
- d) Jamming

- 159.** In which novel appears the following statement “a single man in possession of a good fortune must be in want of a wife” ?
- a) *Les Miserables*
 - b) *Don Quixote*
 - c) *Pride and Prejudice*
 - d) *Emma*
- 160.** Who is the close friend of Elizabeth?
- a) Charlotte
 - b) Cordelia
 - c) Bingley
 - d) Mary
- 161.** Who is referred to by Mr.Bennet ‘as having something more of quickness than her sisters’?
- a) Mary
 - b) Elizabeth
 - c) Jane
 - d) Catherine
- 162.** What is the name of Darcy’s sister?
- a) Imogene
 - b) Georgiana
 - c) Cordelia
 - d) Amelia
- 163.** The Bennet family lived in the village of –
- a) Pemberley
 - b) Longbourn
 - c) Rosings
 - d) London
- 164.** To which Bennet daughter does Mr.Collins propose marriage?
- a) Elizabeth
 - b) Jane
 - c) Mary
 - d) Lydia
- 165.** How many daughters does Mrs.Bennet have?
- a) 3

- b) 4
 - c) 5
 - d) 6
- 166.** What is the name of the man who has just bought Netherfield?
- a) Mr.Collins
 - b) Mr.Bingley
 - c) Mr.Wickham
 - d) Mr.Darcy
- 167.** How does Mary spend most of her time?
- a) Singing
 - b) Gossiping
 - c) Reading
 - d) Writing
- 168.** Which novel is translated into more languages than any other book except the Bible?
- a) *Don Quixote*
 - b) *Les Miserables*
 - c) *Pride and Prejudice*
 - d) *The Iliad*
- 169.** Which among is not true about *Don Quixote*?
- a) He attacks windmill
 - b) encounters a group of Friars
 - c) He defeats the armed Basque
 - d) knocked a Friar from his horse
- 170.** Whom did Quixote called “unhappy creature”?
- a) Basque
 - b) Friar
 - c) Sancho Panza
 - d) Alonso Quixano
- 171.** Who is Briareus?
- a) name of the armed Basque

- b) Monstrous giant in Greek mythology
 - c) imaginary character by Quixote
 - d) Giant in Roman mythology
172. According to Quixote who is the thief of his books and the enchanter of the windmills?
- a) Briareus
 - b) Machuca
 - c) Freston the Wise
 - d) Agraies
173. What is Don Quixote's real name?
- a) Alphonso
 - b) Eduardo
 - c) Alonso
 - d) Miguel
174. What is the name of Don Quixote's horse?
- a) Dapple
 - b) El Toredo
 - c) Rocinante
 - d) El Ceballo
175. Name the Spanish knight who tore a heavy branch from an oak tree and thrashed so many Moors
- a) Diego Perez
 - b) Sancho Panza
 - c) Don Quixote
 - d) Agraies
176. To Don Quixote ,the windmills seem to appear as -----
- a) Giants
 - b) Monks
 - c) Knights
 - d) Friars
177. Why did Don Quixote want to become a knight errant?
- a) Make things right for everyone
 - b) Make things worse

- c) Make his friends happy
 - d) without any purpose
- 178.** How does Sancho Panza agree to become the squire?
- a) Quixote promises him that he will make him governor of an island
 - b) Without any purpose
 - c) He will become a president
 - d) Just to help a friend
- 179.** The author of *Don Quixote*
- a) Miguel de Cervantes
 - b) Don Quixote
 - c) Sancho Panza
 - d) Victor Huego
- 180.** Where is Don Quixote from?
- a) La Manca, Italy
 - b) Venezuela
 - c) La Mancha, Spain
 - d) France
- 181.** Sancho Panza's occupation
- a) Accounts General
 - b) Knight
 - c) King
 - d) Farmer
- 182.** Who was the peasant girl that Don Quixote had a crush on, who he decided to be his lady?
- a) Dalhia
 - b) Dulcinea
 - c) Catherine
 - d) Dophelia
- 183.** Victor Hugo was a -----
- a) Spanish writer
 - b) French writer
 - c) Italian
 - d) Indian

- 184.** The literal meaning of *Les Miserables* is
- a) The miserable ones
 - b) Less miserable
 - c) without miseries
 - d) full of miseries
- 185.** How many years did it take to complete the novel *Les Miserables*?
- a) 15 years
 - b) 16 years
 - c) 17 years
 - d) 18 years
- 186.** Where does Jean Valjean finally find shelter?
- a) In a small inn
 - b) In a barn
 - c) In a kennel
 - d) In Bishop Myriel's house
- 187.** Who heard the words "You're free" as strange words?
- a) Don Quixote
 - b) Elizabeth
 - c) Sancho Panza
 - d) Jean Valjean
- 188.** What was the colour of the passport of the former convicts who had served forced labour?
- a) white
 - b) yellow
 - c) black
 - d) red
- 189.** Mr. Bennet's property is entailed. What does it mean?
- a) girls have the right to inherit the property
 - b) only the elder one has the right to inherit
 - c) only the younger one has the right to inherit
 - d) none of the girls can inherit it
- 190.** Who gives Mrs. Bennet a description of Mr. Bingley when her husband will not?
- a) Lady Lucas

