SELECTED OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

UNIT - I

1. Between which sets of dates did Chaucer live?
   - 1340-1400

2. Chaucer lived during the reigns of:
   - Edward III, Richard II and Henry IV

3. Who of the following was the closest contemporary of Chaucer?
   - William Langland

4. The Hundred Years' War began in the:
   - 14th Century

5. The Hundred Year's War was fought between:
   - England and France

6. Caedmon and Cynewulf were two famous poets. They were:
   - Chaucer's predecessors

7. Beowulf is the most important Anglo-Saxon literary work. It is
   - an epic

8. Who is the author of Beowulf?
   - Anonymous

9. In which century did Norman Conquest take place?
   - 11th Century

10. Black Death is the name given to
   - The epidemic of plague that occurred in Chaucer's Age

11. The War of Roses figures in the works of
    - Shakespeare

12. Who of the following is called 'the morning star of the Reformation'?
    - John Wycliffe

13. How many pilgrims in Chaucer's Canterbury Tales are going on the pilgrimage?
    - 29

14. How many pilgrims in the Prologue to the Canterbury Tales represent the military profession?
    - 3

15. How many ecclesiastical characters are portrayed in the Prologue?
    - 8

16. What is the name of the Inn where the pilgrims assemble for the night?
    - Tabard Inn

17. It is believed that the Host at the Inn was a real man. What is the real name of the Host at the Inn?
    - Harry Bailly

18. To which shrine are the pilgrims going?
    - Shrine of St. Thomas Becket at Canterbury

19. How many women characters figure in the Prologue to the Canterbury Tales?
    - 3

20. One of the Tales in Chaucer's Canterbury Tales is in prose. Which of these?
    - The Parson's Tale

21. One of the portraits in the Prologue is that of Wife of Bath. What is Bath?
    - The name of the town to which she belonged

22. "He was as fresh as the month of May." This line occurs in the Prologue. Whom does this line refer to?
    - The Squire

23. Who is the author of Troilus and Cressyde?
    - Chaucer

24. Who is the author of Piers the Plowman?
    - William Langland

25. —— was a prominent prose writer of the Anglo-Saxon period.
    - Venerable Bede
26. ——— is Chaucer's prose work?
   - Treatise on the Astrolabe

27. The War of Roses was fought between:
   - The House of York and The House of Lancaster

28. The legend of "King Arthur and His Knights of the Round Table" was first related in:
   - Layamon's Brut

29. ——— of Chaucer does not belong to Chaucer's 'Italian period'?
   - Canterbury Tales

30. Chaucer was not indebted for his sources to ———
   - Homer

31. Who were Lollards?
   - The followers of Wycliffe

32. Wyclif's Bible is a translation of:
   - Latin Texts

33. John Wycliffe was the first to render the Bible into English. In which year did he do so?
   - 1380

34. The Piers the Plowman is a series of visions seen by its author Langland. What was the first vision that he saw?
   - The Vision of a 'Field Full of Folks'

35. ——— wrote a famous poem mourning the death of Chaucer?
   - Occeleve in The Governail of Princes

36. Sir Thomas Malory's famous Morte de Arthur was written in:
   - 1470

37. Caxton was the first to set up a printing press in England. In which year did he set up the press?
   - 1476

38. Which of the following is the earliest version of the Bible?
   - William Tyndale's English New Testament

39. Tottle's Miscellany is a famous anthology of 'Songs and Sonnets'. Whose songs and sonnets are predominant in it?
   - Wyatt and Surrey

40. Thomas More's Utopia was first written in Latin in 1516. In which year was it rendered into English?
   - 1551

41. Roister Doister is believed to be the first regular comedy in English. Who wrote it?
   - Nicholas Udall

42. Gorboduc is believed to be the first regular tragedy in English. Who wrote it?
   - Sackville and Norton in collaboration

43. Chaucer's Physician in the Doctor of Physique was heavily dependent upon
   - Astrology

44. Who described Chaucer as "The Well of English undefiled"?
   - Spenser

45. In which month did Chaucer's pilgrims go on their pilgrimage?
   - April

46. In the Prologue the fading Chivalry of Middle Ages is represented by the aged knight, while the budding chivalry of Chaucerean times is represented by
   - the Squire

47. What was the prize for the best story-teller among the pilgrims in the Canterbury Tales?
   - A free supper

48. More's Utopia was inspired by
   - Plato's Republic

49. ——— is the hero in Spenser's Faerie Queene?
   - Prince Arthur

50. ——— contained 88 sonnets of Spenser
   - Amoretti
UNIT - II

1. Forest of Arden appears in the play -  
   - As You Like It
2. Who is the author of *Steel Glass*?  
   - Gascoigne
3. In which year was the Globe Theatre built?  
   - 1599
4. Shakespeare's *Sonnets* were first published in  
   - 1609
5. Who was the author of *Endymion*?  
   - John Lyly
6. Who is the author of *Venus and Adonis*?  
   - Shakespeare
7. How many plays did Shakespeare write in all?  
   - 37
8. When Sidney died, Spenser wrote an elegy on his death. Which of the following?  
   - Astrophel
9. Spenser's *Epithalamion* is  
   - a wedding hymn
10. Spenser's *Amoretti* is  
    - a collection of his love sonnets
11. Spenser wrote a series of sonnets in honour of his lady love, Elizabeth Boyle, whom he later married. What title did he give to this series?  
    - Amoretti
12. *Roister Doister* is believed to be the first real comedy in English. Who wrote it?  
    - Nicholas Udall
13. *Gorboduc* is believed to be our first real tragedy. It was written in collaboration by:  
    - Thomas Sackville and Thomas Norton
14. The first tragedy *Gorboduc* was later entitled:  
    - Ferrex and Porrex
15. Sidney's *Apologie for Poetrie* is a reply to:  
    - Gosson's School of Abuse
16. In his *Apologie for Poetrie*, Sidney:  
    - defends the Three Dramatic Unities
17. —— has written only Tragedies.  
    - Marlowe
18. "Was this the face that launched a thousand ships?" In which play does this line occur?  
    - Marlowe's *Dr. Faustus*
19. Who used the phrase 'Marlowe's mighty line' for Marlowe's Blank Verse?  
    - Ben Jonson
20. Who said, "Shakespeare has only heroines and no heroes"?  
    - Ruskin
21. For what is the phrase 'The Mousetrap' used by Shakespeare?  
    - The play within the play in *Hamlet*
22. Spenser dedicates the Preface to *The Faerie Queene* to:  
    - Sir Walter Raleigh
23. The *Faerie Queene* is an allegory. In this Queen Elizabeth is allegorized through the character of:  
    - Gloriana
24. Who calls Spenser the 'Poets' Poet'?  
    - Charles Lamb
25. In which work did Spenser first use the Spenserian stanza?  
    - Faerie Queene
26. In the original scheme or plan of the Faerie Queene as designed by Spenser, it was to be completed in:  
    - Twelve Books
27. How many Cantos are there in Book I of the Faerie Queene?  
    - Twelve
28. In the complete plan of the Allegory in the Faerie Queene, Spenser designed to have twelve books in it, but he could not complete the whole plan. How many Books now exist?  
    - Six
29. In the Dedicatory Letter, Spenser says that the real beginning of the allegory in the Faerie Queene is to be found in:
- Book XII

30. The Faerie Queene is basically a moral allegory. From whom did Spenser derive this concept of moral allegory?
- Aristotle

