

## **B.A. English Semester III-Complementary**

### **Evolution of Literary Movements The Shapers of Destiny**

#### **Question Bank**

Module I – Moulding and Being Moulded (50 questions)

1. Who called England as 'Precious stone set in the silver sea'?

- a. Milton
- b. Shakespeare
- c. Tennyson
- d. T. S. Eliot

2. From which date did the growth of civilization in England begin?

- a. By about 1000 B.C
- b. By about 2000 B.C
- c. By about 3000 B.C
- d. By about 4000 B.C

3. When did the Iberians come to England?

- a. By about 1000 B.C.
- b. By about 2000 B.C.
- c. By about 3000 B.C.
- d. By about 4000 B.C.

4. Why were the Iberians known by their name?

- a. They came from Iceland
- b. They came through the Iberian Peninsula
- c. They came from Greenland
- d. They came from Spain

5. Which is the relic of Iberian engineering skill situated near Salisbury?

- a. The Pyramids
- b. The Acropolis
- c. The Stonehenge monuments
- d. The Sphinx

6. Avebury is a ..... centre built by the Iberians.

- a. sports
- b. religious
- c. political
- d. social

7. Name the first Celtic invaders who came to England.

- a. Gaelic
- b. Brythons
- c. Belgae
- d. Iberians

8. Name the second Celtic invaders who came to England.

- a. Goidelic
- b. Brythons
- c. Belgae
- d. Gaelic

9. Name the last Celtic tribes who came to England.

- a. Gaelic
- b. Brythons
- c. Belgae
- d. Goidelic

10. Who were the first tribe to use iron equipments in England?

- a. Iberians

b. Romans

c. Celts

d. Angles

11. Which of the tribes was known for their agricultural skills?

a. Iberians

b. Celts

c. Romans

d. Jutes

12. Which Greek traveller came to England around 330 B.C.

a. Herodotus

b. Pytheas

c. Socrates

d. Plato

13. The famous Shakespearean characters such as Puck, Ariel, Titania and Oberon are taken from which mythology?

a. Roman

b. Celtic

c. Iberian

d. Angles

14. What were the Celtic priests called?

a. Wiccans

b. Druids

c. Wizards

d. Magicians

15. Who wrote the most detailed account of the old Celtic religion?

a. Julius Caesar

b. Herodotus

c. Shakespeare

d. Chaucer

16. Which Roman emperor attacked England in 43 A.D.?

a. Julius Caesar

b. Caligula

c. Claudius

d. Nero

17. Which country stood against the Romans for their valourous queen?

a. Belgae

b. Iceni

c. Brythons

d. Gaelic

18. Which wall was erected in 123 A.D. to check the attacks of the Picts and Scots in the northern frontier of England?

a. Great Wall

b. Hadrian's Wall

c. Rose Wall

d. Antoine's Wall

19. What was called Pax Romana?

a. Gaulic Peace

b. Roman Peace

c. French Peace

d. Celtic Peace

20. Who introduced Christianity into England?

a. Celts

b. Romans

c. Picts

d. Scots

21. What is the basis of the famous poem 'Elene' by Cynewulf?

a. The story of Esther

b. The story of Ruth

c. The story of Helena

d. The story of Hannah

22. Who made Christianity the official religion of Rome?

a. Julius Caesar

b. Emperor Constantine

c. Emperor Claudius

d. Emperor Nero

23. What is the victory of Welsh Bishop St Germanus against the Picts and Scots in 429 A.D. called?

a. The Praise Victory

b. The Halleluiah Victory

c. The Joy Victory

d. The Peace Victory

24. Who wrote the 'Ecclesiastical History of the English Nation'?

a. Chaucer

b. Shakespeare

c. Venerable Bede

d. Cynewulf

25. Who were the warriors invited by King Vertigern of Britain from Jutland to fight against Picts and Scots?

a. Aella

b. Hengist and Horsa

c. Sussex

d. Essex

26. Who was the leader of the Angles who came to England?

a. Aella

b. Ida

- c. Arthur
