

MGU PG PRIVATE CANDIDATES

EN010103: LITERATURES OF THE ENGLISH REVOLUTION/
ENLIGHTENMENT

1. According to Foucault, Kant defines the Enlightenment as
 - a) World era to which one belongs
 - b) An event whose signs are perceived
 - c) An 'exit', a 'way out'

2. According to Kant, the motto of Enlightenment is *Aude sapere*, which means
 - a) 'dare to know'
 - b) 'dare to write'
 - c) 'dare to exit'

3. According to Foucault, it is when the legitimate use of _____ has been clearly defined in its principles that its autonomy can be assured.
 - a) Power
 - b) Knowledge
 - c) Reason

4. According to Foucault, Modernity is often characterized in terms of consciousness of the discontinuity of time: a break with _____ .
 - a) Law
 - b) Tradition
 - c) Novelty

5. Baudelaire defines modernity as 'the ephemeral, the fleeting, the contingent' which means Modernity is not a phenomenon of sensitivity to the fleeting present, but the will to ____ the present.
 - a) Heroize
 - b) Romanticize
 - c) Realize

6. The attitude of modernity does not treat the passing moment as _____ in order to try to maintain or perpetuate it.
 - a) Fleeting
 - b) Ephemeral
 - c) Sacred

7. The _____ essay reached its peak in John Locke and Thomas Hobbes during the 18th century.
 - a) Personal
 - b) Philosophical
 - c) Political

8. _____ was the author of *Essay of Dramatic Poesy*.
- John Dryden
 - Alexander Pope
 - Samuel Pepys
9. The _____ novel, in the form of letters, was a common form during the Restoration.
- Bildungsroman
 - Picaresque
 - Epistolary
10. The predominant form of Augustan poetry was the _____.
- Sonnet
 - Satire
 - Ballad
11. In his narrative poem, _____, Goldsmith mourns the passing of older agricultural methods and the intimate connection of man with the soil.
- The Borough*
 - The Village*
 - The Deserted Village*.
12. _____ poetry of women writers of the 1650-1840 period contributed to the development of English (and European) feminism.
- Anti-slavery
 - Anti-marriage
 - Anti-religion
13. Mary Collier's _____ shows an emergent working-class consciousness with an emergent feminist critique of the misogynist tendencies embedded in that consciousness.
- "The Thresher's Labour"
 - "The Woman's Labour"
 - "A Poem on the Bill"
14. Literary traditionalism was first and most fully challenged by the _____, whose primary criterion was truth to individual experience.
- Novel
 - Drama
 - Epic
15. The novel's use of non-traditional _____ is an early manifestation of the emphasis on originality.
- Character
 - Plot

- c) Moral
16. The novel is distinguished from other genres and from previous forms of fiction by the amount of attention to the _____ of its characters and to the detailed presentation of their _____.
- Individualisation, Background
 - Generalisation, Philosophy
 - Stereotyping, Values
17. The use of ordinary contemporary _____ to suggest that characters are to be regarded as particular persons and not types was a realist technique practised by early English novelists.
- Language
 - Dialogue
 - Proper Names
18. The individual, particular case is defined by reference to two co-ordinates, _____ and _____, in the realist novel.
- Space, Time
 - Male, Female
 - Man, Nature
19. The lowest common denominator of the novel genre as a whole, is its _____.
- Philosophic realism
 - Scientific realism
 - Formal realism
20. According to Ian Watt, _____ and _____ are important for the suddenness and completeness with which they brought into being the realist novel.
- Fielding, Defoe
 - Defoe, Richardson
 - Fielding, Richardson
21. The year in which Milton's *Paradise Lost* was first published
- 1614
 - 1620
 - 1667
22. Why did Milton write *Paradise Lost*?
- To justify the ways of God to man.
 - To please the King.
 - To translate a Latin work into English.
23. To the Fair Clarinda is written by _____.
- John Dryden
 - Alexander Pope
 - Aphra Behn

24. In *Absalom and Achitophel*, Absalom stands for _____.
- Earl of Shaftesbury
 - Duke of Monmouth
 - George Villiers
25. In *Absalom and Achitophel*, Achitophel stands for _____.
- Duke of Monmouth
 - Earl of Shaftesbury
 - George Villiers
26. Atticus, a character created by Pope in stands for _____ in real life.
- Richard Steele
 - Joseph Addison
 - Aphra Behn
27. *Paradise Lost* by Milton has _____ books.
- 8
 - 10
 - 12
28. Book 9 of *Paradise Lost* talks about _____.
- Creation of earth
 - Creation of man
 - Man's first disobedience
29. The word Epistle means _____.
- Letter
 - Essay
 - Mock Epic
30. Pope and Dryden used _____ in their poetry.
- Heroic Couplets
 - Free Verse
 - Octaves
31. Works by Pope and Dryden can be classified as _____.
- Epics
 - Mock Epics
 - Lyric Poetry
32. *An Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot* is an attack on _____.
- Doctors
 - Poetasters
 - Common man
33. *An Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot* is addressed to Pope's _____.
- Friend
 - Brother
 - Brother in law.