31. 'Spenser writ no language.’ Who said this?
- Ben Jonson

32. Spenser divided his Shepheardes Calender into twelve Ecologues. Why did he do so?
- Because there are twelve months in a year

33. Who is the author of The New Atlantis?
- Bacon

34. Bacon's Essays are modelled on the Essais of:
- Montaigne

35. Who is the author of Novum Organum?
- Bacon

36. To whom does Spenser dedicate his Shepheardes Calendar?
- Sir Philip Sidney

37. How many Essays were published in Bacon's First Edition of Essays in 1597?
- Ten

38. How many essays of Bacon were published in his third and last edition of Essays in 1625?
- 58

39. "......... a mixture of falsehood is like alloy in coin of gold and silver, which may make the metal work the better, but it embaseth it". In which essay of Bacon do these lines occur?
- Of Truth

40. "A place sheweth the man and it sheweth some to the better, and some to the worse." In which essay of Bacon do these lines occur?
- Of Great Place

41. "Frailty thy name is woman." Who says this?
- Hamlet

42. "Life is a tale, told by an idiot, Full of sound and fury signifying nothing." In which play do these lines occur?
- Macbeth

43. "This royal throne of kings, this scepter'd isle This earth of majesty, this seat of Mars This other Eden, demi-paradise ...." These highly patriotic lines are spoken by:
- John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster

44. "The lunatic, the lover, and the poet, Are of imagination all compact." In which play do these lines occur?
- A Mid - Summer Night's Dream

45. "Neither a borrower nor a lender be:
- Polonius (Hamlet)

46. "We are such stuff As dreams are made on, and our little life Is rounded with a sleep" Who speaks these lines?
- Prospero

47. "Life is but a walking shadow, a poor player, That struts and frets his hour upon the stage And then is heard no more." In which play do these lines occur?
- Macbeth

48. "Others abide our question. Thou art free, We ask and ask - thou smilest and art still Out - topping knowledge.” These lines are written about Shakespeare. Who was written them?
- Matthew Arnold

49. Shakespeare is called 'The Bard of Avon'. Why is he so called?
- Shakespeare was born at Stratford on the banks of the river Avon

50. Ben Jonson's comedies are called 'Comedies of Humour'. Why?
- Each of them deals with a particular 'Humour' in human nature
UNIT - III

1. Whose Age is called the Jacobean Age?
   - The Age of James I

2. Who headed the Puritan Government formed after the execution of Charles I?
   - Cromwell

3. Who was appointed the Latin Secretary during the Puritan Government?
   - Milton

4. Samson Agonistes is:
   - an epic written by Milton

5. Milton wrote Areopagitica
   - to defend people's Freedom of Speech

6. How many Books are there in Paradise Lost?
   - 12

7. In which Book of Paradise Lost, Adam and Eve meet for the first time?
   - Book IV

8. The author of Hudibras is ———
   - Samuel Butler

9. The term 'Metaphysical School of Poets' was first applied to Donne and this companion poets by:
   - Dr. Johnson

10. ——— was not a Caroline prose writer.
    - John Bunyan

11. Which of the following was the author of 'Religio Medici'?
    - Sir Thomas Browne

12. 'Fame is the last infirmity of noble mind'. In which poem of Milton's does this line occur?
    - Lycidas

13. Name the woman whom Samson Agonistes loved and who betrayed him:
    - Delilah

14. Milton became blind at the age of:
    - 44

15. Lycidas is a pastoral elegy written by Milton on the death of his friend
    - Edward King

16. Who says of Milton: 'Thy soul was like a star, and dwelt apart'?
    - Wordsworth

17. 'Milton, thou shouldst be living at this hour!'
    Who remembers Milton in a sonnet so passionately?
    - Wordsworth

18. How many times did Milton marry?
    - Three times

19. In which year did Dryden die?
    - 1700

20. Dryden's Essay of Dramatic Poesy is:
    - a critical treatise on dramatic art developed through dialogues

21. Dryden's Essay of Dramatic Poesy develops through dialogues amongst four interlocutors. They are
    - Eugenius, Crites, Neander, Lisideius

22. In Dryden's Essay of Dramatic Poesy Neander speaks for:
    - Modern English Dramatists

23. ——— is a play written by Dryden
    - Conquest of Granada

24. Dryden's All For Love is based on:
    - Antony and Cleopatra

25. Who is the author of The Essay on Human Understanding?
    - John Locke

26. Who is the author of Mr. Badman?
    - Bunyan

27. The central theme of Dryden's The Hind and the Panther is:
    - Defence of Roman Catholicism
28. Dryden said in one of his critical treatises: “Our numbers (Versification) were in their nonage till these two appeared.” Whom does Dryden refer to in this observation?
   - Waller and Denham

29. Samuel Butler's *Hudibras* is a satire on:
   - Puritanism

30. One of the following works of John Bunyan is autobiographical. Which is it?
   - *Grace Abounding*

31. Bunyan's *The Pilgrim's Progress* is:
   - an allegory

32. Who is the author of the play *Venice Preserved*?
   - Thomas Otway

33. 'Gather ye rose - buds while ye may'. This is the opening line of a popular lyric written by Robert Herrick. Which of the following?
   - 'Counsel to Girls'

34. —— is written by William Congreve
   - *The Way of the World*

35. The poets who sided with king Charles I against the Parliament are called:
   - *Cavalier Poets / Caroline Poets*

36. The author of *The Rival Queens* is
   - Nathaniel Lee

37. "Here is God's plenty". Who is Dryden referring to in this remark?
   - Chaucer

38. *The Faerie Queene*, *Divina Comedia*, and *Pilgrim's Progress* are alike in one respect. What is it?
   - All are allegories

39. The Restoration playwright who gave a happy ending to *King Lear* is
   - Nahum Tate

40. The theatres were closed down during the Commonwealth period in England. In which year were they reopened?
   - 1660

41. The Age of Restoration is so called because —— was restored to the English throne:
   - Charles II

42. There are four interlocutors in Dryden's Essay of Dramatic Poesy. Which of them represents Dryden?
   - Neander

43. "Here lies my wife, here let her rest! Now she is at rest, and so am I!"
   - John Dryden

44. Dryden's *The Medal* is a personal satire on:
   - Shaftesbury

45. —— is a Cavalier poet.
   - Richard Lovelace

46. Which of the following is hailed as 'The Father of English Criticism' by Dr. Johnson?
   - Dryden

47. Name the most important Caroline poet:
   - Robert Herrick

48. "The Restoration marks the real moment of birth of our Modern English Prose."
   - Matthew Arnold

49. Samuel Pepy's *Diary* was written in coded language. When was it deciphered?
   - 1825

50. Zimri, Duke of Buckingham, is a character that appears in Dryden's:
   - Absolem and Achitophel
UNIT - IV

1. The epithet 'Augustan' was first applied to Dryden by:
   - Dr. Johnson

2. The eighteenth century in English literature is also called:
   - The Age of Reason

3. The term 'Augustan' was first applied to a School of Poets by:
   - Dr. Johnson

4. Who called the eighteenth century "Our admirable and indispensable Eighteenth Century"?
   - Matthew Arnold

5. Who called the eighteenth century 'the Age of Prose and Reason'?
   - Matthew Arnold

6. 'Dryden found English poetry brick and left it marble.' Who made this remark?
   - Dr. Johnson

7. 'If Pope be not a poet, where is poetry to be found?' Who made this observation?
   - Dr. Johnson