- d. Ethelbert

27. From which tribe did England get its name?

- a. Angles
- b. Saxons
- c. Jutes
- d. Celts

28. Where did the Britons flee to escape from the Saxon invasion?

- a. Armorica
- b. Cymry
- c. Cambria
- d. Kent

29. The Anglo Saxon Seven kingdoms were called as the .....

- a. Trinity
- b. Heptarchy
- c. Pentagon
- d. Octagon

30. Who was the most famous Kentish King?

- a. Arthur
- b. Ethelbert
- c. Alfred
- d. Henry

31. The monk ... .. officially introduced Christianity into England.

- a. St Patrick
- b. St Augustine
- c. St George
- d. St Peter

32. What was the most famous incident which took place in the Seventh century in the ecclesiastical history of England?

- a. The Synod of Sussex
- b. The Synod of Whitby
- c. The Synod of Canterbury
- d. The Synod of Kent

33. Who was the famous king of Mercia?

- a. Ethelbert
- b. Edwin
- c. Offa
- d. Egbert

34. Who united the Heptarchy into one Kingdom?

- a. Ethelbert
- b. Alfred
- c. Egbert
- d. Edwin

35. Name a famous Irish Saint.

- a. St George
- b. St Patrick
- c. St Augustine
- d. St Peter

36. Who was the great celtic saint produced by the monastery of Iona?

- a. St Patrick
- b. St Aidan
- c. St Benedict
- d. St Augustine

37. Who consecrated St Augustine as the first Archbishop of Canterbury?

- a. Pope Peter

- b. Pope Francis
- c. Pope Gregory the Great
- d. Pope Julius

38. Who was the first King of United England crowned by the Archbishop of Canterbury?

- a. King Ethelbert
- b. King Arthur
- c. King Athelstan
- d. King Alfred

39. What were the Danish men called?

- a. Saxons
- b. Vikings
- c. Danelaw
- d. Angles

40. Who made a permanent army and navy for England?

- a. Arthur
- b. Alfred
- c. Athelstan
- d. Ethelbert

41. Who was the famous Danish King of England

- a. Canute
- b. Alfred
- c. Arthur
- d. Ethelbert

42. Who built Westminster Abbey?

- a. Alfred
- b. Edward the Confessor
- c. Arthur



d. Canute

43. The Norman Conquest by William of Normandy took place in the year.

a. 1060

b. 1066

c. 1086

d. 1096

44. The first Anglo Saxon work written was

a. Widsith

b. Beowulf

c. Elene

d. Grendel

45. .... is a famous Anglo Saxon travelogue.

a. Beowulf

b. Widsith

c. Elene

d. Witangemot

46. Other surviving poems of Caedmon other than Beowulf

a. Widsith

b. Elene

c. Hymn of Creation

d. The Charms

47. The Witangemot was

a. Council of Ministers

b. Council of Wise Men

c. Council of Elders

d. Council of Villagers

48. Beowulf is an epic poem with

- a. more than 1000 lines
- b. more than 2000 lines
- c. more than 3000 lines
- d. more than 4000 lines

49. The Anglo Saxon Chronicle was set up by

- a. Arthur
- b. Alfred
- c. Caedmon
- d. Cynewulf

50. Aelfric was a monk who wrote

- a. sermons in Greek
- b. sermons in anglo saxon
- c. sermons in latin
- d. sermons in german.

## Answer key for module I

1. B. Shakespeare
2. C. By about 3000 B.C
3. B. By about 2000 B.C
4. B. They came through the Iberian Peninsula
5. C. The Stonehenge monuments
6. B. Religious
7. A. Gaelic
8. B. Brythons
9. C. Belgae
10. C. Celts
11. B. Celts
12. B. Pytheas
13. B. Celtic
14. B. Druids
15. A. Julius Caesar
16. C. Claudius
17. B. Iceni
18. B. Hadrian's Wall
19. B. Roman Peace
20. B. Romans
21. C. The story of Helena
22. B. Emperor Constantine
23. B. The Halleluiah Victory
24. C. Venerable Bede
25. B. Hengist and Horsa
26. B. Ida
27. A. Angles
28. A. Armorica
29. B. Heptarchy
30. B. Ethelbert
31. B. St Augustine
32. B. The Synod of Whitby
33. C. Offa
34. B. Alfred
35. B. St Patrick
36. B. St Aidan
37. C. Pope Gregory the Great

