

EN3CRT04: SYMPHONY OF VERSE

1. Renaissance reached England through
(A) Rome (B) Germany (C) Italy (D) France
2. The Renaissance spirit is best expressed in
(A) Spenser's *Faerie Queen* (B) Shakespeare's Historical Plays
(C) Bacon's Essays (D) Ben Jonson's Comedies of Humour
3. Who is the hero of Spenser's *Faerie Queen*?
(A) Morpheus (B) Phoebus (C) King Arthur (D) Archimago
4. The *Faerie Queen* is an allegory. In this the Queen is allegorized through the character of:
(A) Duessa (B) Glorianna (C) Una (D) Charissa
5. Prince Arthur in the *Faerie Queen* symbolizes
(A) Truth (B) Magnificence (C) Knighthood (D) Mercy
6. Who called Spenser the *Poet's Poet*?
(A) Matthew Arnold (B) Sidney (C) Hazlitt (D) Charles Lamb
7. Spenser's *Amoretti* is
(A) A collection of his love lyrics (B) A collection of his love sonnets
(C) (B) A collection of his miscellaneous songs (D) An elegy on the death of Sidney
8. *Spenser writ no language*. Who said this?
(A) Dryden (B) Dr. Johnson (C) Ben Jonson (D) Matthew Arnold
9. *The greatest genius that perhaps human nature has yet produced, our myriad-minded Shakespeare*. Who made this observation?
(A) Coleridge (B) Hazlitt (C) Southey (D) Byron
10. Aldous Huxley took the hint for the title of his novel *Brave New World* from Shakespeare's
(A) *Tempest* (B) *Winter's Tale*
(C) *A Midsummer Night's Dream* (D) *Antony and Cleopatra*
11. Who is the author of the critical work *Shakespeare's Sonnets Reconsidered*?
(A) E.M. Forster (B) Samuel Butler (C) W.H. Auden (D) Charles Lamb
12. The phrase *What's in a name?* occurs in
(A) *Othello* (B) *Hamlet* (C) *Romeo and Juliet* (D) *Julius Caesar*
13. To whom did Shakespeare dedicate his first narrative poem *Venus and Adonais*?
(A) Queen Elizabeth (B) James I (C) Earl of Southampton (D) Ben Jonson

14. In which play did Shakespeare attack the Puritans?

- (A) *The Merchant of Venice* (B) *Twelfth Night*
(C) *As You Like It* (D) *Much Ado About Nothing*

15. Which of the following is not a Roman play?

- (A) *Antony and Cleopatra* (B) *Coriolanus* (C) *Titus Andronicus* (D) *Timon of Athens*

16. In which year were Shakespeare's Sonnets published?

- (A) 1609 (B) 1598 (C) 1616 (D) 1600

17. *For whom the bell tolls* is from which Donne work?

- (A) A sonnet (B) A meditation (C) A prayer (D) A sermon

18. John Donne wrote his famous phrase *John Donne, Anne Donne, Un-done* in concern to:

- (A) Birth of a stillborn as his 12th child (B) Death of his daughter at the age of 18
(C) Loss of his position following his marriage (D) Being forced to change his religion

19. Who was Donne's chief patron 1610 onwards?

- (A) Sir Robert Drury (B) Sir Henry Styron
(C) Sir Walter Raleigh (D) William Harrington

20. '*The Anatomy of the World*' was published in:

- a. 1601
b. 1697
c. 1615

21. '*The Anatomy of the World*' was written in the memory of:

- a. Mary, his daughter
b. Lucy, his patroness
c. Elizabeth Drury, his patron's daughter
d. Anne More, his wife

22. Who said about Donne, "*He affects the metaphysics, not only in his satires, but in his amorous verses, where nature only should reign; and perplexes the minds of the fair sex with nice speculations of philosophy, when he should engage their hearts, and entertain them with the softnesses of love*"?

- a. John Dryden

- b. Ben Jonson
- c. T.S. Eliot
- d. Samuel Johnson

23. Who claimed, “*Donne, for not keeping of accent, deserved hanging*”?

- a. Ben Jonson
- b. S. Eliot
- c. Samuel Johnson
- d. John Dryden

24 . Which of T. S. Eliot’s poems mentions John Donne?

- a. *Ash Wednesday*
- b. *Aunt Helen*
- c. *Whispers of Immortality*
- d. *Gerontion*

25. At what age did Milton become blind?

(A) 38 (B) 43 (C) 44 (D) 48

26. Milton’s *Paradise Lost* is divided into the same number of books as

(A) *Divine Comedy* (B) *Iliad* (C) *Odyssey* (D) *Faerie Queen*

27. *Though fallen on evil days, on evil days though fallen, and evil tongues, in darkness, and with dangers compassed round, and solitude ...* In these words Milton describes a certain stage in his own life. When did such a stage occur in his life?