8. The Neo-Classical Age in English Literature follows the models of:
   - Roman Literature

9. In the 'Life' of which poet did Dr. Johnson apply the term 'Metaphysical School of Poets'?
   - Cowley

10. James II ascended the throne after:
    - Charles II

11. Who started the Journal The Tatler?
    - Steele

12. "I shall endeavour to enlighten morality with wit, and to temper wit with morality." Who made this endeavour?
    - Addison

13. Referring to one of his novels, Jonathan Swift said, "Good God! What a genius I had when I wrote that book!" Which novel was he referring to?
    - A Tale of the Tub

14. In a letter to Pope, Swift wrote: "I heartily hate and detest that animal called man. "This is the central theme of one of his novels. Which is it?
    - Gulliver's Travels

15. Swift wrote in one of his works: "A young healthy child, well nursed, is at a year old, a most delicious nourishing, and wholesome food, whether stewed, roasted, baked, or boiled." Where does he make this observation?
    - A Modest Proposal

16. Who said "The proper study of mankind is man?"
    - Pope

17. Iliad and Odyssey were translated into English by:
    - Pope

18. Which of the following deals with the Popish Plot?
    - Absolem and Achitophel

19. Who wrote, 'True wit is what oft was thought but never so well expressed?'
    - Pope

20. Thomas Rhymer was a:
    - Critic

21. The Elegie in praise of John Donne was written by:
    - Thomas Carew

22. The play by Marston that foreshadows Shakespeare's The Tempest is:
    - The Malcontent

23. In Joseph Andrews Fielding parodies:
    - Richardson's Pamela

24. The 'Four Wheels of the Van of the English Novel' are:
    - Fielding, Smollett, Sterne, Richardson
25. 'Pope can fix in one couplet more sense than I can
do in six'. Who said this?
- Swift
26. The 'Coffee House Culture' flourished in:
- The Age of Dr. Johnson
27. "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing
Drink deep or taste not the Pierian spring."
Whose observation is this?
- Pope
28. A certain critic says that Pope's Essay on Criticism
is 'all stolen'. Which of the following says this?
- Lady M.W.Montagu
29. Matthew Prior's The Town and Country Mouse is
a parody of Dryden's:
- The Hind and the Panther
30. Who is the author of Moll Flanders?
- Daniel Defoe
31. The 'Lives' of how many poets were written by
Dr. Johnson in his 'Lives of the Poets'?
- 52
32. Dr. Johnson left out one important poet in his Lives
of the Poets. Who was that poet?
- Goldsmith
33. Who is the author of The School for Scandal?
- Sheridan
34. Who is the author of The Decline and Fall of the
Roman Empire?
- Edward Gibbon
35. Who is the author of Inquiry Concerning Political
Justice?
- William Godwin
36. Who is the author of Castle of Otranto?
- Horace Walpole
37. The Mysteries of Udolpho is a:
- Gothic Novel
38. What is a Picaresque Novel?
- a novel whose hero is a wandering rogue
39. Who called Milton "the mighty-mouthed inventors
of harmonies"
- Tennyson
40. Fielding's Joseph Andrews is a burlesque based
on:
- Richardson's Pamela
41. James Thomson's Seasons is a Nature poem
divided into:
- four parts
42. Who is the author of the poem Grongar hill?
- John Dyer
43. Thomas Browne, the greatest prose writer of the
puritan age, was by profession——.
- a doctor
44. Thomas Chatterton died at the age of:
- 18
45. Bishop Percy became famous as an antiquarian by
the publication of:
- Reliques of Ancient Minstrels
46. Which poem begins with the line "The curfew tolls
the knell of parting day"?
- Gray Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard
47. Gray's The Bard and The Progress of Poesy are:
- Pindaric Odes
48. The theme of Gray's Bard is the curse inflicted
upon King Edward I and his progeny by:
- some poets killed by him
49. 'Nor second He, that rode sublime
upon the seraph-wings of Ecstasy''
- they allude to - Milton
50. Louix XVI of France was executed by the Revolutionary
- 1793
UNIT - V

1. Why is the year 1798 taken to be the year of the beginning of the Romantic Movement?
   - Because it was the year in which Wordsworth's *Lyrical Ballads* was published.
2. Who was or were the authors of the *Lyrical Ballads*?
   - Both Wordsworth and Coleridge
3. Wordsworth's *Prelude* is a:
   - Autobiographical poem
4. "God made the country and man made the town." Who wrote this line?
   - Cowper
5. "We are laid asleep in body and become a living soul." In which poem of Wordsworth does this line occur?
   - Tintern Abbey
6. Collins's poem "In Yonder Grave a Druid lies" is an elegy on the death of:
   - James Thomson
7. *In Nightmare Abbey* Thomas Love Peacock satirises:
   - Both Shelley and Coleridge
8. Who is the author of *The Four Ages of poetry*?
   - Thomas Love Peacock
9. "It is a truth universally acknowledged that a single man in possession of a good fortune must be in want of a wife". In which novel of Jane Austen does this sentence occur?
   - *Pride and Prejudice*
10. To whom does the phrase, "willing suspension of disbelief" apply?
    - Coleridge
11. "When lovely woman stoops to folly" occurs in a play written by:
    - Goldsmith
12. "But Europe at that time was thrilled with joy France standing on the top of golden hours, And human nature seeming born again." Which 'time' is Wordsworth referring to in these lines?
    - The period of the French Revolution
13. "Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive. But to be young was very heaven." These lines occur in Wordsworth's:
    - *The Prelude*
14. "Hell is a city much like London." Whose view is this?
    - Shelley
15. Who was the intellectual father of the French Revolution?
    - Rousseau
16. The Mariner in *The Ancient Mariner* kills:
    - an albatross
17. "O Lady, we receive but what we give, And in our life alone does Nature live." Who is the 'Lady' Wordsworth addresses in these lines?
    - Dorothy Wordsworth, his sister
18. Robert Southey's *A Vision of Judgement* is a ludicrous eulogy of:
    - George II
19. Shelley was expelled from the Oxford University for the publication of:
    - *On the Necessity of Atheism*
20. Who was the poet who woke one morning and found himself famous?
    - Lord Byron
21. Who called Shelley "an ineffectual angel beating in the void his luminous wings in vain"?
    - Matthew Arnold
22. Name the novelist whose novels are called *Waverly Novels*?
    - Walter Scott
23. 'Elia' is a pen-name assumed by:
    - De Quincey
24. Shelley's *Defence of Poetry* is a rejoinder to:
    - Love Peacock's *The Four Ages of Poetry*
25. *Adonais* is a Pastoral Elegy written on the death of:
    - Keats
26. Madeline is the heroine of a narrative poem of Keats. Which poem?
    - *Eve of St. Agnes*
27. About Keats, a critic said "He is with Shakespeare". Who is he?
    - Matthew Arnold
28. Who said about himself: "My name is writ in water."
   - Keats
29. Who said: "I have a smack of Hamlet myself"?
   - Coleridge
30. Shelley's death was caused by:
   - drowning
31. "Nothing of him that doth fade,
    But doth suffer a sea-change
    Into something rich and strange."
    These lines from Ariel's song were inscribed upon the grave of the poet:
    - Shelley
32. "Life, like a dome of many coloured glass,
    Stains the white radiance of Eternity
    Until death tramples it to fragments, die."
    From which of the poem are the above lines quoted?
    - Shelley's Adonais
33. One of Keats's Odes ends with the line:
    "For ever wilt thou love, and she be fair."
    - Ode on a Grecian Urn
34. "A thing of beauty is a joy for ever." A verse-tale of Keats begins with this line. Identify the tale:
    - Endymion
35. "We look before and after
    And pine for what is not."
    In which of Shelley's lyrics do these lines occur?
    - To a Skylark
36. "He prayeth best, who loveth best,
    All things, great and small
    In which of the poem do these lines occur?
    - The Rime of the Ancient Mariner
37. Who is the author of Confessions of an English Opium Eater?
    - Thomas De Quincey
38. Who is the author of Life of Scott?
    - John Lockhart
39. Who has written Tales from Shakespeare?
    - Charles Lamb
40. The author of Biographia Literaria is
    - Coleridge
41. Who is considered to be the most remarkable Historical Novelist of the Romantic Period?
    - Walter Scott
42. Ode of Wit is a small masterpiece of
    - Abraham Cowley
43. The first poet laureate of England was
    - Ben Jonson (unofficial)
44. Edinburgh Review was founded in:
    - 1802
45. The severe criticism of Endymion which is believed to have hastened Keats's death appeared in:
    - Quarterly Review
46. Referring to Adonais, Shelley said, "I have dipped my pen in consuming fire for his destroyers."
    - The Editors of both Quarterly Review and Blackwood's Magazine
47. After whom did Wordsworth become the Poet Laureate of England?
    - Robert Southey
48. After whose refusal the Poet Laureateship was conferred on Robert Southey?
    - Walter Scott
49. Dryden's Absalom and Achitophel, dealt with the people's plan to prevent James from coming to the throne and make Duke of Monmouth the king, which is known as
    - the Popish plot
50. Why is the year 1837 taken as the closing year of the Romantic Period and beginning of the Victorian Age?
    - Because Queen Victoria succeeded to the throne in this year
51. The title of poet of laureate was first conferred by letters patent to——
    - John Dryden
1. Queen Victoria succeeded to the throne of England after:\n- William IV