38. C. King Athelstan
39. B. Vikings
40. B. Alfred
41. A. Canute
42. B. Edward the Confessor
43. B. 1066
44. B. Beowulf
45. B. Widsith
46. C. Hymn of Creation
47. B. Council of Wise Men
48. C. more than 3000 lines
49. B. Alfred
50. B. sermons in anglo saxon

Module II – The True Briton

(50 questions)

1. Which year did the Battle of Hastings take place?
  - a. 1040
  - b. 1060
  - c. 1066
  - d. 1086
2. Which year did the Normans conquer the Isle of Ely?
  - a. 1052
  - b. 1062
  - c. 1072
  - d. 1082
3. What is the Oath taken by the knights swearing loyalty to King William the Conqueror known as?
  - a. Oath of England
  - b. Oath of Salisbury
  - c. Oath of Normandy
  - d. Oath of Saxony
4. Which law of William the Conqueror prevented the people from hunting in the forest?
  - a. The Hunting Law
  - b. The Forest Law
  - c. The Green Law
  - d. The Woods Law
5. Which document of a survey conducted by William the Conqueror records the resources of the Kingdom of England?
  - a. Magnum Concilium
  - b. The Domesday Book
  - c. Danegeld
  - d. Charter of London
6. During whose reign did the City of London see the beginnings of self government?
  - a. Henry I
  - b. Henry II
  - c. Henry III
  - d. Henry IV
7. What was the Chief council of the realm of England in the rule of Henry I?
  - a. Charter of London
  - b. Magnum Concilium
  - c. Danegeld
  - d. Curia Regis

8. When did the rule of the House of the Plantagenets begin?
  - a. With the coronation of Henry I
  - b. With the coronation of William the Conqueror
  - c. With the coronation of William I
  - d. With the coronation of William Rufus
  
9. In the Middle Ages, the normal unit of holding of land was
  - a. Fief
  - b. Manor
  - c. Stadium
  - d. Forum
10. What was the extra work done by the Villeins known as ?
  - a. Lords work
  - b. Boon work
  - c. Serf work
  - d. Fief work
  
11. What were the workers who held no land of their own in the manorial system known as?
  - a. Fief
  - b. Serfs
  - c. Churl
  - d. Villein
12. In the manorial system, the administration of justice was carried out from...
  - a. Estate
  - b. Lord's Manor
  - c. Feodan
  - d. Manorial Village
13. Which year did the Black Death take place?
  - a. 1300
  - b. 1320
  - c. 1348
  - d. 1358
14. Which year did the Peasant's Revolt take place?
  - a. 1300
  - b. 1320
  - c. 1380
  - d. 1381
15. Who said 'God does not judge a man twice for the same offence.'
  - a. Henry I
  - b. Lanfranc
  - c. Thomas Becket
  - d. William I
16. Who is called the English Justinian?
  - a. Henry I

- b. Henry II
  - c. Henry III
  - d. Edward I
17. What was an important offshoot of the Kings Court which dealt with the financial affairs of the realm in Henry II's time?
- a. The Jury System
  - b. The Curia Regis
  - c. The Exchequer Court
  - d. King's Court
18. What was the basis of the system of Law followed in all the colonies of Britain?
- a. The Court Common Pleas
  - b. English Common Law
  - c. The Exchequer Law
  - d. Trade Law
19. What was Richard I known as ?
- a. The Braveheart
  - b. The Lionheart
  - c. The Conqueror
  - d. The Leader
- 20 . Who led the first Navy of England to the Crusades?
- a. Henry I
  - b. Henry II
  - c. Richard I
  - d. Richard II
21. Which city is the first corporation in the world?
- a. Dublin
  - b. London
  - c. Canterbury
  - d. Wessex
22. When did the first Crusade take place?
- a. 1067
  - b. 1077
  - c. 1087
  - d. 1097
23. When did the Second Crusade take place?
- a. 1127
  - b. 1137
  - c. 1147
  - d. 1157
24. When did the Muslim King Sultan Saladin conquer Jerusalem?
- a. 1157
  - b. 1167
  - c. 1177
  - d. 1187