- (A) When Charles I has been executed
- (B) When Cromwell established the Commonwealth
- (C) When the age of Restoration came
- (D) When his third wife died

28. *He died,
Who was the Sire of an immortal strain,
Blind, old, and lonely, when his country's pride,
The priest, the slave, and the liberticide
Trampled and mocked with many a loathed rite
Of lust and blood...* Who praises Milton in these lines?

(A) Shelley (B) Wordsworth (C) Tennyson (D) Coleridge

29. What is Milton's *Comus*?

(A) poetic play (B) masque (C) narrative poem (D) elegy

30. *They also serve who only stand and wait.* This is the concluding line of a sonnet written by Milton. What is the title of the sonnet?

(A) *To Lord General Fairfax* (B) *On His Blindness*

(C) *To Sir Henry Vane* (D) *To Lord General Cromwell*

31. Milton derived the title for his *Aeropagitic* from the Greek word "Aeropagus". What was Areopagus?

(A) The Greek God of Liberty

(B) A Greek King who supported freedom of speech

(C) A Greek hill where a tribunal for liberty of speech was held

(D) A Greek statesman who championed the cause of liberty of speech.

32. Who said of Milton *Thy soul was like a Star, and dwelt apart*?

(A) Wordsworth (B) Matthew Arnold (C) Dr. Johnson (D) Keats

33. John Dryden has written an elegy on the death of Cromwell. What is its title?

(A) *In Memory of Cromwell* (B) *Cromwell*

(C) *Heroic Stanzas on the Death of Cromwell*

(D) *A Tribute to Cromwell*

34. The central theme of Dryden's *The Hind and the Panther*?

(A) Defence of Puritanism (B) Defence of Protestantism

(C) Defence of Roman Catholicism (D) Defence of Anglicanism

35. One of the following interlocutors in Dryden's *Essay of Dramatic Poesy* represents Dryden himself. Identify him.

(A) Eugenius (B) Crites (C) Neander (D) Lisideius

36. Dryden's *The Medal* is a personal satire on

(A) Shaftesbury (B) James II (C) Charles I (D) John Bunyan

37. Dryden was hailed as *The Father of English Criticism*. Who hailed him thus?

(A) Dr. Johnson (B) Pope (C) Addison (D) Coleridge

38. *Here is a God's plenty*. Who is Dryden referring to in this remark?

(A) Shakespeare (B) Marlowe (C) Chaucer (D) Spenser

39. In which year was the Globe Theatre built?

(A) 1588 (B) 1590 (C) 1594 (D) 1599

40. Who was appointed the Latin Secretary during the Puritan Government?

(A) Dryden (B) Ben Jonson (C) Bacon (D) Milton

41. Which poem by William Wordsworth describes the death of a young girl who went out one evening into a storm?

- a) *Lucy Gray*
- b) *Michael*
- c) *Immortality Ode*
- d) *Solitary Reaper*

42. Which poem by William Wordsworth is alternatively called Solitary poem?

- a) *Lucy Gray*
- b) *Michael*
- c) *Immortality Ode*
- d) *Solitary Reaper*

43. The poem *Lucy Gray* by William Wordsworth was originally published in____

- a) *Lyrical Ballads* in 1798
- b) *Preface to the Lyrical Ballads* in 1800
- c) *Third edition of Lyrical Ballads* in 1802
- d) *Poems, in Two Volumes* in 1807

44. Which of the following poems of Coleridge uses the myths of Lamia and vampire?

- a) *Christabel*
- b) *The Ancient Mariner*
- c) *Dejection: An Ode*
- d) *Kubla Khan*

45. *Christabel* by Coleridge was written in ____parts.

- a) 7
- b) 2
- c) 3

- d) 5
46. Who among the following poets is known as a revolutionary poet?
- a) P.B Shelley
 - b) Keats
 - c) Lord Byron
 - d) Wordsworth
47. Who among the following defined poets as “the unacknowledged legislators of the world”?
- a) P.B Shelley
 - b) Keats
 - c) Lord Byron
 - d) Wordsworth
48. Who among the following wrote a pamphlet titled *The Necessity of Atheism*?
- a) P.B Shelley
 - b) Keats
 - c) Lord Byron
 - d) Wordsworth
49. The lines “If winter comes, can spring be far behind”? reflects Shelley’s ____
- a) Optimism
 - b) Pessimism
 - c) Realism
 - d) Uncertainty
50. What are 'the thorns of life' in *Ode to the West Wind*?
- a) The difficulties
 - b) The injuries
 - c) The evil people
 - d) The world
51. Why is the West wind a trumpet of prophecy?
- a) It brings rain
 - b) It blows over all regions
 - c) It brings the promise of spring
 - d) It brings warmth
52. The poet says that as a young man he too was like the West wind, because he also was
- a) wild, swift and proud
 - b) tame, swift and happy
 - c) soft, red and alert
 - d) quirt, quick and dangerous
53. What does the west wind do to the yellow and red Autumn leaves?
- a) Makes them fly
 - b) carries them to rain