2. The Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria's reign was celebrated in:\n- 1887

3. Queen Victoria became the Empress of India in:\n- 1876

4. The Oxford Movement was basically a:\n- Religious Movement

5. The Oxford Movement was started by:\n- the scholars of the Oxford University

6. What was common amongst D.G.Rossetti, Christina Rossetti, Morris and Swinburne?\n- They all belonged to the Pre-Raphaelite School

7. Who was the leader of the Pre-Raphaelite group of artists in England?\n- D.G.Rossetti

8. Who is the author of *The Blessed Damozel*?\n- D.G.Rossetti

9. Who is the author of *Aurora Leigh*?\n- Elizabeth Barret Browning

10. The basic theme of Arnold's *Literature and Dogma* is:\n- Theology

11. Arnold's *Culture and Anarchy* deals with the subject of:\n- Education

12. Darwin's *The Origin of Species by Natural Selection* challenges:\n- Biblical concept of the creation of the world

13. What is common amongst Cardinal Newman, John Keble, Henry Newman and Stanley?\n- They were all associated with the Oxford Movement

14. Which of the following novels is called a "Novel without a hero"?\n- *Vanity Fair*

15. What is meant by 'Wessex'?\n- The region in which Hardy's novels are set

16. George Eliot's novel *Romola* is a:\n- Historical novel

17. 'George Eliot' was the pen-name of:\n- Marian Evans

18. Charles Dickens left one novel unfinished. Which is it?\n- *Edwin Drood*

19. Who wrote: "If God did not exist, it would be necessary to invent him?"\n- Voltaire

20. Tennyson was appointed Poet-Laureate after:\n- William Wordsworth

21. In *Memoriam* Tennyson mourns the death of:\n- Arthur Hallam

22. Matthew Arnold's *Thyris* is an elegy written on the death of:\n- Hugh Clough

23. Who defines poetry thus: "Poetry is a criticism of life, under the conditions fixed for such a criticism by the laws of poetic truth and poetic beauty"?\n- Arnold

24. *The Dynasts* in an epic drama written by Hardy. It deals with:\n- The Napoleonic Wars

25. In which of Hardy's novels the scene of a wife's auction takes place?\n- *The Mayor of Casterbridge*

26. Wilkie Collins as a novelist is best known for:\n- the creation of sensational plots
27. The phrase 'Stormy Sisterhood' is applied to:
   - Bronte Sisters-Charlotte, Emily, Anne

28. What award was given to Hardy as a great novelist?
   - Order of Merit

29. In one of his novels Hardy says: "Happiness is but an occasional episode in the general drama of pain." It is in
   - The Mayor of Casterbridge

30. In one of his novels Hardy quotes Shakespeare's remark:
   "As flies to the wanton boys are we to the gods, They kill us for their sport."
   In which of the novels does he quote these lines?
   - Tess

31. Hardy believed in the philosophy of:
   - Immanent Will

32. Who is the author of Prometheus Bound?
   - Elizabeth Barret Browning

33. The poet who speaks of Nature as 'Red in Tooth and Claw'?  
   - Tennyson

34. Which of the following novels of Charles Dickens is most autobiographical?
   - David Copperfield

35. Who is the author of the novel No Name?
   - Wilkie Collins

36. Who is the author of 'Unto This Last'?
   - Ruskin

37. Dickens said about one of his novels:
   "I like this the best" which novel was he referring to?
   - David Copperfield

38. Who is the author of Dr. Jakyll and Mr. Hyde?
   - R.L.Stevenson

39. Charles Dickens' characters are generally:
   - Flat

40. In Dickens's A Tale of Two Cities, the two cities referred to are:
   - London and Paris

41. The theme of Tennyson's Idylls of the King is:
   - The story of King Arthur and His Round Table

42. Tennyson's Queen Mary is a:
   - Drama

43. "Let knowledge grow from more to more,
   But more of reverence in us dwell:
   "That mind and soul, according well,
   May make one music as before."
   These lines are quoted from Tennyson's
   In Memoriam. What do these lines imply?
   - Compromise between knowledge and faith

44. "And may there be no moaning of the bar,
   When I put out to sea!"
   These lines occur in Tennyson's:
   - Crossing the Bar

45. How many years did Tennyson take in brooding over and finishing In Memoriam?
   - Seventeen years

46. Which poem of Browning begins with the lines:
   "Grow old along with me!
   The best is yet to be."
   In which poem do these lines occur?
   - Prospice

47. "I was ever a fighter, so one fight more,
   The best and the last!"
   In which poem do these lines occur?
   - Prospice

48. "God's in his heaven -
   All's right with the world!"
   In which poem do these lines occur?
   - Pippa Passes

49. "Truth sits upon the lips of dying men." In which poem of Matthew Arnold's does this line occur?
   - Sohrab and Rustum

50. "Others abide our question. Thou art free
   We ask and ask: Thou smilest and art still,
   Out - topping knowledge."
   In these lines from a poem written by Matthew Arnold, 'Thou' refers to:
   - Shakespeare
1. Who was the Editor of an anthology of verse entitled *Georgian Poetry*?
   - Edward Marsh

2. What is common amongst Rupert Brooke, Julian Grenfell and Siegfried Sassoon as poets?
   - They were all war poets

3. Who succeeded Robert Bridges as Poet Laureate of England?
   - John Masefield

4. Who was the author of the popular tragic play *Riders to the Sea*?
   - J.M. Synge

5. The poet who supported British Imperialism in India?
   - Rudyard Kipling

6. Rudyard Kipling was born in:
   - Bombay

7. "Oh, East is East, and West is West, And never the twain can meet." Whose lines are these?
   - Rudyard Kipling