25. When did the Third Crusade take place?
- a. 1160
  - b. 1170
  - c. 1180
  - d. 1190
26. When was the Magna Carta signed between the people of England and King John?
- a. June 15, 1210
  - b. June 15, 1215
  - c. June 15, 1225
  - d. July 15, 1215
27. Who is known as the Father of the English Parliament?
- a. Henry I
  - b. Thomas Becket
  - c. Simon de Montfort
  - d. Edward I
28. Which statute allowed the king to have a regular income from a tax on the export of wool and leather in 1275?
- a. The Statute of Mortmain
  - b. The Statute of Westminster
  - c. The Statute of Action Burnell
  - d. The Statute of Parliament
29. When did Edward summon his Model Parliament?
- a. 1200
  - b. 1255
  - c. 1285
  - d. 1295
30. Who was the first Stuart King of England?
- a. Edward II
  - b. Robert
  - c. Edward III
  - d. John
31. The Dispensers were the loyal bodyguards of
- a. Edward I
  - b. Edward II
  - c. Edward III
  - d. Robert Stuart
32. The Hundred Years War was fought between England and
- a. Germany
  - b. France
  - c. Italy
  - d. Spain
33. Who was called 'The King of the Sea' by the Parliament?
- a. Edward I
  - b. Edward II
  - c. Edward III



d. Robert Stuart

34. What was the Parliament summoned by the Black Prince known as ?

a. The Great Parliament

b. The Good Parliament

c. The White Parliament

d. The Right Parliament

35. Who were the poor preachers who followed John Wycliffe?

a. Lutherans

b. Lollards

c. Drolls

d. Friars

36. Who is called 'The Morning Star of the Reformation'?

a. Martin Luther

b. John Wycliffe

c. Thomas Becket

d. Edward II

37. Who was said to be sent by God to lead France to victory in the Hundred years War?

a. Edward II

b. Joan of Arc

c. Henry V

d. Napoleon

38. What was the War between the House of Lancaster and the House of York known as?

a. The War of the Houses

b. The War of the Roses

c. The War of the White Rose

d. The War of the Red Rose

39. Where was the first University in England established?

a. Oxford

b. Cambridge

c. Leeds

d. Dublin

40. What were the colleges established for legal studies known as?

a. The Guilds

b. The Inns of Court

c. The Inner Court

d. The Inner circle

41. When did the War of the Roses begin?

a. 1450

b. 1455

c. 1456

d. 1455

42. What can be considered as the predecessor of the modern trade Unions?

a. The Company

b. The Guilds

c. The Exchequer

- d. The Workers Group
43. About which work did Dryden say, 'Here is God's Plenty'?
- a. The Iliad
  - b. The Aeneid
  - c. The Canterbury Tales
  - d. The Divine Comedy
44. Who wrote Parlement of Fowles?
- a. John Gower
  - b. Geoffrey Chaucer
  - c. William Langland
  - d. Thomas Hoccleve
45. Who wrote Confessio Amantis?
- a. John Gower
  - b. Geoffrey Chaucer
  - c. William Langland
  - d. Thomas Hoccleve
46. Who wrote The Vision Concerning Piers the Plowman?
- a. John Gower
  - b. Geoffrey Chaucer
  - c. William Langland
  - d. Thomas Hoccleve
47. Who wrote 'The Governail of Princes'?
- a. John Gower
  - b. Geoffrey Chaucer
  - c. William Langland
  - d. Thomas Hoccleve
48. Who wrote The Thistle and the Rose?
- a. John Gower
  - b. Geoffrey Chaucer
  - c. William Langland
  - d. William Dunbar
49. Who wrote Morte D'Arthur?
- a. John Gower
  - b. Geoffrey Chaucer
  - c. William Langland
  - d. Thomas Malory
50. Everyman is an example of
- a. Mystery Play
  - b. Morality Play
  - c. Miracle Play
  - d. Interlude