- c) snatches them from trees
 - d) makes them pestilence stricken
54. The West wind is a preserver because it
- a) keeps the leaves safe
 - b) deposits seeds in the soil
 - c) brings rain
 - d) uproots plants
55. Wordsworth believed that Lucy Gray has become the part of:
- a) Storm
 - b) Nature
 - c) Life
 - d) Moor
56. John Keats' *To Autumn* is ____
- a) an ode
 - b) an elegy
 - c) a lyric
 - d) a ballad
57. Keats' *To autumn* was published in the year ____
- a) 1819
 - b) 1798
 - c) 1820
 - d) 1817
58. According to Keats, autumn is a close friend of mature –
- a) Moon
 - b) Flowers
 - c) Sun
 - d) People
59. What fill all fruits with ripeness?
- a) Autumn
 - b) Sun
 - c) Moon
 - d) Rain
60. Wordsworth, Coleridge and Southey belonged to the
- a) Lake school
 - b) Cockney school
 - c) Satanic school
 - d) Fleshy school
61. The phrase “willing suspension of disbelief” is associated with
- a) Wordsworth

- b) Coleridge
 - c) Shelley
 - d) Keats
62. Name the poets who co-authored *Lyrical Ballads* in 1798.
- a) Wordsworth and Shelley
 - b) Shelley and Keats
 - c) Keats and Wordsworth
 - d) Wordsworth and Coleridge
63. William Wordsworth was appointed the Poet Laureate in the year
- a) 1843
 - b) 1850
 - c) 1834
 - d) 1820
64. Who among the following poets succeeded Wordsworth as the Poet Laureate?
- a) Tennyson
 - b) Shelley
 - c) Coleridge
 - d) Keats
65. Wordsworth, Shelley and Keats belonged to the
- a) Victorian age
 - b) Romantic age
 - c) Augustan age
 - d) Neo-classical age
66. Tennyson's *Ulysses* is a
- a) dramatic monologue
 - b) ballad
 - c) epic
 - d) ode
67. Ulysses is the king of which island?
- a) Greece
 - b) Ithaca
 - c) Erotica
 - d) Icaria
68. What was Ulysses' son's name?
- a) Telemachus
 - b) Teleportus
 - c) Teletantus
 - d) Eumenides
69. What was Ulysses' wife's name?
- a) Penelope
 - b) Helen

- c) Sophia
 - d) Cleopatra
70. Tennyson's *Ulysses* is written in
- a) Ottava rima
 - b) Heroic couplet
 - c) blank verse
 - d) iambic pentameter
71. Tennyson succeeded Wordsworth as Poet Laureate in the year
- a) 1850
 - b) 1845
 - b) 1872
 - d) 1890
72. Browning's *Porphyria's Lover* was first published in
- a) Monthly Repository
 - b) London Magazine
 - c) Blackwood magazine
 - d) The Criterion
73. Browning's *Porphyria's Lover* is a
- a) an elegy
 - b) dramatic monologue
 - c) An ode
 - d) a sonnet
74. What word does the speaker use to describe the armies in the final line of *Dover Beach*?
- a) Ignorant
 - b) awkward
 - c) Awful
 - d) Idle
75. In the third stanza of *Dover Beach*, Arnold talks about the withdrawing roar of the Sea of__
- a) joy
 - b) love
 - c) sorrow
 - d) faith
76. What does Sophocles think about when he hears the waves on the Aegean in *Dover beach*?
- a) Human misery
 - b) Beautiful songs
 - c) Peace
 - d) Nature

77. What makes the "grating roar" that the speaker hears in the first stanza of the *Dover Beach*?

- a) wind
- b) a hurricane
- c) a landslide
- d) pebbles in the sea

78. How does the speaker describe the sea in the first line of the *Dover Beach*?

- a) calm
- b) wild
- c) chaotic
- d) colourful

79. In the *Dover Beach*, we can see a conflict between

- a) faith and science
- b) science and imagination
- c) religion and nature
- d) nature and imagination

80. Matthew Arnold belongs to

- a) Victorian era
- b) Romantic era
- c) Augustan age
- d) Twentieth century

81. Christina Rossetti belongs to

- a) Satanic school
- b) Fleshly school
- c) Lake school
- d) Cockney school

82. Christina Rossetti belongs to

- a) Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood
- b) Bloomsbury group
- c) Fireside poets
- d) Thirties poets