8. Who is the author of *The Testament of Beauty*?
   - Robert Bridges

9. T.S. Eliot dedicated his *The Waste Land* to:
   - Ezra Pound

10. In how many parts is *The Waste Land* divided?
    - Five parts

11. Which of the poem of T.S. Eliot ends with the lines?
    "Datta, Dayadhvam, Damyata, Shanti, Shanti, Shanti."
    - *The Waste Land*

12. James Joyce's *Ulysses* is based on the pattern of:
    - Homer's *Odyssey*

13. James Joyce initiated:
    - Stream of consciousness technique

14. Which of James Joyce's novels resembles a Vast Musical Composition?
    - *Finnegans Wake*

15. The novel of D.H. Lawrence, that has autobiographical overtones
    - *Sons and Lovers*

16. D.H. Lawrence called one of his novels "Thought Adventure". Which is it?
    - *Kangaroo*

17. D.H. Lawrence’s *Lady Chatterly's Lover* is generally called an obscene novel. Why?
    - It's theme is sexual experience

18. The phrase 'religion of the blood' is associated with
    - D.H. Lawrence

19. Virginia Woolf was the daughter of an eminent critic. Who is he?
    - Leslie Stephen

20. A character in Virginia Woolf's novels changes his sex. Which is that novel?
    - *Orlando*

21. What is the Central theme of Bernard Shaw's *Man and Superman*?
    - A woman's search for a fitting mate

22. In which of Shaw's plays the 'Chocolate cream hero' appears?
    - *Arms and the Man*

23. The phrase 'Don Juan in Hell' occurs in Shaw's:
    - *Man and Superman*

24. What is the central theme of Shaw's *Mrs. Warren's Profession*?
    - Prostitution
25. The central theme of Galsworthy's *Strife* is:
   - Labour and Capital conflict
26. "The law is what it is -a majestic edifice sheltering all of us, each stone of which rests on another."
   In which play of Galsworthy do these lines occur?
   - Justice
27. In which year was Bernard Shaw awarded the Nobel Prize?
   - 1925
28. Joseph Conrad's novels are generally set in the background of:
   - the sea
29. E.M. Forster's *A Passage to India* deals with:
   - relationship between the Britishers and Indians
30. Who is the author of *Human Bondage*?
   - Somerset Maugham
31. Who has written the poem *If*?
   - Rudyard Kipling
32. Who is the author of *Two Cheers for Democracy*?
   - E.M. Forster
33. Who is the originator of 'Sprung Rhythm'?
   - Hopkins
34. The term 'Stream of consciousness' was first used by:
   - William James
35. The terms 'Inscape' and 'Instress' are associated with:
   - Hopkins
36. One of Shaw's plays was proscribed on the charge of obscenity. Which was it?
   - *Mrs. Warren's Profession*
37. Who called 'Hamlet' an artistic failure?
   - T.S. Eliot
38. *The World Within World* is an autobiography of:
   - Stephen Spender
39. Who said, "For art's sake alone I would not face the toil of writing a single sentence?"
   - G. B. Shaw
40. Aldous Huxley borrowed the title 'Brave New World' from:
   - Shakespeare's *Tempest*
41. Who was the author of *Light of Asia*?
   - Edwin Arnold
42. Who was the author of *The Earthly Paradise*?
   - William Morris
43. *The Seven Types of Ambiguity* was written by:
   - William Empson
44. Who was believed to be "a classicist in literature, royalist in politics and anglo-catholic in religion?"
   - T.S. Eliot
45. Who was the founder of the Bloomsbury Group, a literary club of England?
   - Virginia Woolf
46. How should Rudyard Kipling be rightly called?
   - An Anglo - Indian poet
47. George Orwell's Nineteen Eighty-Four is:
   - A prophetic novel
48. Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World* is:
   - A prophetic novel
49. Who initiated the term 'New Criticism' in English literary criticism?
   - David Daiches
50. In which verse-form is T.S. Eliot's *Waste Land* written?
   - Free Verse
UNIT - VIII

1. Who was the first literary critic who said that 'Art is twice removed from reality'?
   - Plato

2. Who proposed that poets should be banished from the ideal Republic?
   - Plato in his Republic

3. What is the meaning of the term 'Hamartia' as used by Aristotle in his Theory of Tragedy?
   - A weak trait in the character of the hero

4. What is the meaning of the term 'Peripeteia' as used by Aristotle in his Theory of Tragedy?
   - Change in the fortune of the hero from good to bad

5. What is the meaning of the term 'Anagnorisis' as used by Aristotle in his Theory of Tragedy?
   - The hero's recognition of his tragic flaw

6. What is 'denouement'?
   - The ending of a comedy

7. *Ars Poetica* is the most important critical work of:
   - Horace

8. How many principal sources of Sublimity are there according to Longinus?
   - Five Sources

9. Who is the author of the notorious book entitled *The School of Abuse*?
   - Stephen Gosson

10. Some Elizabethan Puritan critics denounced poets as 'fathers of lies' and 'caterpillars of a commonwealth'. Who was he who used these offensive terms?
    - Stephen Gosson

11. Sidney's *Apologie for Poetrie* is a defence of poetry against the charges brought against it by:
    - Stephen Gosson

12. What does Sidney say about the observance of the three Dramatic Unities in drama?
    - They must be observed

13. "It is not rhyming and versing that maketh a poet, no more than a long gown maketh an advocate." Whose opinion is this?
    - Sidney's

14. What does Ben Jonson mean by a 'Humorous' character?
    - A character whose temper is determined by one of the four liquids in the human body

15. _______ is the critical work of Ben Jonson.
    - Discoveries

16. Dryden wrote *An Essay of Dramatic Poesy*, it is
    - An Interlocution

17. In Dryden's *Essay of Dramatic Poesy* there are four speakers representing four different ideologies. Which of them expresses Dryden's own views?
    - Neander

18. What has Dryden to say about the observance of the three Classical Dramatic Unities?
    - He does not advocate their strict observance

19. Dryden's *Essay of Dramatic Poesy* is a work of:
    - Legislative criticism

20. Who called Dryden 'the father of English criticism'?
    - Dr. Johnson

21. Poetry was generally written in 'Poetic diction' by:
    - The Neo-classical poets
22. “The tragi-comedy, which is the product of the English theatre, is one of the most monstrous inventions that ever entered into a poet's thoughts.” Whose view is this?
   - Joseph Addison

23. “Be Homer's works your study and delight. Read them by day, and meditate by night.” Who gives this advice to the poets?
   - Pope

24. The critic who preferred Shakespeare's comedies to his Tragedies?
   - Dr. Johnson

25. Wordsworth's *Preface to the Lyrical Ballads* is believed to be the Preamble to Romantic Criticism. In which year was it published?
   - 1798

26. "The end of writing is to instruct; the end of poetry is to instruct by pleasing.” Whose view is this?
   - Dr. Johnson's

27. Regarding the observance of the three Classical Unities in a play, Dr. Johnson's view is that:
   - Only the unity of Action should be observed

28. "Poetry is emotions recollected in tranquillity." Who has defined Poetry in these words?
   - Wordsworth

29. "There neither is, nor can be, any essential difference between the language of prose and metrical composition." Who holds this view?
   - Wordsworth