Answer Key

- 1. C. 1066
- 2. C. 1072

3. B. Oath of Salisbury
4. B. The Forest Law
5. B. The Domesday Book
6. A. Henry I
7. B. Magum Concilium
8. A. With the coronation of Henry I
9. B. Manor
10. B. Boon work
11. B. Serfs
12. B. Lord's Manor
13. C. 1348
14. D. 1381
15. C. Thomas Becket
16. D. Edward I
17. C. The Exchequer Court
18. B. English Common Law
19. B. The Lionheart
20. C. Richard I
21. B. London
22. D. 1097
23. C. 1147
24. D. 1187
25. D. 1190
26. B. June 15, 1215
27. C. Simon de Montfort
28. B. The Statute of Westminster
29. D. 1295
30. B. Robert
31. B. Edward II
32. B. France
33. C. Edward III
34. B. The Good Parliament
35. B. Lollards
36. B. John Wycliffe
37. B. Joan of Arc
38. B. The War of the Roses
39. A. Oxford
40. B. The Inns of Court
41. B. 1455
42. B. The Guilds
43. C. The Canterbury Tales
44. B. Geoffrey Chaucer
45. A. John Gower
46. C. William Langland
47. D. Thomas Hoccleve

- 48. D. William Dunbar
- 49. D. Thomas Malory
- 50. B. Morality Play

Module III – Britannia rules the waves (30 questions)

1. Which system ended with the end of the War of the Roses?
  - a. The military system
  - b. The feudal system
  - c. The religious system
  - d. The social system
2. Which dynasty laid the foundation of England as a commercial power?
  - a. The Stuart Dynasty
  - b. The Tudor Dynasty
  - c. The Plantagenets
  - d. The Celts
3. Which Act insisted that English ships should be manned only by English soldiers?
  - a. The Navigation Act of 1400
  - b. The Navigation Act of 1425
  - c. The Navigation Act of 1485
  - d. The Navigation Act of 1490
4. Who is responsible for the building up of the English Merchant Navy?
  - a. Henry I
  - b. Henry II
  - c. Henry V
  - d. Henry VII
5. Which movement sparked the spirit of knowledge in 16<sup>th</sup> century Europe?
  - a. Humanism
  - b. Renaissance
  - c. Reformation
  - d. Lutherism
6. Which country was considered as the Cradle of the Renaissance?
  - a. Germany
  - b. Italy
  - c. England
  - d. Spain
7. The La Pieta is a sculpture by
  - a. Leonardo da Vinci
  - b. Michelangelo
  - c. Raphael
  - d. Bernini
8. During Henry VII's reign, there was a free market for English cloth at

- a. Dublin
  - b. Flanders
  - c. Kent
  - d. Paris
9. Erasmus dedicated *Encomium Moriae* to
- a. Dean John Colet
  - b. Petrarch
  - c. Thomas More
  - d. Francis Bacon
10. Erasmus, Dean Colet and Thomas More were known as
- a. Oxford Reformers
  - b. Cambridge Reformers
  - c. Oxford Elders
  - d. Utopians
11. *Utopia* was written by
- a. Dean Colet
  - b. Erasmus
  - c. Thomas More
  - d. Francis Bacon
12. Which invention was the biggest reason for the Reformation to flourish?
- a. Book Keeping
  - b. Printing
  - c. Translations
  - d. Writing
13. When did Vasco da Gama reach Calicut?
- a. 1468
  - b. 1478
  - c. 1488
  - d. 1498
14. Which year was the East India Company established?
- a. 1600
  - b. 1620
  - c. 1660
  - d. 1670
15. Which Act acknowledged the King as the supreme head of the church by the Reformation Parliament?
- a. The Act of Identity
  - b. The Act of Supremacy
  - c. The Act of Confederacy
  - d. The Act of Reformation
16. Who was called the Hammer of the Monks?
- a. Thomas Wolsey
  - b. Thomas Cromwell
  - c. Henry VIII
  - d. John Foxe