83. Name the writer who called Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood the 'Fleshly school of Poetry'?

- a) Robert Buchanan
- b) T.S Eliot
- c) Tennyson
- d) Arnold

84. In Keats' *To Autumn* what is described as the "Close bosom-friend of the maturing sun"?

- a) Autumn
 - b) Spring
 - c) Nature
 - d) Moon
85. Which season is described by Keats as the “Season of mists and mellow fruitfulness”?
- a) Autumn
 - b) Spring
 - c) Nature
 - d) Moon
86. The year in which *To Autumn* was composed.
- a) 1819
 - b) 1820
 - c) 1843
 - d) 1818
87. What color was Geraldine's dress when she was found behind the tree?
- a) White
 - b) Blue
 - c) Red
 - d) Pink
88. In what season does the story of *Christabel* take place?
- a) spring
 - b) summer
 - c) winter
 - d) autumn
89. What is said to have both risen and set near the end of Part I of *Christabel* ?
- a) a star
 - b) sun
 - c) moon
 - d) fame
90. What birds are making a racket in the first stanza of *Christabel* ?
- a) owls and a rooster
 - b) big bird and woodstock
 - c) nightingales and a peacock
 - d) hawks and doves
91. With which other poet did Samuel Taylor Coleridge founded the Romantic movement in English Literature?
- a) William Wordsworth
 - b) P.B Shelley
 - c) John Keats
 - d) Lord Byron

92. What is the name of the short-lived journal that Coleridge established?
- a) The Watchman
 - b) The Spectator
 - c) The Explicator
 - d) London Magazine
93. What was the name of the great work written jointly by Wordsworth and Coleridge?
- a) Kubla Khan
 - b) Lines Composed a Few Miles Above Tintern Abbey
 - c) Lyrical Ballads
 - d) The Prelude
94. What was the name of his great friend who helped him write the great 1798 work which re-shaped poetry?
- a) Coleridge
 - b) Keats
 - c) Shelley
 - d) Southey
95. Who among the following poets belongs to the Movement Poetry?
- a) Sylvia Plath
 - b) Philip Larkin
 - c) A.D Hope
 - d) T.S Eliot
96. Who among the following is a confessional poet?
- a) Sylvia Plath
 - b) Philip Larkin
 - c) A.D Hope
 - d) T.S Eliot
97. W.B Yeats' *Easter 1916* is based on
- a) Irish Revolution
 - b) Russian Revolution
 - c) French Revolution
 - d) Nazist movement
98. Which among the following is the first professionally published poem of T.S Eliot?
- a) *The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock*
 - b) *The Wasteland*
 - c) *The Journey of the Magi*
 - d) *The Hollow Men*
99. T. S Eliot won Nobel Prize for Literature in the year
- a) 1948
 - b) 1923
 - c) 1950
 - d) 1956

100. *Lady Lazarus* was published in the poetic collection
- a) *Ariel*
 - b) *Lyrical Ballads*
 - c) *Four Quartets*
 - d) *The Hollow Men*
101. What animal does Lady Lazarus compare herself to?
- a) a dog
 - b) a cat
 - c) a hippo
 - d) an oyster
102. How many times, according to the poem, has Lady Lazarus died?
- a) three
 - b) four
 - c) five
 - d) two
103. In the poem *Lady Lazarus* what is described "an art"?
- a) sleeping
 - b) dying
 - c) writing
 - d) knitting
104. What major world event does Plath refer in the poem?
- a) The Holocaust
 - b) A circus or carnival
 - c) Russian revolution
 - d) French revolution
105. What mythical creature does Lady L compare herself to?
- a) A centaur
 - b) An albatross
 - c) A phoenix
 - d) A sphinx
106. The Easter Rising refers to:
- A political uprising in Dublin.
 - A re-enactment of the Resurrection.
 - A great fire in Dublin.
 - None of the Above.

107. What kinds of things does Yeats say to the people he meets on the streets of Dublin?

- a) Political discussions
- b) Polite meaningless words
- c) Slogans
- d) Personal matters

108. According to Yeats, what happened to the woman who spent her nights in political arguments?

- a) Her voice got shrill
- b) She got married
- c) She won the battle
- d) She killed the English

109. According to Yeats, when specifically will the dead fighters be remembered?

- a) On Easter Sunday
- b) On St. Patrick's day
- c) Whenever people wear green
- d) Never

110. Which among the following is the poem that Larkin wrote about a train journey?

- a) The Whitsun Weddings
- b) Church Going
- c) Australia
- d) Digging

111. In *Lycidas* John Milton mourns death of

- a) Edward II
- b) Edward King
- c) Henry II
- d) Spenser

112. What ultimately pacifies the pain of the 'swain' in *Lycidas*?

- a) His friend's arrival
- b) The idea of immortality
- c) *Lycidas*' return from heaven
- d) Muses' interaction with him