34. 'Who breaks a butterfly upon a wheel' is a line from _____.
- Paradise Lost*
 - An Epistle to Doctor Arbuthnot*
 - To the Fair Clarinda*
35. To the Fair Clarinda addresses the issue of _____.
- Gender identity
 - Moral values
 - Work ethics
36. *Paradise Lost* belongs to the _____ period of Milton's life.
- Early
 - Middle
 - Late
37. Who ranked *Paradise Lost* among the highest "productions of the human mind"?
- Dr Johnson
 - Richard Steele
 - Joseph Addison
38. Who among the following was made fun of by Pope in *Epistle to Dr Arbuthnot*?
- Mary Shelley
 - Mary Wollstonecraft
 - Lady Mary Wortley Montagu
39. How does Aphra Behn first address Clarinda?
- Fair lovely maid
 - Little girl
 - Wise old woman
40. Towards the end of the poem *To the Fair Clarinda* how does Aphra Ben address Clarinda?
- Fair lovely maid
 - Lovely charming youth
 - Wise old woman
41. "She is more mistress of herself, than to be under the necessity of such a resignation". Who is the she mentioned by Mirabell?
- Lady Wishfort
 - Foible
 - Millamant.
42. Millamant controls half of her fortune, while _____ controls the other half.
- Mirabell
 - Lady Wishfort
 - Mrs. Fainall

43. Who describes himself as having “a heart of proof and something of the constitution to bustle through the way of wedlock and this world.”
- Fainall
 - Mirabell
 - Sir Rowland
44. Who said, “Let us leave the world, and retire by ourselves and be shepherdesses.”
- Mrs. Marwood
 - Mrs. Millamant
 - Lady Wishfort
45. Who comes disguised as Sir Rowland in order to woo Lady Wishfort?
- Waitwell
 - Foible
 - Mirabell
46. The _____ between Mirabell and Millamant serves the dual purpose of providing comic fun and of defining the basis of a harmonious married life.
- The proviso scene
 - Chocolate-House scene
 - St. James’s Park scene
47. Who are the false wits of the play *The Way of the World*?
- Waitwell and Foible
 - Witwoud and Petulant
 - Mirabell and Fainall
48. What is the relationship between Lady Wishfort and Sir Wilfull?
- Friend
 - Uncle
 - Nephew
49. Whom does Congreve call ‘scribbling fools’ in the prologue?
- Poets
 - Painters
 - Playwrights
50. To which category does *The Way of the World* belong?
- Comedy of humours
 - Sentimental comedy
 - Comedy of manners
51. Name the inn where Marlow and Hastings meet Tony Lumpkin.

- a) Tabard Inn
 - b) The Three pigeons
 - c) Rover's Return Inn
52. What is the subtitle of the play *She Stoops to Conquer*?
- a) The tricks in a tavern
 - b) Love for Love
 - c) The Mistakes of a Night
53. "I wonder why London cannot keep its own fools at home!" who said this?
- a) Hardcastle
 - b) Tony Lumpkin
 - c) Sir Charles Marlow
54. What is the name of Miss Hardcastle?
- a) Constantia
 - b) Kate
 - c) Dorothy
55. "Among women of reputation and virtue he is the modestest man alive", About whom does Miss Neville make this comment?
- a) Hastings
 - b) Tony Lumpkin
 - c) Mr. Marlow
56. What does Marlow opine as 'the Englishman's malady'?
- a) Lack of assurance
 - b) Love of mischief
 - c) Open nature
57. "Perish the baubles! Your person is all I desire." To whom does Hastings make this advance?
- a) Mrs. Hardcastle
 - b) Kate
 - c) Miss Neville
58. "I'll still preserve the character in which I *stooped to conquer*." What is the character referred to here?
- a) Cousin
 - b) Bar maid
 - c) Squire
59. Why does Mrs Hardcastle call Tony as her 'undutiful offspring'?
- a) He plays tricks on Marlow
 - b) He refuses to accept Miss Neville as his wife
 - c) He does not accept Hardcastle as his father.