30. "I write in metre because I am about to use a language different from that of prose.” Who says this?
   - Coleridge

31. Which of the following critics has most elaborately discussed the Concept of Imagination?
   - S.T. Coleridge

32. Who defines poetry "as a criticism of life under the conditions fixed for such a criticism by the laws of poetic truth and poetic beauty"?
   - Matthew Arnold

33. Who says that "poets are the unacknowledged legislators of the world?"
   - Shelley

34. Who has divided Literature into two broad divisions—Literature of power and Literature of knowledge?
   - De Quincey

35. Who gave the concept of "Art of Art's sake"?
   - Walter Pater

36. Who gave the concept of "Art for life's sake"?
   - Matthew Arnold

37. Who said, "For art's sake alone I would not face the toil of writing a single sentence"?
   - George Bernard Shaw

38. In whose opinion "Poetry is the most highly organised form of intellectual activity"?
   - T.S. Eliot

39. What is common amongst these three critical expressions?
   - Objective correlative'
   - 'Dissociation of sensibilities'
   - 'Unification of sensibilities'
   - All the three come from T.S. Eliot

40. Who is believed to be the pioneer of the so-called New Criticism?
   - John Crowe Ransom
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| 1. | What is meant by Prosody?  
- It is science of all verse forms, poetic metres and rhythms |
| 2. | What is meant by Rhetoric?  
- Art of using language effectively or impressively |
| 3. | What is a Heroic Couplet?  
- It is a two-line stanza having two rhyming lines in Iambic Pentameter |
| 4. | What is meant by enjambed couplets?  
- The couplets in which the sense runs over from one couplet to another |
| 5. | What is an Alexandrine?  
- A line of six iambic feet occasionally used in a Heroic couplet |
| 6. | What is Terza Rima?  
- Terza Rima is a run-on three-line stanza with a fixed rhyme-scheme |
| 7. | What is Rhyme Royal stanza?  
- Rhyme Royal stanza is a seven-line stanza in iambic pentameter |
| 8. | What is Ottawa Rima?  
- It is an eight-line stanza in iambic pentameter with a fixed rhyme-scheme |
| 9. | What is Spenserian stanza?  
- It is a nine-line stanza consisting of two quatrains in iambic pentameter, rounded off with an Alexandrine |
| 10. | What is Blank Verse?  
- Blank verse has a metre but no rhyme |
| 11. | Which part of a Miltonic Sonnet is called Octave?  
- The first eight lines of a sonnet |
| 12. | What is a Simile?  
- It is a comparison between two things which have at least one point common |
| 13. | What is a Metaphor?  
- Metaphor is a condensed form of simile |
| 14. | What is Hyperbole?  
- It is an exaggerated statement for the sake of emphasis |
| 15. | Which of the following is an example of Onomatopoeia?  
- The murmurous haunt of flies on summer eves |
| 16. | Which of the following is an example of Oxymoron?  
- There is kind cruelty in the surgeon's knife |
| 17. | Cite an example of pun.  
- Is life worth living? That depends upon the liver |
| 18. | Cite an example of antithesis.  
- To err is human, to forgive divine |
| 19. | Cite an example of transferred epithet.  
- The ploughman homeward plods his weary way |
| 20. | Cite an example of Apostrophe.  
- O solitude! Where are thy charms? |
| 21. | The repetition of similar vowel sounds is called —  
- Assonance |
| 22. | Metaphysical conceit is basically a ——  
- Simile |
| 23. | The line "Bare ruined choirs, where late the sweet birds sang" contains feet that are ———  
- Hypermetrical |
| 24. | Strophe, antistrophe and epode are the components of  
- Pindaric ode |
| 25. | The words with similar end —— sounds occurring at the end of lines is ——  
- Rhyme |
UNIT - X

1. The poem by Chaucer known to be the first attempt in English to use the Heroic Couplet is - The Legend of Good Women

2. —— introduced the Heroic couplet in English verse and invented Rhyme Royal. - Chaucer

3. The first translator of the Bible into English. - John Wycliffe

4. The invention of the genre, the Eclogues (pastoral poetry) is attributed to - Alexander Barclay

5. —— is the first book in English in poetic prose (15th century, printed by Caxton). - Mort D’ Arthur

6. The origin of English drama is attributed to - The Lituogy (a religious ceremony of the Church)

7. The first tragedy of the Senecan School to be written in England was Gorboduc or Ferrex and Porrex by - Thomas Sackville and Thomas Norton

8. First to use blank verse in English drama. - Thomas Sackville

9. The first English play house called The Theatre was founded in - London, 1576

10. The first translator of Virgil into English was - Gavin Douglas

11. —— has been called the first of the modern pacifists - Thomas More

12. —— introduced the sonnet form to England - Thomas Wyatt, he also introduced the Italian terzarima, ottava rima

13. —— introduced the unrhymed tensyllabled form in English poetry - The Earl of Surrey

14. The creator of the picaresque novel was - Thomas Nash

15. —— is the first great stylist in English prose - Francis Bacon

16. —— is the first to poetise geography in his Polyolbion - Drayton

17. —— called Spenser "the poet's poet". - Lamb

18. —— wrote only tragedies - Marlowe

19. —— is considered the founder of English prose - King Alfred

20. —— wrote the introductory sonnet to Spencer's Fairy Queen - Sir Walter Raleigh

21. The Picaresque romance which is considered by some critics as the first Elizabethan novel. - Jack Wilton or The Unfortunate Traveller (by Nash)

22. Who is of the view that "poetry divorced from morality is valueless"? - Wordsworth

23. Who is regarded as the founder of biographical criticism in English literature? - Dr. Johnson

24. Who is called the first romantic critic? - Longinus

25. Who is known as the first scientific critic? - Aristotle
UNIT - XI

- Literature is a ——— to history and a commentary on it.
  - Supplement
- ——— deals with the externals of people's civilization
  - History
- Mental and moral characteristics of the people are revealed in
  - Literature
- Writers of a particular age has
  - Similar technique and approach
- ——— approach is necessary in literary evaluation
  - Historical
- ——— is a product of a particular phase of civilization or culture
  - A writer
- Writings of Pope and Tennyson show glaring contrast between them because
  - they belong to different ages
- ——— is the reflection of an age
  - Literature
- Elizabethan literature reflects the reign of
  - Queen Elizabeth I
- The channels in which the energy of an Age discharges are
  - Politics, religion, philosophy art and literature
- Literature of any country should be studied against
  - The background of its history
- Chronological study of an author helps
  - To follow various phases of his mental and moral growth, the change in his art.
- Taine Formula is
  - Literature could be interpreted scientifically by applying his formula of the race, the milieu and the moment.

- Race refers to
  - The hereditary temperament and disposition of the people
- Milieu refers to
  - The totality of their surroundings, their climate physical environment, political institution, social conditions.
- Moment refers to
  - The spirit of the period
- Taine considers literature as
  - A document in the history of national Psychology
- Defects of Taine's method are
  - He overlooks the individual qualities which differentiate a man from his surroundings
  - He neglects the personality of an individual.

- Comparative method in the historical study of literature helps to note
  - The various ways in which themes like Love, hatred, jealousy, joy, sorrow, life, destiny are handled by various writers at different times.
- The dominant foreign influence on English literature through the greater part of 18th century was
  - French
- ——— became the apostle of intellectual liberty
  - Voltaire
- Goethe and Schiller looked upon ——— as a model and master
  - Shakespeare
- ——— was the main power in the emancipation of Germany from French modes are Pseudo-classicism
  - English literature
The Revival of the middle ages could be seen in the works of
- Scott, Ruskin, Rossetti, Coleridge etc.