113. Who is the character who laments for a death in *Lycidas*?

- a) Milton himself
- b) A poet
- c) A shepherd
- d) None of the above

114. A. D Hope is ____ poet
- a) an Australian
 - b) a Canadian
 - c) an American
 - d) an Indian
115. *I Know Why The Caged Bird Sings* is an autobiography by
- a) Maya Angelou
 - b) Sylvia Plath
 - c) Philip Larkin
 - d) T.S Eliot
116. To whom did T.S. Eliot dedicate his *Prufrock and Other Observations*?
- (A) W.B. Yeats (B) Ezra Pound (C) Jean Verdenel (D) F.R. Leavis
117. "I have measured out my life with coffee spoons." From which poem of Eliot is this line quoted?
- (A) Love Song of Alfred Prufrock (B) Gerontin
(C) Sweeney Erect (D) The Burial of the Dead
118. "No! I am not Prince Hamlet, nor was meant to be." From which poem of Eliot is this line quoted?
- (A) Love Song of Alfred Prufrock (B) A Cooking Egg
© Gerontin (D) Portrait of a Lady
119. T.S. Eliot's *The Sacred Wood* is:
- (A) A Collection of Poems (B) A poetic play
(C) A collection of critical articles (D) A Classical Drama
120. T.S. Eliot uses the term "dissociation of sensibility" in:
- (A) Tradition and the Individual Talent (B) The Metaphysical Poets
© The Frontiers of Criticism (D) Hamlet and His Problems
121. Who accused Wordsworth of being "the lost reader"?
- (A) Shelley (B) Byron (C) Arnold (D) Browning
122. Wordsworth was popularly known as the poet of:
- (A) Lancashire Region (B) Wessex Region (C) Lake Districts (D) Waverly Region
123. Wordsworth wrote a sonnet on:

(A) Milton (B) Shakespeare (C) Sidney (D) Ben Jonson

124. "Bliss it was in that dawn to be alive,
But to be young was very heaven."

What period of history do these lines refer to?

(A) Commonwealth in England (B) Renaissance in Europe
© Romantic period in Literature (D) French Revolution

125. Wordsworth's *Prelude* is a:

(A) Philosophical poem (B) Metaphysical poem

© Autobiographical poem (D) Narrative poem

126. Coleridge's poem entitled *to a friend* is addressed to:

(A) Wordsworth (B) Walter Scott (C) Charles Lamb (D) William Hazlitt

127. How many parts are there in *The Rime of Ancient Mariner*?

(A) 4 (B) 5 (C) 6 (D) 7

128. Coleridge has written a poem *The Nightingale*. He himself called it a:

(A) Narrative Poem (B) Conversation Poem

(C) Unconventional Poem (D) Fragmentary poem

129. What is Coleridge's poem *Fears in Solitude*?

(A) Ode (B) Sonnet (C) Fable (D) Narrative poem

130. Coleridge has written an Ode addressed to a country. Which of the following countries is addressed?

(A) England (B) Greece (C) France (D) Italy

131. Which of the following is Shelley's autobiographical poem?

(A) Alastor (B) Queen Mab (C) Adonais (D) The Cenci

132. Shelley's *Masque of Anarchy* is:

(A) Satire (B) Elegy (C) Sonnet (D) Ode

133. *Adonais* is a pastoral elegy written on the death of:
(A) Keats (B) Byron (C) Scott (D) Southey
134. From which source did Shelley get the idea of writing *The Prometheus Unbound*?
(A) Aeschylus (B) Euripides (C) Seneca (D) Sophocles
135. Shelley's death was caused by:
(A) Poisoning (B) Drowning (C) Consumption (D) Fighting
136. A critic wrote about Keats, "He is with Shakespeare." Who is the critic?
(A) Hazlitt (B) Coleridge (C) Matthew Arnold (D) Ruskin
137. Who called Keats *one of the inheritors of unfulfilled renown*?
(A) Shelley (B) Byron (C) Walter Scott (D) Southey
138. Which poem of Keats is modeled on Milton's *Paradise Lost* in style and structure?
(A) Endymion (B) Isabella (C) Hyperion (D) Lamia
139. Keat's *La Belle Dame Sans Merci* is a:
(A) Lyric (B) Sonnet (C) Ballad (D) Song
140. Which work of Keats is based on Burton's *The Anatomy of Melancholy*?
(A) Endymion (B) Lamia (C) Isabella (D) Hyperion
141. Which of the following monologues is written by Browning?
(A) Andrea del Sarto (B) Maud (C) Locksley Hall (D) Ulysses
142. What does the lover do with his beloved in *Porphyria's Lover*?
(A) He elopes with her (B) He goes on a long ride together
(C) He strangles her to death (D) He strips her naked
143. *Who knows but the world may end tonight?* This highly striking line is quoted from:
(A) Rabbi Ben Ezra (B) Evelyn Hope

