

SELECTED OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

UNIT - I

- Between which sets of dates did Chaucer live ?
- **1340-1400**
- Chaucer lived during the reigns of :
- **Edward III, Richard II and Henry IV**
- Who of the following was the closest contemporary of Chaucer ?
- **William Langland**
- The Hundred Years' War* began in the :
- **14th Century**
- The Hundred Year's War* was fought between :
- **England and France**
- Caedmon and Cynewulf were two famous poets. They were :
- **Chaucer's predecessors**
- Beowulf* is the most important Anglo-Saxon literary work. It is
- **an epic**
- Who is the author of *Beowulf* ?
- **Anonymous**
- In which century did Norman Conquest take place ?
- **11th Century**
- Black Death is the name given to
- **The epidemic of plague that occurred in Chaucer's Age**
- The *War of Roses* figures in the works of
- **Shakespeare**
- Who of the following is called 'the morning star of the Reformation' ?
- **John Wycliffe**
- How many pilgrims in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* are going on the pilgrimage ?
- **29**
- How many pilgrims in the Prologue to the *Canterbury Tales* represent the military profession?
- **3**
- How many ecclesiastical characters are portrayed in the Prologue ?
- **8**
- What is the name of the Inn where the pilgrims assemble for the night ?
- **Tabard Inn**
- 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**
- To which shrine are the pilgrims going ?
- **Shrine of St. Thomas Becket at Canterbury**
- How many women characters figure in the Prologue to the *Canterbury Tales* ?
- **3**
- One of the Tales in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* is in prose. Which of these ?
- **The Parson's Tale**
- 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**
- "He was as fresh as the month of May." This line occurs in the Prologue. Whom does this line refer to ?
- **The Squire**
- Who is the author of *Troilus and Cryseyde* ?
- **Chaucer**
- Who is the author of *Piers the Plowman* ?
- **William Langland**
- 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 ?
- **Occleve 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 Mores' *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 *Faerine 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 *Shepherd's Calendar* into twelve Eclogues. 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 *Shepherd's 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 ! "
This was a proposed epitaph to be engraved on the tomb of his wife. Who was this poet ?
- 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 inventor 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. Louis XVI of France was executed by the Revolutionaries in :
- **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**

UNIT - VI

1. Queen Victoria succeeded to the throne of England after :
- William IV
2. The Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria's reign was celebrated in :
- 1887
3. Queen Victoria became the Empress of India in :
- 1876
4. The Oxford Movement was basically a :
- Religious Movement
5. The Oxford Movement was started by :
- the scholars of the Oxford University
6. What was common amongst D.G.Rossetti, Christina Rossetti, Morris and Swinburne ?
- They all belonged to the Pre-Raphaelite School
7. Who was the leader of the Pre-Raphaelite group of artists in England ?
- D.G.Rossetti
8. Who is the author of *The Blessed Damozel* ?
- D.G.Rossetti
9. Who is the author of *Aurora Leigh* ?
- Elizabeth Barret Browning
10. The basic theme of Arnold's *Literature and Dogma* is
- Theology
11. Arnold's *Culture and Anarchy* deals with the subject of
- Education
12. Darwin's *The Origin of Species by Natural Selection* challenges :
- Biblical concept of the creation of the world
13. What is common amongst Cardinal Newman, John Keble, Henry Newman and Stanley ?
- They were all associated with the Oxford Movement
14. Which of the following novels is called a "Novel without a hero" ?
- Vanity Fair
15. What is meant by 'Wessex' ?
- The region in which Hardy's novels are set
16. George Eliot's novel *Romola* is a :
- Historical novel
17. 'George Eliot' was the pen-name of :
- Marian Evans
18. Charles Dickens left one novel unfinished. Which is it ?
- Edwin Drood
19. Who wrote : "If God did not exist, it would be necessary to invent him?"
- Voltaire
20. Tennyson was appointed Poet - Laureate after :
- William Wordsworth
21. In *Memoriam* Tennyson mourns the death of :
- Arthur Hallam
22. Matthew Arnold's *Thyrsis* is an elegy written on the death of :
- 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" ?
- Arnold
24. *The Dynasts* is an epic drama written by Hardy. It deals with :
- The Napoleonic Wars
25. In which of Hardy's novels the scene of a wife's auction takes place ?
- The Mayor of Casterbridge
26. Wilkie Collins as a novelist is best known for :
- 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. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* ?
- **R.L.Stevenson**
39. Charles Dickens's 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's begins with the lines:
"Grow old along with me !
The best is yet to be ."
- **Rabbi Ben Ezra**
47. "I was ever a fighter, so one fight more,
The best and the last !"
In which poem of Browning 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**

UNIT - VII

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 Galesworthy'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 'Inscap' 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 anglocatholic 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**

UNIT - IX

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 on 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 is 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
 - *Robinson Crusoe Vanity fair, Pickwick papers, Joseph Andrews*
- In organic plot
 - *Incidents are dovetailed together as a definite plot, pattern*
- Examples of organic plot
 - *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
 - *Direct method of representation*
- The novelist writes in the first person, identifies himself as the hero or heroine in
 - *Autobiographical representation*
- 'David Copperfield' is an example of
 - *Autobiographical representation*
- The action of a novel unfolds by means of letters in
 - *Epistolary novels*
- Richardson's Pamela is an —— novel
 - *Epistolary*
- 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
 - *Jane Austen's*
- The novel with improper characterisation lacks
 - *Human appeal*
- Novels of —— are more powerful than novels of plot
 - *Character*
- —— and —— must be combined in the right proportion
 - *Plot and character*
- In a —— novel, the events develop naturally from the dispositions and motives of characters
 - *Realistic*
- In managing plot and character —— and —— are essential
 - *Psychological truth*
 - *Motivation*
- In a —— 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
 - *Good dialogue*
- 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*
- —— should be condemned in novels
 - *Extraneous conversation*

- ❑ 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 picturised 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*

- — is not designed to be read through a single sitting
 - *Novel*
- In the Elizabethan stage conditions the general looseness of texture is permitted only for
 - *Chronicle play*
- 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*
- — is a perfect example to brevity in characterization
 - *'Macbeth'*
- — is an excellent example of condensation
 - *'Macbeth'*
- — is the quality of Shakespearean plays
 - *Impersonality*
- 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.*
- 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*

- ——— 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 something*
- 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*
- ❑ — is the inventor of deductive logic
 - *Bacon*
- ❑ 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.*

Sobriquets		Branches of study of Language	
Bard of Avon	- William Shakespeare	Methodology	- The science of methods
Bard of Twickenham	- Alexander Pope	Pedagogy	- The science of teaching
Father of Greek tragedy	- Aeschylus	Philology	- The study; historical and comparative of languages
Father of Comedy	- Aristophanes	Phonology	- The study of the sounds in a language
Father of Utilitarianism	- Jeremy Bentham	Semantics	- The branch of philology concerned with meaning
Father of English Poetry	- Geoffrey Chaucer	Semiology	- The branch of linguistics concerned with signs and symbols.
Father of English Printing	- William Caxton	Sematology	- Science of language as expressed by signs.
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		