- b) Lady Catherine
 - c) Lady De Bourgh
 - d) Lady Collins
- 191.** How do most people react to Valjean when he comes to Digne?
- a) They are friendly to him
 - b) They do not want to associate with him because he is an ex-convict
 - c) They take no notice of him
 - d) they greet him warmly
- 192.** Who is Agrajes?
- a) A character *Amelia*
 - b) A character in *Amadis of Gaul*
 - c) A character in *Odyssey*
 - d) A character in *Medea*
- 193.** Name the monstrous giant in Greek mythology who had fifty heads and hundred arms.
- a) Caliban
 - b) Ariel
 - c) Briareus
 - d) Gaul
- 194.** How does Myriel react when the police bring Valjean back to his house?
- a) He takes back the silver in order to donate it to charity
 - b) He curses him for robbing his host
 - c) He pretends not to recognize Valjean
 - d) He admonishes Valjean for forgetting the candlesticks
- 195.** Why does Myriel let Valjean spend the night in his house?
- a) He wants to convert Valjean to Christianity
 - b) He wants to treat his fellow man with his fellow man with kindness and respect
 - c) He thinks that Valjean has money
 - d) Because Valjean once saved Myriel's life
- 196.** What is the title of the short novel Jane Austen wrote in 1795 but never published?
- a) Lady Sarah
 - b) Lady Sharon
 - c) Lady Susan

- d) Lady Samantha
197. In *Pride and Prejudice*, what is Mr. Darcy's first name?
- a) Fitzherbert
 - b) Fitzpatrick
 - c) Fitzroy
 - d) Fitzwilliam
198. Which is Jane Austen's first novel?
- a) Northanger Abbey
 - b) Sense and Sensibility
 - c) Persuasion
 - d) Pride and Prejudice
199. Which literary character did Cervantes create?
- a) Orlando Furioso
 - b) Lazarillo Tormes
 - c) Don Quixote
 - d) Ricardo Reis
200. Cervantes published his novel *Don Quixote* in how many parts?
- a) 2
 - b) 12
 - c) 7
 - d) 10

REVISITING THE CLASSICS – ANSWER KEY

MODULE 1

1. c) faith and relationship with god
2. b) On His Blindness
3. a) On His Blindness
4. b) elegy

5. a) On His Blindness
6. d) Those who obediently follow the will and wishes of God
7. b) Angels
8. c) Write
9. c) Patience
10. d) laments his blindness
11. b) 43
12. a) *Areopagitica*
13. a) ability to write poetry
14. b) sonnet
15. a) Ode on the Morning of Christ's Nativity
16. c) to serve God by writing great poetry
17. b) On His Blindness
18. b) Homer
19. c) *The Odyssey*
20. c) Homer
21. c) Ithaca
22. b) Penelope
23. b) *The Iliad*
24. c) Eurycleia
25. c) Zeus
26. c) Nobles and lords of Ithaca
27. b) In the hut of Eumaeus
28. b) Laertes
29. d) Athena

- 30. b) Telemachus
- 31. a) Athena
- 32. d) Athena
- 33. a) Homer
- 34. a) War epic
- 35. d) Odysseus
- 36. d) Telemachus
- 37. b) Penelope
- 38. a) Athena
- 39. d) 20 years
- 40. a) 10 years
- 41. b) Beggar
- 42. a) Epic
- 43. a) Eumaeus
- 44. d) Laertes
- 45. d) Eumaeus
- 46. d) Athena
- 47. b) That he is safe
- 48. a) Dante Alighieri
- 49. b) *The Divine Comedy*
- 50. d) Inferno
- 51. b) Beatrice
- 52. a) Virgil
- 53. c) Avarice
- 54. a) Virgil