(C) The Last Ride Together (D) Fra Lippo Lippi

144. Who was Fra Lippo Lippi on whom Browning has written a famous monologue?

(A) Artisan (B) Sculptor (C) Painter (D) Actor

145. Browning wrote a poem in memory of his wife. What was the title of the poem?

(A) Prospice (B) Home Thoughts from Abroad

© The Lost Reader (D) Pippa Passes

146. Tennyson was appointed the Poet Laureate of England after:

(A) Southey (B) Wordsworth (C) Coleridge (D) Browning

147. Tennyson's *Queen Mary* is a:

(A) Verse Tale (B) Novel (C) Drama (D) Novelette

148. Tennyson idealizes married life in:

(A) The Miller's Daughter (B) The Princess (C) Maud (D) Queen Mab

149. Tennyson has written a poem on a city of India. Which city?

(A) Jhansi (B) Lucknow (C) Delhi (D) Calcutta

150. *The Cup* is a drama written by Tennyson. Which type of drama is it?

(A) Comedy (B) Tragedy (C) Farce (D) Tragi-Comedy

151. To which place A D Hope is referring to in one of his poem?

- (a) Australia
- (b) Austria
- (c) none of these
- (d) both a and b

152. What does the phrase 'ultimate men' mean :

- (a) natives
- (b) immigrants
- (c) Europeans
- (d) Africans

153. What is referred to as 'she' in the poem:

- (a) migrants

- (b) natives
- (c) Australia
- (d) none of these

154. To which all mythical creatures that the nation is being compared to:

- a) phoenix
- b) lion
- c) sphinx and lion
- d) both a and b

155. Poem 'Phenomenal women' written by:

- a) Christina Rossette
- b) Sylvia Plath
- c) Maya Angelou
- d) George Eliot

156. 'Phenomenal women' is taken from :

- a) And still I rise
- b) Amazing peace
- c) Eleven poems
- d) none of these

157. 'I walk into a room

Just as cool as you please...' what kind of a character trait is reflected :

- a) selfish
- b) confident
- c) humiliating
- d) sarcastic

158. Who is being called as the 'desolate grey' in the poem Australia:

- a) native
- b) soldiers
- c) migrants
- D) both a and b

159. Maya Angelou's poetry is rich in:

- a) African tradition
- b) Afro- American tradition
- c) feminist approach
- D) all the above

160. ' he looked magnificent; tall, white mute' who is "he" referring to:

- a) a snowman
- b) a child
- c) Margaret Thatcher
- d) None of these

161. The strangest thing that Duffy had stolen ever:

- a) guitar
- b) bust of Shakespeare
- C) joy ride cars
- D) snowman

162. Who is addressed as ' you ' in the last line of the poem Stealing

- a) neighbour
- B) readers
- C) politicians
- D) none of these

163. Who is being referred to as 'them' by W B Yeats:

- a) revolutionaries
- b) natives
- C) colonisers
- D) all the above

164. That woman' is referred to :

- A) populace
- B) Constance Markievicz
- C) none of these

165. What is meant by the term 'polite meaningless words':

- A) greetings
- B) revolutionary thoughts
- C) rudeness
- D) all the above

166. Who is referred as 'herr enemy' in the poem " lady lazarus": A) inmates

- B) doctor
- C) husband
- D) none of these

167. I have done it again' what does poet mean by this :

- A) trial for death
- B) something usual
- C) none of these

168. "A terrible beauty is born" the refrain used to refer:

- A) free ireland
- B) revolution
- C) civilisation

169. According to Matthew Arnold, who is next to Shakespeare and Milton?

(A) Coleridge (B) Dryden (C) Wordsworth (D) Pope

170. Arnold's *Culture and Anarchy* deals with the subject of:

(A) Religion (B) Theology (C) Education (D) Victorian culture

171. Matthew Arnold's *Thyrsis* is an elegy on the death of:

(A) Edward Young (B) A H Clough (C) John Keats (D) Arthur Hallam

172. Empedocles on Etna is a:

(A) Narrative poem (B) Dramatic poem

© Verse tale (D) adventurous tale in verse

173. What kind of work is Arnold's *The Strayed Reveller*?

(A) Dramatic poem (B) Poem through dialogues

© Poem in Rhyming verse (D) Poem in Free verse

174. Matthew Arnold said about a poet: "With him is born our real poetry". Who is the poet referred to?

(A) Shakespeare (B) Milton (C) Chaucer (D) Shelley

175. The story of *Sohrab and Rustum* is taken from:

(A) Omar Khayyam (B) Folk Literature

© The Arabian Nights (D) Firdausi

176. What is the theme of *Sailing to Byzantium*?

(A) Eternity of life (B) Land of ideal vision

© Utopian vision (D) Mortality of man

177. Which of the following is a poem not written by Yeats?

(A) The Statues (B) The Untilled Field (C) A Bronze Head (D) Vacillation

178. Yeats's poem *When You Are Old* is addressed to:

(A) His wife (B) His sister (C) His beloved Maud Gonne (D) Robert Bridges

179. In what linguistic form is Yeats's *Countess Cathleen* written?

(A) Rhyming verse (B) Free verse (C) prose poetry (D) prose

180. Yeats's poem *Easter 1916* was brought up as a result of:

(A) Irish struggle with England (B) First World War (C) Horrors of War

181. When did Seamus Heaney get Nobel Prize for Literature?

a) 1995

b) 1992

c) 1986

d) 1998

182. Which of these is not an anthology of Heaney poetry?

(a) Stations (b) Seeing Things (c) Lough Derg

183. Which poem begins with these lines: "Between my finger and my thumb / The squat pen rests; snug as a gun"?

- Digging
- From the Frontier of Writing
- A New Song
- Alphabets

184. In "Digging," what does the narrator take to his grandfather?

- Whiskey
- Tobacco pipe
- Water
- Milk

185. What action does the speaker compare to digging in the poem *Digging*?
(A) Drinking (B) Dying (C) Writing (D) Loving

186. Plath's only novel is entitled:

- A) The Colossus
- B) The Bell Jar
- C) Nick and the Candlestick
- D) Ariel

187. "This is Number Three." What does it indicate in the poem *Lady Lazarus*?

- (A) The speaker's number in the hospital card
- (B) The third attempt to commit suicide
- © The third decade of her life

188. "It's the theatrical comeback" What does the speaker mean in the poem *Lady Lazarus*?

- (A) Her survival (B) Her death (C) Her body (D) Her revenge

189. What image does the poet create in the final lines of the poem *Lady Lazarus*?

- (A) The ghost of the dead (B) Lazarus
- © The Phoenix (D) The Nazis

190. Who is the close-bosom friend of the maturing sun in the poem *Ode to Autumn*?

(A) Spring (B) Winter (C) Autumn (D) Summer

191. The idea that people are drawn to the speaker despite her atypical appearance in the poem *Phenomenal Woman* is an example of:

(A) irony (B) hyperbole (C) metonymy (D) synecdoche

192. The men in the poem *Phenomenal Woman* are compared to:

(A) honey bees (B) wolves (C) pigs (D) bears

193. Who was the originator of Oxford movement?

(A) John Keble (B) Henry Newman (C) Richard Hurrell (D) J A Froude

194. Who was the leader of pre-Raphaelite group of artists in England?

(A) D.G. Rossetti (B) Swinburne (C) Christina Rossetti (D) Morris

195. The phrase "religion of blood" is associated with:

(A) Virginia Woolf (B) James Joyce (C) D H Lawrence (D) E M Forster

196. Who of the following is a Prophetic novelist?

(A) James Joyce (B) H.G. Wells (C) George Orwell (D) E M Forster

197. Which of the following movement is also called the Tractarian Movement?

(A) Aesthetic Movement (B) Reformation Movement

© Oxford Movement (D) Romantic Movement

198. Who denounced the Pre-Raphaelite School of Poetry as the Fleshly School of Poetry?

(A) I.A. Richards (B) F.R. Leavis (C) Robert Buchanan (D) D. H. Lawrence

199. When was Carol Ann Duffy appointed Britain's **Poet Laureate**?

(A) 2008 (B) 2009 (C) 2010 (D) 2011

200. What was the name of the original Pre-Raphaelite journal?

(A) Athenaeum (B) The Rambler (C) The Germ (D) The Guardian

Answers:-

1. (D) France
2. (A) Spenser's *Faerie Queen*
3. (C) King Arthur
4. (B) Glorianna
5. (B) Magnificence
6. (D) Charles Lamb