- is an index of personality
  - Style
- marks the real moment of birth of modern English Prose
  - Restoration
The great change in prose is seen in the ages of
- Dryden, Addison

Dr. Johnson defined poetry as
- "Metrical Composition"

Carlyle defined poetry as
- 'Musical thought'

Shelley's definition of poetry is
- 'the expression of imagination'

'Poetry is the antithesis of science in that its immediate object is pleasure, not truth'
- Coleridge

Poetry is the breath and finer spirit of all knowledge
- Wordsworth

According to Arnold poetry is
- A criticism of life under the conditions fixed for such a criticism by the laws of poetic truth and poetic beauty.

'Poetry is a rhythmic creation of beauty'
- Edgar Allen Poe

The essential elements of poetry are
- Imagination, feeling, rhythm

- is a part of the perfection of poetry
  - Metre

'Rhythm stimulates the poetic spirit and gives poetry its distinctive form'
- Schiller

- is an interpretation of life through the imagination and the feeling
  - Poetry

Science deals with the world of
- Facts

Science aims at
- Systematic and rational explanation of things

Ruskin defines 'Pathetic fallacy' as
- A subjective way of dealing with nature

- has human value
  - Poetic Truth
- deals with life
  - Poetry

Browning calls poets
- The makers see

Greatness of a poet lies in the
- Clarity and strength of moral vision

'The great poets are judged by the frame of mind they induce'
- Emerson

The real objection to didactic poetry is
- It is not poetry

- is the most vigorous form of literary art
  - Drama
- and —— is necessary in writing a play
  - Technique and thorough knowledge of the stage

The principal elements of the drama and the novel are
- Plot, Character, dialogue, setting and atmosphere

The subject matter of novel and drama is
- Human life

Every novel presents ——
- a certain view of life

- forms the basis of the novel
  - Plot

Two types of novels are
- Novels of loose plot, novels of organic plot
A loose plot is composed of a number of detached incidents having no logical connection. Examples of loose plot include Robinson Crusoe, Vanity Fair, Pickwick papers, Joseph Andrews.

In organic plot, incidents are dovetailed together as a definite plot, pattern. Examples of organic plot include Tom Jones, The woman in white, Bleak House.

The novelist's technique of representation are the direct of epic, The autobiographical, Epistolary or documentary. Hardy's novels belong to the Direct method of representation. The novelist writes in the first person, identifies himself as the hero or heroine in the Autobiographical representation. 'David Copperfield' is an example of the Autobiographical representation. The action of a novel unfolds by means of letters in Epistolery novels. Richardson's Pamela is an Epistolery novel. Two different methods of characterisation are Direct or analytical, indirect or dramatic.

In the direct method, characters are portrayed from the outside, dissects their thoughts, feelings, motives etc. In the indirect method, characters reveal themselves through speech and action and by the comments of other characters in the story.

The dramatic element predominates in novels by Jane Austen's. The novel with improper characterisation lacks Human appeal. Novels of Character are more powerful than novels of plot. Plot and character must be combined in the right proportion.

In a Realistic novel, the events develop naturally from the dispositions and motives of characters. In managing plot and character Psychological truth and Motivation are essential.

In a Sensational novel, the machinery of action has little to do with the personal qualities of the characters. Sensational is one of the delightful elements of a novel. Dialogue brightens a narrative.

The principal function of dialogue is to express human passions motives and feelings, and in analysing characters and offering interpretation and commentary. Dialogue should be Natural, appropriate dramatic. Extraneous conversation should be condemned in novels.
Dickens possessed marvellous power of —— and ——
- Humour and pathos

——— is an effective device for exposing folly and vice and bringing about moral improvement
- Humour

'Pathetic fallacy' is a phrase invented by
- John Ruskin

Pathetic fallacy means
- Any description of inanimate natural objects that ascribes to them human capabilities, sensations and emotions

Pathos
- Passions or suffering, or deep feeling

——— in a novel relates to the time and place of action
- The setting

Balzac and Zola pictured the whole of —— in a series of novels
- French civilisation

A special feature of modern fiction is
- Specialisation

Scottish novels, Irish novels etc are novels of
- Localities

George Eliot utilises in 'Romola' the setting of
- Italian renaissance

The historical novel reproduces
- The type of the bygone age

Every novel is a —— which the author is the creator
- Microcosm

The two criteria to estimate the philosophy of life embodied in the novel are
- Truth of the philosophy and its morality

Aristotle defended Homer's works because of
- Poetic truth

A creative artist is limited only by
- Ideal probability

Art and morality are vitally connected because
- Artist derives material from human life, and human life involves moral issues.

——— is designed for representation on the stage
- Drama

Drama imitates by —— and ——
- Action and Speech

Language employed in Greek drama was rhetorical and declamatory because of
- Greek open air stage

Greek tragedy was a religious and national festival celebrated before
- The altar of Dionysus or Apollo

Greek drama was the embodiment of
- Conventionality

——— was an important feature of Greek drama
- Chorus

The lack of freedom of the stage is the reason for
- The unity of time and place in Greek Drama

Freedom of the Elizabethan age explains
- The disregard of the unities of time, place

Intimacy between the audience and the actors provided
- Soliloquies, asides

A study of Shakespeare's plays is also the study of
- Elizabethan theatrical methods

A play is intended for
- A single hearing

——— is the soul of enjoyment in Drama
- Brevity

In the constitution of plot, a dramatist is restricted whereas —— has freedom
- A novelist
- Novel

- Chronicle play

- In the Elizabethan stage conditions the general looseness of texture is permitted only for

- Shakespearean play's prominence is due to

- The interest of the men and women in them

- Greatness of 'Macbeth' lies not in the murders Macbeth commits but

- In the character of Macbeth

- The first condition of dramatic art is

- Brevity

- Shakespeare makes the best use of soliloquy in

- Revealing the motives of villains

- are of great psychological significance

- Soliloquies

- Examples of great soliloquies

- Soliloquies of Hamlet Macbeth, Othello

- The five divisions of the plot are

- Exposition, Complication, Climax, Denouement and Catastrophe

- Exposition is meant

- To give the audience all the necessary information for the understanding of the play

- —— takes the form of dialogue which seems natural and appropriate

- Good exposition

- —— connects the exposition with the crisis

- The complication

- —— is a natural and logical outcome of what has gone before

- The crisis

- In 'Macbeth' the crisis occurs in

- The banquet scene of Act III

- In 'Julius Caesar' the crisis occurs in

- The scene of Caesar's assassination

- The function of denouement in a comedy is

- Gradual withdrawal of obstacles and clearing everything for a happy ending

- The function of denouement in a tragedy is

- Releasing the power of evil in check to work out on its own will

- —— must be the natural outcome of the preceding events

- Catastrophe

- Characterization in drama is mainly through

- Direct portrayal, Dialogue, plot, Soliloquy and aside.

