

TDC PART I
English Hons. Paper II, Model Multiple Choice Questions

1. Dryden belonged to the _____.
a) Victorian Age b) Romantic age c) Restoration Age d) Modern Age
2. Dryden published *Mac Flecknoe* in:
a) 1672 b) 1682 c) 1692 d) 1696
3. *Mac Flecknoe* is a _____.
a) Comedy b) tragedy c) romantic poem d) Mock-heroic poem
4. In *Mac Flecknoe* the word Mac means:
a) Father b) Son c) Uncle d) Nephew
5. In the poem *Mac Flecknoe* who is the eponymous character?
a) Shadwell b) Pope c) Dryden d) Richard Flecknoe
6. Dryden died in _____.
a) 1682 b) 1660 c) 1690 d) 1700
7. Dryden was born in _____.
a) 1631 b) 1641 c) 1648 d) 1660
8. Dryden uses the _____ style in *Mac Flecknoe*.
a) Sonnet b) Ballad c) mock heroic d) blank
verse
9. Thomas Shadwell was a:
a) Poet Laureate b) merchant c) knight d) Sailor
10. *Mac Flecknoe* is a:
a) Lampon b) Litotes c) Metaphor d) Metonymy
11. Shadwell wrote:

a) Medal b) Morbid Fear c) The Medal of John Bayes d) Medal for Me

12. *Mac Flecknoe* consists of:

a) 210 lines b) 217 lines c) 227 lines d) 237 lines

13. *Epsom Wells* and *Virtuoso* are written by:

a) Dryden b) Shadwell c) Pope d) Jonson

14. *The Medal* was written by:

a) Dryden b) Shadwell c) Pope d) Jonson

15. What does Shadwell inherit from his father Flecknoe:

a) Lyre b) London c) Satire d) Dullness

16. What things are subject to decay?

a) Human b) Animal c) Young d) Old

17. When _____ summons monarchs must obey

a) Duty b) God c) Death d) Fate

18. Flecknoe is compared to_____.

a) Arion b) Asterix c) Albert d) Aeneas

19. Shadwell advances in_____.

a) Skill b) Strength c) Hatred d) Ignorance

20. Dryden is a _____ poet.

a) Jacobean b) Romantic c) Neoclassical d)Metaphysical

21. When Fate summons who must obey?

a) men b) monarchs c) women d) mind

22. Who was Augustus?

a) Emperor of Rome b) King of Egypt c) King of Italy d) Emperor of France

23. Who never deviates into sense?

- a) Dryden b) Shadwell c) Dickens d) Donne

24. Who were Heywood and Shirley?

- a) Jacobean novelists b) Jacobean dramatists c) Victorian poets d) Romantic poets

25. Who was Arion?

- a) Indian musician b) Japanese musician c) Greek musician d) Russian musician

26. Which city was known as Augusta in earlier times?

- a) Athens b) Paris c) London d) Delhi

27. Ascanius was_____.

- a) Son of Dryden b) Son of Ben c) Son of Shadwell d) Son of Aeneas

28. Love`s Kingdom was written by:

- a) Dryden b) Shadwell c) Flecknoe d) Jonson

29. How many owls flew at the time of coronation in the poem, *Mac Flecknoe*?

- a) 9 b) 10 c) 11 d) 12

30. 'gentle George' refers to_____.

- a) George Orwell b) George Etherege c) George Bush
d) George Michael

31. Prince Nicander is a character in_____.

- a) Psyche b) Psycho c) Peril d) Virtuoso

32. What was restored in 1660?

- a) Papacy b) Democracy c) Monarchy
d) Anarchy

33. Shadwell wrote Comedy of Humours pioneered by:

44. Singleton was a_____.

- a) Musician b) Comedian c) Satirist d) Dramatist

45. Who is 'greater Johnson'?

- a) Samuel Johnson b) Richard Johnson c) John Jonson d) Ben Jonson

46. Cully, Cockwood and Fopling are the creations of:

- a) Dryden b) Shadwell c) Etherege d) Pope

47. Bruce and Longvil are characters in:

- a) *Mac Flecknoe* b) *The Virtuoso* c) *Psyche* d) *Torment*

48. Dryden uses the _____ rhymed couplet in *Mac Flecknoe*:

- a) octasyllabic b) pentasyllabic c) decasyllabic
d) hexasyllabic

49. Where was Dryden born?

- a) Northamptonshire b) Paris c) London d) Athens

50. Where did Dryden go to college?

- a) Trinity College, Cambridge b) Oxford college c) Harvard University
d) Ecole Polytechnic