7. (B) A collection of his love sonnets
8. (b) Matthew Arnold
9. (A) Coleridge
10. (A) *Tempest*
11. (B) Samuel Butler
12. (C) *Romeo and Juliet*
13. (C) Earl of Southampton
14. (b) Twelfth Night
15. (D) *Timon of Athens*
16. (A) 1609
17. (b) Meditation
18. (C) Loss of his position following his marriage
19. (A) Sir Robert Drury
20. (D) 1611
21. (D) Annemore His Wife
22. (A) John Dryden
23. (A) Ben Jonson
24. (c) Whispers of Immortality
25. (C) 44
26. (A) Divine Comedy
27. (C) When the age of restoration came
28. (A) Shelly
29. (B) Masque
30. (b) On His Blindness
31. (C) A Greek hill where a tribunal for liberty of speech was held
32. (A) Wordsworth
33. (C) *Heroic Stanzas on the Death of Cromwell*
34. (C) Defence of Roman Catholicism
35. (C) Neander
36. (A) Shaftesbury
37. (A) Dr. Johnson
38. (C) Chaucer
39. (D) 1599
40. (D) Milton
41. (a) *Lucy Gray*
42. (a) *Lucy Gray*
43. (b) Preface to *Lyrical Ballads* in 1800
44. a) *Christabel*
45. b) 2
46. a) P.B Shelley
47. a) P.B Shelley
48. a) P.B Shelley
49. a) Optimism
50. a) The difficulties
51. c) It brings the promise of spring
52. a) wild, swift and proud

53. a) Makes them fly
54. b) deposits seeds in the soil
55. b) Nature
56. a) an ode
57. c) 1820
58. b) Flowers
59. b) Sun
60. a) Lake school
61. b) Coleridge
62. d) Wordsworth and Coleridge
63. a) 1843
64. a) Tennyson
65. b) Romantic age
66. a) dramatic monologue
67. b) Ithaca
68. a) Telemachus
69. a) Penelope
70. c) blank verse
71. (a) 1850
72. a) Monthly Repository
73. b) dramatic monologue
74. a) Ignorant
75. d) faith
76. a) Human misery
77. d) pebbles in the sea
78. a) calm
79. a) faith and science
80. a) Victorian era
81. b) Fleshly school
82. a) Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood
83. a) Robert Buchanan
84. a) Autumn
85. a) Autumn

86. a) 1819
87. a) White
88. a) spring
89. a) star
90. a) owls and a rooster
91. a) William Wordsworth
92. a) The Watchman

93. c) Lyrical Ballads
94. a) Coleridge
95. b) Philip Larkin
96. a) Sylvia Plath
97. a) Irish Revolution
98. a) *The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock*
99. a) 1948
100. a) Ariel
101. b) a cat
102. a) three
103. b) dying
104. a) The holocaust
105. c) a phoenix
106. a) a political uprising in Dublin
107. b) polite meaningless words
108. a) her voice got shrill
109. c) whenever people wear green
110. d) The Whitsun weddings
111. b) Edward King
112. b) The idea of immortality
113. c) a shepherd
114. a) an Australian
115. a) Maya Angelou
116. (C) Jean Verdenel
117. (A) Love Song of Alfred Prufrock
118. (A) Love Song of Alfred Prufrock
119. (C) A collection of critical articles
120. (B) The Metaphysical Poets
121. (D) Browning
122. (C) Lake Districts
123. (A) Milton
124. (D) French Revolution
125. © Autobiographical poem
126. (C) Charles Lamb
127. (D) 7
128. (B) Conversation Poem
129. (D) Narrative poem
130. (C) France
131. (A) Alastor
132. (A) Satire

133. (A) John Keats
134. (A) Aeschylus
135. (B) Drowning
136. (C) Matthew Arnold
137. (A) Shelley
138. (C) Hyperion
139. (C) Ballad
140. (B) Lamia
141. (A) Andrea del Sarto
142. © He strangles her to death
143. (C) The Last Ride Together
144. (C) Painter
145. (A) Prospice
146. (B) Wordsworth
147. (C) Drama
148. (A) The Miller's Daughter
149. (B) Lucknow
150. (B) Tragedy
151. (a) Australia
152. (c) Europeans
153. (c) Australia
154. c) sphinx and lion
155. c) Maya Angelou
156. a) And still I rise
157. b) confident
158. b) soldiers
159. b) Afro- American tradition
160. a) a snowman
161. D) snowman
162. B) readers
163. a) revolutionaries
164. B) Constance Markievicz
165. A) greetings
166. B) doctor
167. A) trial for death
168. A) free ireland
169. (C) Wordsworth
170. (B) Theology
171. (B) A H Clough
172. (B) Dramatic poem
173. (B) Poem through dialogues
174. (C) Chaucer
175. (D) Firdausi

176. (A) Eternity of life
177. (B) The Untilled Field
178. (C) His beloved Maud Gonne
179. (D) prose
180. (A) Irish struggle with England
181. a) 1995
182. (c) Lough Derg
183. A) Digging
184. d)Milk
185. (C) Writing
186. b)The Bell Jar
187. (B) The third attempt to commit suicide
188. (A) Her survival
189. © The Phoenix
190. C) Autumn
191. A)irony
192. (A) honey bees
193. (B) Henry Newman
194. (A) D.G. Rosetti
195. C) D H Lawrence
196. (C) George Orwell
197. © Oxford Movement
198. C) Robert Buchanan
199. (B) 2009
200. C) The Germ