- The two ways in which dramatic dialogue forms a vehicle for characterization

- The utterances of a person in his talk with others, and the remarks made about him by other persons in the play

- A character can function as chorus in a drama

- Eg: Enobarbas in Antony and Cleopatra

- —— is the primary purpose of soliloquy

- Revelation of character

- Soliloquy is

- The dramatist's means of taking us down into the hidden recesses of a person's action.
said that the unravelling of the plot must arise out of the plot itself
- Aristotle

Comedy ends with
- A happy resolution of the complication

and are the drama devices used by dramatists in organisation of plot and delineation of character
- Parallelism, Contrast

The twin slaves of the twin brothers in 'The comedy of Errors' is an example of
- Parallelism, Contrast

The theme of the two plots in 'King Lear' is
- Filial ingratitude

The noble possibilities of Macbeth's nature in the beginning are followed by his murderous turn of ambition is an example of
- Contrast

Contrast is used in
- 1. Rising and falling action
  2. Difference of characters
  3. Difference of plots main and sub
  4. Comic scenes in tragedies
  5. Moral purpose of the play

The porter Scene in 'Macbeth' is an example of the powerful use of
- Contrast

is also a type of contrast
- Dramatic irony

Dramatic irony is defined as
- The contrast between two aspects of the samething

Two types of irony are
- Irony of situation, verbal irony

Verbal irony is
- Ignorance of the sequel on the part of the character clashes with knowledge of it on the part of the audience

is one of the world's masterpieces of sustained irony
- 'Oedipus'

Shakespeare's tragedies are replete with
- Prophetic Irony

Drama has its beginning in
- Greece

Greek tragedy originated in rustic festivals, held in honour of the God Dionysus, from the of the celebrations
- Serious side

Comedy originated from the side of the celebrations
- Frolicsome

was the greatest master of Greek Comedy
- Aristophanes

The three great tragedians are
- Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides

is the master of revenge tragedy
- Seneca

and are called classical drama
- Greek and Roman plays

Drama developed from
- The song of Chorus

is the fertility Deity
- Dionysus

Tragic actors wore
- High headed shoes known as buskins

Comic actors wore
- Socks

The acted as a mediator between the audience and characters
- Chorus

The medieval plays were in character
- Religious

, , and are medieval plays
- Mysteries, miracles and moralities
The great masters of neo-classical drama are:
- Boileau and Racine (France)
- Dryden and Addison (England)

The neo classicists adhered to:
- The unities of time, place and action

Romantic drama is ______ in character:
- Aristocratic

______ reveals the mingling of the tragic and the comic:
- Romantic Drama

Features of romantic comedy:
- Love is the main theme
- Setting in a strange place
- Super natural elements
- Complicated plot

In Greek tragedies _____ is destiny:
- Character

Shakespearean tragedy is a tragedy of:
- Character

______ violate the unities:
- Romantic tragedies

______ is the source of theory of unities:
- Aristotle's poetics

The four humours are:
- Blood, choler, phlegm and melancholy

Taine's formula is related to:
- Literature

Aristotle insisted on unity of action, mentioned unity of time but does not refer to:
- Unity of place

______ made the three unities an inevitable part of drama:
- Neo classical theorists

Unity of action is:
- There must be one plot with a beginning, a middle and an end

Unity of time is:
- The time of the action on the stage must correspond to the time for the action in actual life

Unity of place is:
- The action should take place in one spot

______ violated the three unities:
- Shakespeare

______ is a personal impression of life:
- A novel

______ is an impersonal representation of life:
- Drama

In Greek tragedy ______ is the mouth piece of the dramatist's philosophy of life:
- Chorus

______ is a kind of chorus in 'Antony and Cleopatra':
- Enobarbus

Every utterance of every ______ must be tested by the whole spirit and tendency of the action:
- Character

The word 'Criticism' means:
- Judgement

______ is regarded as an expert to examine the merits and defects of a piece of literary art and pronounce a verdict upon it:
- The literary Critic

______, ______, and ______ deal directly with life:
- Poetry, drama, novel

______ is an interpretation of life:
- Creative literature

______ is an interpretation of creative literature:
- Critical literature

______ is one of the greatest men of letters of the 18th century:
- Voltaire

The chief function of criticism is:
- To enlighten and stimulate
A true critic is
- One who is equipped for his task by a knowledge of his subject

A true critic helps
- To re-read for ourselves with quickened intelligence
- as a pathfinder
- with a fresh point of view

— is the real end of all criticism
- Judgement

— is the powerful exponent of the inductive method
- Prof. Moulton

Inductive criticism is
- Treatment of literature is brought into the circle of the inductive science

Inductive criticism seeks
- Scientific accuracy and scientific impartiality

Judicial criticism
- Concerned with the order or merit among literary works

Addison and Johnson are exponents of — criticism
- Judicial

— is the latest methods of criticism
- Explication

Explication is
- The record of the reader's response to a work of art ignoring authorship, period of composition etc.

The quality of a classic to please and please always is known as
- Catholicity

The chief note of catholicity in literature is
- Its lasting power

— taught that the struggle for existence results in the survival of the fittest
- Darwin

— has the quality of adaptability
- Classic

— is the father of History
- Herodotus

— has been a never failing source of inspiration to many poets
- Nature

Milton's description of Nature is
- Bookish

The genuine love of nature is seen in the —— poets
- Romantic

— has been called the high priest of nature
- Wordsworth

Wordsworth looked upon Nature as
- The greatest of all teachers

Wordsworth speaks of the three stages in the evolution of his attitude to Nature in
- Tintern Abbey Lines

— is the greatest exponent of the sensuous love of Nature
- Keats

— says, men are like leaves on the trees of a forest
- Homer

To —— Nature was a mystical revelation of the Eternal spirit
- Shelley

To Arnold, Nature is
- A Calm refuge and solace to the troubled heart.

Father of Essay
- Montaigne
Father of English Essay - Bacon

Bacon's essays are - Examples of compact wisdom

An essay of Montaigne is - A medley of reflections, quotation and anecdotes

Essays of Addison are - Essays of diluted thought and is very close to gossip

Dr. Johnson defines essay as - 'A loose sally of the mind'

The word 'essay's means - 'An attempt'

The chief negative features of the essay are - Comparative brevity and limited range

The essay being informal gives - The freedom of conversation

- used intimate conversational style

- Charles Lamb

The essay is - Subjective

- was responsible for the rise of the novel

- Essay

Imaginary characters were first introduced in the periodical essay of - and -

- Addison and Steele

The imaginary characters in the periodical essays paved the way for - The growth of novel

A —— story never exhibits life in its variety and complexity - Short

A short story must contain —— informing idea - One

The theme of the epic is technically known as - Preposition

Edgar Allan Poe defines short story as - A prose narrative requiring from half an hour to one or two hours in its perusal

— is a story that can be easily read at a single sitting - Short story

Three methods of writing a short story are - Take a plot and invent suitable characters

- Take a character and choose situations which will develop the character

- Take a certain atmosphere and get actions and persons to realize it.

Bard of Avon - William Shakespeare
Bard of Twinckenham - Alexander Pope
Father of Greek tragedy - Aeschylus
Father of Comedy - Aristophanes
Father of Utilitarianism - Jeremy Bentham
Father of English Poetry - Geoffrey Chaucer
Father of English Printing - William Caxton
Father of Penguin Paperbacks - Allen Lane
Father of detective story - Edgar Allen Poe
Father of English Prose - King Alfred
Morning Star of Reformation - John Wycliffe

Methodology - The science of methods
Pedagogy - The science of teaching
Philology - The study: historical and comparative of languages
Phonology - The study of the sounds in a language
Semantics - The branch of philology concerned with meaning
Semiology - The branch of linguistics concerned with signs and symbols.
Sematology - Science of language as expressed by signs.