60. To whom does Oliver Goldsmith dedicate the play “She Stoops to Conquer”?
- a) Dr. Johnson
 - b) Sheridan
 - c) Daniel Defoe
61. The novel *Robinson Crusoe* is set in the
- a) 16th Century
 - b) 17th Century
 - c) 18th Century
62. Crusoe was rescued by
- a) A pirate ship
 - b) A Spanish ship
 - c) A Portuguese ship
63. Crusoe is able to survive on the island for
- a) 25 years
 - b) 28 years
 - c) 30 years
64. Crusoe is shipwrecked in the region of
- a) Brazil
 - b) The Caribbean
 - c) Europe
65. Which was the first novel of Daniel Defoe?
- a) *Robinson Crusoe*
 - b) *Moll Flanders*
 - c) *Tom Jones*
66. What does Crusoe name the cannibal he eventually meets?
- a) Xury
 - b) Robin
 - c) Friday
67. What does Crusoe see on the beach that fills him full of fear?
- a) A dead shark
 - b) A human footprint
 - c) Wild penguins
68. The novel *Pamela* is subtitled as
- a) Virtue Rewarded
 - b) Shamela
 - c) Familiar Letters

69. *Pamela* is
- a) A picaresque novel
 - b) An epistolary novel
 - c) An allegorical novel
70. Who kidnaps Pamela in the novel ?
- a) Mr. Jervis
 - b) Mr. William
 - c) Mr. B
71. How much money does Mr. B give Pamela to pay off her parents' debts?
- a) 50 Pounds
 - b) 50 Guineas
 - c) 50 Shillings
72. What is the name of the house keeper at Mr. B's Lincolnshire Estate?
- a) Mrs. Jervis
 - b) Mrs. Jewkes
 - c) Mrs. Jackson
73. What is the name of the heroine of the novel *Pamela*?
- a) Pamela Davis
 - b) Pamela Heywood
 - c) Pamela Andrews
74. Who decides , in the beginning of the novel, to raise Tom, the foundling?
- a) Jenny Jones
 - b) Squire Allworthy
 - c) Bridget BlifiL
75. Tom eventually marries
- a) Sophia Western
 - b) Jenny Jones
 - c) Lady Bellaston
76. In *Tom Jones* , who is the servant that accompanies Tom on his travels?
- a) Wemmick
 - b) Nightingale
 - c) Partridge
77. Who is initially believed to be Tom's mother?
- a) Mrs. Miller
 - b) Jenny Jones
 - c) Bridget Allworthy
78. Who marries Bridget Allworthy after a formal courtship?

- a) Tom.
 - b) Captain Blifil
 - c) Squire Western
79. Who is the woman Tom saves from a harassment?
- a) Mrs. Miller
 - b) Lady Waters
 - c) Mrs. Western
80. Who are the real parents of Tom Jones?
- a) Jenny Jones and Partridge
 - b) Jenny Jones and Allworthy.
 - c) Bridget Allworthy and Mr. Summer
81. A — is to Shakespeare the fatal Cleopatra for which he lost the world and was content to lose it.
- a) tragedy
 - b) quibble
 - c) *Antony and Cleopatra*
82. According to Johnson, Shakespeare disregarded_____.
- a) Unity of action
 - b) Poetic diction
 - c) Unity of time and place
83. What is the first major fault identified by Johnson in Shakespeare's plays?
- a) Shakespeare sacrifices virtue to convenience
 - b) Shakespeare mixes comedy and tragedy
 - c) Shakespeare's neglect of the unities.
84. Preface to Shakespeare was published in the year-
- a) 1775
 - b) 1765
 - c) 1767
85. Johnson praises Shakespeare as “the poet that holds up to his readers a faithful _____ of manners and life.”
- a) mirror
 - b) picture
 - c) play
86. Shakespeare's Hector quoting Aristotle is an example of _____.
- a) Declamation
 - b) Poetic justice
 - c) Anachronism