17. Who wrote 'Book of Martyrs'?
- John Foxe
  - John Knox
  - John Fielding
  - Philip Sidney
18. Who was the unmarried Queen of England?
- Mary Tudor
  - Elizabeth I
  - Catherine
  - Anne
19. Who was the famous pirate who was loyal to Queen Elizabeth?
- Francis Walsingham
  - Francis Drake
  - William Cecil
  - John Knox
20. About what did the English sailors say that 'Twelve of Her Majesty's ships were a match for all the galleys in the King's service'.
- Golden Hind
  - Spanish Armada
  - The Battle of Gravelines
  - Mayflower
21. Which period of English history is known as a 'nest of singing birds'?
- The Stuart Period
  - The Elizabethan Age
  - The Victorian Age
  - The Modern Age
22. Astrophel and Stella has ..... number of sonnets.
- 100
  - 108
  - 118
  - 128
23. Who wrote Arcadia?
- Shakespeare
  - Sidney
  - Marlowe
  - Bacon
24. The Shepherd's Calendar is dedicated to
- Spenser
  - Sidney
  - Shakespeare
  - Marlowe
25. Who wrote Principal Navigations, Voyages and Discoveries of the English Nation?
- Spenser
  - Sidney
  - Haklyut

- d. Bacon
26. Who wrote Edward II?
- a. Shakespeare
  - b. Marlowe
  - c. Nashe
  - d. Kyd
27. Who wrote The Spanish Tragedy?
- a. Shakespeare
  - b. Marlowe
  - c. Nashe
  - d. Kyd
28. Who was the famous conspirator in the Gunpowder Plot?
- a. Marlowe
  - b. Guy Fawkes
  - c. Bacon
  - d. Jonson
29. When did the Civil War between Charles I and the Parliament begin?
- a. 1600
  - b. 1620
  - c. 1640
  - d. 1642
30. Who wrote the revenge play The Duchess of Malfi?
- a. Thomas Middleton
  - b. John Webster
  - c. John Donne
  - d. Andrew Marvell

#### Answer Key

1. A. The feudal system
2. B. The Tudor Dynasty
3. C. The Navigation Act of 1485
4. D. Henry VII
5. B. Renaissance
6. B. Italy
7. B. Michelangelo
8. B. Flanders
9. C. Thomas More

10. A. Oxford Reformers
11. C. Thomas More
12. B. Printing
13. D. 1498
14. C. 1660
15. B. The Act of Supremacy
16. B. Thomas Cromwell
17. A. John Foxe
18. B. Elizabeth
19. B. Francis Drake
20. B. Spanish Armada
21. B. The Elizabethan Age
22. B. 108
23. B. Sidney
24. B. Sidney
25. C. Haklyut
26. B. Marlowe
27. D. Kyd
28. B. Guy Fawkes
29. D. 1642
30. B. John Webster



Module IV – A Precious Stone in the silver sea

(10 questions)

1. How many countries does the United Kingdom consist of?
  - a. 1
  - b. 2
  - c. 3
  - d. 4
2. Who is the patron saint of England?
  - a. St Patrick
  - b. St George
  - c. St David
  - d. St Peter
3. Who is the patron saint of Ireland?
  - a. St George
  - b. St David
  - c. St Patrick
  - d. St Peter
4. What is the name of the English flag?
  - a. St Patrick Cross
  - b. St George Cross
  - c. St David Cross
  - d. St Peter Cross
5. What is the capital of Scotland?
  - a. Belfast
  - b. Edinburgh
  - c. Cardiff
  - d. Dublin
6. What did Dr Samuel Johnson say that two Englishmen talk about when they meet?
  - a. Politics
  - b. Weather
  - c. Christmas
  - d. Religion
7. Who was Guinevere?
  - a. Arthur's son
  - b. Arthur's wife
  - c. Arthur's daughter
  - d. A Witch

8. Who was Arthur's wizard?
  - a. Lancelot
  - b. Percival
  - c. Merlin
  - d. Mordred
9. What was Arthur's sword known as ?
  - a. Camelot
  - b. Excalibur
  - c. Elves
  - d. Goblins
10. Gaelic was the language of the
  - a. Iberians
  - b. Celts
  - c. Welsh
  - d. Scots

#### Answer Key

1. D. 4
2. B. St George
3. C. St Patrick
4. B. St George Cross
5. B. Edinburgh
6. B. Weather
7. B. Arthur's Wife
8. C. Merlin
9. B. Excalibur
10. B. Celts