- 55. a) Lust
- 56. b) Pride
- 57. d) Wisdom and Courage
- 58. c) Dante
- 59. a) Virgil
- 60. a) Virgil
- 61. c) She-wolf
- 62. a) Virgil
- 63. b) Lion, Leopard, She-wolf
- 64. c) The Divine Comedy
- 65. a) Virgil
- 66. b) Afterlife
- 67. b) Sin
- 68. a) Human reason
- 69. c) Hound
- 70. a) She-wolf
- 71. c) Kalidasa
- 72. b) *Raghuvamsa* and *Kumara-sambhava*
- 73. b) King Dushyanta
- 74. b) Marriage of Dushyanta
- 75. a) Life
- 76. c) quickly is it flown
- 77. c) Through stars
- 78. d) Lovely
- 79. b) A meteor-flight

- 80. b) Fades
- 81. c) Kalidasa
- 82. a) Sanskrit drama
- 83. c) Omar Khayyam
- 84. b) Omar Khayyam
- 85. b) Blossomed flower
- 86. b) *Rubaiyat*
- 87. c) Seed
- 88. a) Epicurean
- 89. b) Death
- 90. a) This world and world after death
- 91. b) Rubaiyat
- 92. c) flower
- 93. b) Rubaiyat
- 94. b) Edward Fitzgerald
- 95. a) transience of life
- 96. a) Doctor and Saint

MODULE 2

- 97. b) Nerissa's brother
- 98. b) *The Merchant of Venice*
- 99. a) to win the hands of Portia
- 100. b) Portia
- 101. c) Portia
- 102. c) Shylock
- 103. a) Antonio

104. c) Bassanio
105. b) Gratiano
106. c) Lorenzo
107. c) Usurer
108. a) Jewish
109. d) 3000 ducats
110. b) Flesh
111. d) Balthazar
112. a) He stands to lose a fortune in his present business ventures.
113. b) A lack of depth
114. a) Antonio is in love with Shylock's daughter, Jessica.
115. c) As a harmless prank
116. b) Gratiano
117. d) That the bond be paid many times over
118. b) He vows that he will meet Shylock's hatred with patience.
119. a) Portia
120. b) Shylock is entitled only to flesh, but not blood.
121. c) He must convert to Christianity and will his possessions to Jessica and Lorenzo upon his death.
122. d) I am not well
123. d) The three thousand ducats originally due to Shylock
124. b) Some of the ships he supposed were lost have arrived in port.
125. a) Lorenzo
126. c) Shakespeare
127. b) romantic tragedy

- 128. b) Act two, Scene two
- 129. b) Romeo
- 130. d) Verona
- 131. d) Lord Capulet and Lord Montague
- 132. b) Count Paris.
- 133. c) declares her love for Romeo despite that he is a Montague.
- 134. b) a speech delivered by an actor alone on stage.
- 135. a) Romeo is in the orchard hiding from Benvolio and Mercutio.
- 136. a) Romeo
- 137. b) Juliet when she is on the balcony.
- 138. d) in the Capulet's house overlooking the orchard.
- 139. b) The nurse
- 140. c) That she loves Romeo
- 141. d) A million wildflowers
- 142. d) To be a glove upon her hand

MODULE 3

- 143. b) Victor Marie Hugo
- 144. b) for stealing food
- 145. c) 19 years
- 146. a) because of Yellow passport
- 147. b) Digne
- 148. a) Madam Magliore
- 149. a) Bishop
- 150. a) set of silverware and two silver candlesticks
- 151. d) Petit Gervais

152. c) Jean Valjean
153. c) Jane Austen
154. c) Darcy
155. c) Charlotte
156. b) Mr. Darcy
157. a) Persuasion
158. b) Boulanger
159. c) Pride and Prejudice
160. a) Charlotte
161. b) Elizabeth
162. b) Georgiana
163. b) Longbourn
164. a) Elizabeth
165. c) 5
166. b) Mr. Bingley
167. a) Reading
168. a) *Don Quixote*
169. c) He defeats the armed Basque
170. a) Basque
171. b) Monstrous giant in Greek mythology
172. c) Freston the Wise
173. c) Alonso
174. c) Rocinante
175. a) Diego Perez
176. a) Giants

177. a) Make things right for everyone
178. a) Quixote promises him that he will make him governor of an island
179. a) Miguel de Cervantes
180. c) La Mancha ,Spain
181. d)Farmer
182. b) Dulcinea
183. b)French writer
184. a)The miserable ones
185. c)17 years
186. d) In Bishop Myriel's house
187. d) Jean Valjean
188. b) yellow
189. d) none of the girls can inherit it
190. a) Lady Lucas
191. b) They do not want to associate with him because he is an ex-convict
192. b) A character in Amadis of Gaul
193. c) Briareus
194. d)He admonishes Valjean for forgetting the candlesticks
195. b) He wants to treat his fellow man with his fellow man with kindness
and respect
196. c) Lady Susan
197. d) Fitzwilliam
198. b) Sense and Sensibility
199. c) Don Quixote
200. a) 2