87. According to Johnson, Shakespeare writes _____ with toil and study.
- Comedy
 - History
 - Tragedy
88. Who criticised Shakespeare's Romans as not sufficiently Roman?
- Voltaire
 - Johnson
 - Dennis and Rhymer
89. According to Johnson, Shakespeare is second only to _____ in exciting curiosity and compelling the reader to read through the work.
- Homer
 - Chaucer
 - Addison
90. Which among the following is categorised as a history play?
- Hamlet
 - Macbeth
 - Richard II
91. *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman* is dedicated to _____.
- John Locke
 - Talleyrand
 - Edmund Burke
92. Wollstonecraft accords the grand misery of her fellow creatures to _____.
- Neglected education
 - Physical inferiority
 - Political subordination
93. Virtue must result from the exercise of
- Power
 - Reason
 - Rules
94. Which of the following is recommended by Wollstonecraft?
- Girls should play with dolls
 - Girls should lead a sedentary life
 - Girls and boys should play together
95. Wollstonecraft disagreed with Rousseau's opinion that
- Women should be rational
 - Women should be meek and passive.

- c) Women should be educated.
96. A Vindication of the Rights of Woman was published in _____.
- a) 1896
 - b) 1792
 - c) 1794
97. Wollstonecraft considers _____ as the cementing emotion of a healthy married life.
- a) Love
 - b) Passion
 - c) Friendship
98. What according to Wollstonecraft were women of her times more interested in?
- a) Appearance
 - b) Education
 - c) Rational thinking
99. Who does Wollstonecraft criticise for his celebrated Legacy to his Daughters?
- a) Dr. Gregory
 - b) Rousseau
 - c) Dr Fordyce
100. What was Wollstonecraft's preferred mode of education?
- a) Homeschooling
 - b) Co-education
 - c) Private Schools

ANSWER KEY

- 1. c) An 'exit', a 'way out'
- 2. a) Dare to know
- 3. c) Reason
- 4. b) Tradition
- 5. a) Heroize
- 6. c) Sacred
- 7. b) Philosophical
- 8. a) John Dryden
- 9. c) Epistolary

10. b) Satire
11. c) The Deserted Village
12. a) Anti-slavery
13. b) "The Woman's labour"
14. a) Novel
15. b) Plot
16. a) Individualisation, background
17. c) Proper names
18. a) Space, time
19. c) Formal realism
20. b) Defoe, Richardson
21. c) 1667
22. a) To justify the ways of God to man
23. c) Aphra Behn
24. b) Duke of Monmouth
25. b) Earl of Shaftesbury
26. b) Joseph Addison
27. c) 12
28. c) Man's first disobedience
29. a) Letter
30. a) Heroic couplets
31. b) Mock epics
32. b) Poetasters
33. a) Friend
34. b) An Epistle to Doctor Arbuthnot
35. a) Gender identity
36. c) Late period
37. a) Dr Johnson
38. c) Lady Mary Wortley Montagu
39. a) Fair lovely maid.
40. b) Lovely charming youth

41. c) Millamant
42. b) Lady Wishfort
43. a) Fainall
44. c) Lady Wishfort
45. a) Waitwell
46. a) Proviso scene
47. b) Witwoud and Petulant
48. c) Nephew
49. a) Poets
50. c) Comedy of Manners
51. b) The Three Pigeons
52. c) The Mistakes of a Night
53. a) Hardcastle
54. b) Kate
55. c) Mr. Marlow
56. a) Lack of assurance
57. c) Miss Neville
58. b) Bar maid
59. b) He refuses to accept Miss Neville as his wife
60. a) Dr. Johnson
61. b) 17th C
62. c) A Portuguese ship
63. b) 28 years
64. b) The Caribbean
65. a) Robinson Crusoe
66. c) Friday
67. b) A human footprint
68. a) Virtue Rewarded
69. b) An epistolary novel
70. c) Mr. B
71. b) 50 Guineas

- 72. b) Mrs. Jewkes
- 73. c) Pamela Andrews
- 74. b) Squire Allworthy
- 75. a) Sophia Western
- 76. c) Partridge
- 77. b) Jenny Jones
- 78. b) Captain Blifil
- 79. b) Lady Waters
- 80. c) Bridget Allworthy and Mr. Summer
- 81. a) Tragedy
- 82. c) Unity of time and place
- 83. a) Shakespeare sacrifices virtue to convenience
- 84. b) 1765
- 85. a) Mirror
- 86. c) Anachronism
- 87. c) Tragedy
- 88. c) Dennis and Rhymer
- 89. a) Homer
- 90. c) Richard II
- 91. b) Talleyrand
- 92. a) Neglected education
- 93. b) Reason
- 94. c) Girls and boys should play together.
- 95. b) Women should be meek and passive
- 96. b) 1792
- 97. c) Friendship
- 98. a) Appearance
- 99. a) Dr. Gregory
- 100. b) Co-education