51. Dryden's first published poem is:

- a) *Mac Flecknoe* b) *Upon the Death of Lord Hastings* c) *Religio Laici*
d) *The Medal*

52. Dryden was buried in_____.

- a) Churchgate b) Highbury c) Highgate d) Westminster Abbey

53. First Civil war began in_____.

- a) 1642 b) 1643 c) 1644 d) 1645

54. Flecknoe ruled over the realms of _____ absolute:

- a) Fate b) Sense c) Nonsense d) Power

55. Shadwell wages immortal War with _____.

- a) Power b) Words c) Wit d) Pride

56. Who stands confirm in full stupidity?

- a) Flecknoe b) Dryden c) Ogleby d) Shadwell

57. Who is the young prophet?

- a) Flecknoe b) Dryden c) Ogleby d) Shadwell

58. Who is 'a Tun of Man'?

- a) Flecknoe b) Dryden c) Ogleby d) Shadwell

59. Who is the 'last great prophet of Tautology'?

- a) Flecknoe b) Dryden c) Ogleby d) Shadwell

60. Keats published *The Eve of St. Agnes* in the year _____.

- a) 1819 b) 1820 c) 1825 d) 1815

61. Where does Porphyro hide and watches Madeline dream?

- a) Behind a pillar b) Under the bed c) In the closet d) Under a table

62. "The sculptur'd dead, on each side, seem to freeze,

Emprison'd in black, purgatorial rails" in *The Eve of St. Agnes* refers to:

- a) Porphyro's family home b) The interior of Madeline's house

- c) A medieval church c) The Sistive Chapel

63. What verse form does Keats use in *The Eve of St. Agnes* ?

- a) Blank Verse b) Spenserian stanza c) Couplets d) None of these

64. How does Madeline react when she first opens her eyes and looks at Porphyro?

- a) She recites a poem b) She embraces him

- c) She laments that he's d) None of these

different from her dream

65. Who is Madeline's suitor in *The Eve of St. Agnes*?

- a) Gladstone b) Porphyro c) Mercurio d) Marcus

66. Who is praying at the beginning of *The Eve of St. Agnes*?

- a) A priest b) A nun c) A Beadsman d) Churchgoers on Sunday

67. Who helps Porphyro in the poem?

- a) Prometheus b) Angela, the old maid c) Bruno d) Sir Leigh Hunt

68. What happens to Madeline and Porphyro at the end of the poem?

- a) They are caught b) They are beheaded
c) They escape together d) They are engaged

69. Where does the beadsman sleep in *The Eve of St. Agnes*?

- a) In a Doorway b) In a Park
c) In a Pew d) In Ashes

70. What happens to the young virgins as described in *The Eve of St. Agnes*?

- a) They recite poems. b) They dance in a ball.
c) They have dreams of their future husbands. d) They sing merry songs.

71. What does Porphyro set out for Madeline in the poem?

- a) A Crown b) A Gown
c) A feast d) A pair of golden slippers

72. Which musical instrument of Madeline does Porphyro play to wake her up?

- a) Lute b) Lyre c) Piano d) Drum

73. "For aye unsought for slept among his ashes cold," is used to describe _____.

- a) Madeline b) Porphyro c) Angela, the nurse d) The Beadsman

74. *The Eve of St. Agnes* is set in a _____.

- a) medieval castle b) medieval fortress

c) medieval prison d) none of these

75. In which month is the feast of St. Agnes celebrated?

a) December b) January c) November d) February

76. To which literary period did John Keats belong?

a) Romantic b) Neo-Classical c) Victorian d) Modern

77. John Keats died of _____.

a) Tuberculosis b) Epilepsy c) Brain Tumour d) Cancer

78. In which city did John Keats die?

a) London b) Paris c) Athens d) Rome

79. Who is the protagonist of *The Eve of St. Agnes*?

a) Porphyro b) Prospero c) Angela d) Madeline

80. *The Eve of St. Agnes* is a _____ poem.

a) Romantic b) Classical c) Satiric d) Elegiac

81. *The Eve of St. Agnes* was written in _____.

a) 1819 b) 1820 c) 1822 d) 1815

82. St. Agnes was the patron saint of _____.

a) Love b) Revenge c) Knights d) Virgins

83. Keats based *The Eve of St. Agnes* on a _____.

a) Folk belief b) Greek myth c) Norse tales d) German story

84. Keats was staying in _____ while writing *The Eve of St. Agnes*.

a) Cheshire b) Somersetshire c) Chichester d) Sheffield

85. The elderly woman in Madeline's house, who was friendly with Porphyro's family, was named _____.

a) Angela b) Angelon c) Anne d) Anna

86. The beadsman was praying in _____ on the Eve of St. Agnes.

- a) Church of the village b) Temple by the river
c) Porch of Madeline's house d) Chapel of Madeline's house

87. *The Eve of St. Agnes* consists of _____ stanzas.

- a) 40 b) 41 c) 42 d) 44

88. Madeline's father is a _____.

- a) Baron b) Squire c) Knight d) King

89. The figure of speech used in the line, "Sudden a thought came like a full-blown rose is _____.

- a) Metaphor b) Simile c) Pun d) Alliteration

90. The beadsman's fingers, in *The Eve of St. Agnes*, were numb because of _____.

- a) arthritis b) fear c) shock d) cold

91. To reach the mansion of Madeline, Porphyro had to cross the _____.

- a) Forest b) Desert c) River d) Moor

92. Which song did Porphyro play on Madeline's lute?

- a) Isabella b) La belle dame sans mercy
c) Cindrella, you are mine d) Coy Mistress

93. What is the last line of the Spenserian stanza called?

- a) Alexandrine b) Shakespearean c) Chaucerian d) Petrarchan

94. Keats writes about Porphyro, "He play'd an ancient ditty." What does the word 'ditty' mean?

- a) Drum b) Short Verse c) Flute d) None of these

95. Porphyro asks Madeline to go with him as he has a home for her over the _____.

- a) Southern mountains b) Northern mountains
c) Western hillocks d) Southern moors

96. "They glide, like phantoms, into the wide hall." In this line, Keats uses 'they' for _____.

- a) Angela and Madeline
- b) Madeline and Porphyro
- c) Porphyro and Angela
- d) Angela and the beadsman

97. What is the Porter doing when Porphyro and Madeline are eloping?

- a) Singing
- b) Dancing
- c) Sleeping
- d) None of these

98. When the Porter was sprawled on the ground as Porphyro and Madeline were fleeing, what did he have by his side?

- a) An empty flagon
- b) An empty plate
- c) A plate of fruits
- d) A barrel of wine

99. In a _____ the comparison is not clearly stated.

- a) Simile
- b) Metaphor
- c) Hyperbole
- d) Assonance

100. Which figure of speech is also called an "implied simile"?

- a) Alliteration
- b) Hyperbole
- c) Assonance
- d) Metaphor

101. _____ is a figure of speech in which a part is used for the whole or vice versa.

- a) Metaphor
- b) Personification
- c) Synecdoche
- d) Allegory

102. In which figure of speech the comparison between two dissimilar things are clearly stated?

- a) Climax
- b) Litotes
- c) Metaphor
- d) Simile

103. When attributes of human beings are given to inanimate things or abstract ideas, it is a case of _____.

- a) Simile
- b) Oxymoron
- c) Pun
- d) Personification

104. Bathos is another name for _____.

- a) Climax
- b) Anti-climax
- c) Metaphor
- d) Metonymy

105. The recurrence of the same consonantal sound at the beginning of successive words or nearly successive words is called _____.

a) Alliteration b) Assonance c) Anti-climax d) Pun

106. A poem for the lamentation for the dead is called _____.

a) a sonnet b) an elegy c) an epic d) an ode

107. _____ is a lyrical piece of poetry in the form of address, dignified in subject and exalted in tone, feeling and style.

a) A lyric b) A ballad c) An ode d) A sonnet

108. An elegy is a _____ song or poem.

a) satiric b) sad c) lyrical d) merry

109. _____ is a poem in short stanzas narrating a popular story.

a) A ballad b) An ode c) A lyric d) None of these

110. A poem consisting of fourteen lines is known as _____.

a) Ballad b) Epic c) Ode d) Sonnet

111. A _____ literary device which is a play on words.

a) Pun b) Juxtaposition c) Paradox d) Prolepsis

112. The literary work which ridicules its subjects by mocking their follies, and is written in humorous vein is called _____.

a) Satire b) Irony c) Synecdoche d) None of these

113. _____ is a figure of speech in which the name of an attribute is used for that of the thing meant.

a) Transferred Epithet b) Hyperbole c) Oxymoron d) Metonymy

114. An exaggerated statement used in a literary work is an example of _____.

a) Hyperbole b) Irony c) Paradox d) None of these

115. _____ is a statement or a proposition which is contrary to received opinion and is apparently absurd, but is found to be true on second thought.

a) Transferred Epithet b) Metonymy c) Paradox d) Metaphor

116. Sometimes a statement is made more emphatic by the use of words connoting the opposite of what is really meant. This constitutes _____.

- a) Oxymoron b) Irony c) Metaphor d) Synecdoche

117. _____ is a piece of sustained personification.

- a) Allusion b) Personification c) Transferred Epithet d) Allegory

118. _____ is a figure of speech in which two terms, opposite in meaning, are placed side by side in one phrase. Seemingly absurd, the terms produce subtle meaning.

- a) Paradox b) Irony c) Metonymy d) Oxymoron

119. When in a literary piece there is a sudden descent from the more impressive to the less impressive, from the dignified to the ordinary, it becomes the case of _____.

- a) Anti-climax b) Antithesis c) Climax d) Chiasmus

120. _____ is the figure of speech in which the order of the words in the first two parallel clauses is reversed in the second.

- a) Anti-climax b) Antithesis c) Climax d) Chiasmus

121. _____ is an interrogative form of expression in literary works whose answers (either strong affirmative or strong negative) is conspicuous.

- a) Rhetorical Question b) Rhetorical Interrogation
c) Literary Question d) Interrogatory expression

122. _____ is the accordance of sound with sense.

- a) Onomatopoeia b) Hypallage c) Pun d) None of these

123. _____ is a deliberate understatement made for the sake of a stronger effect. In it an affirmative statement is made by the use of the negative or the opposite.

- a) Pun b) Hypallage c) Onomatopoeia d) Litotes

124. _____ is a literary device by which future events are anticipated.

- a) Prolepsis b) Litotes c) Onomatopoeia d) Pun

125. _____ is the poem whose both theme and style is grand and dignified, which often deals with great legends.

- a) An epic b) An elegy c) A ballad d) A lyric

126. _____ is a poem whose style is grand but the theme is trivial.

- a) An epic b) A trivial epic c) A mock-epic d) A small epic

127. The units or section into which words are divided while pronouncing them are called_____.

- a) Syllables b) Metre c) Parts d) Synaeresis

128. _____ is the succession of regularly accented groups of syllables called measures or feet in a recognised standard length.

- a) Synaeresis b) Metre c) Units d) Section

129. _____ denotes the recurrence of similar sounds in the closing syllables of different verses.

- a) Rhyme b) Rhythm c) Alliteration d) None of these

130. _____ is a group of two lines rhyming together.

- a) Rhyme Royal b) Octava Rima c) A couplet d) None of these

131. Iambic Pentameter couplet is called _____.

- a) Heroic couplet b) Ballad stanza c) Terza Rima d) None of these

132. The first eight lines of Spenserian stanza are _____.

- a) Iambic Pentameters b) Iambic Hexameters
c) Iambic Tetrameters d) Iambic Trimeter

133. Spenserian stanza has _____ lines.

- a) Eight b) Ten c) Eleven d) Nine

134. "A Consolation" consists of how many lines?

- a) Five b) Nine c) Eleven d) Fourteen

135. "A Consolation is _____.

a) A sonnet b) An epic c) A lyric d) An elegy

136. How many Quatrains are there in a Shakespearean sonnet?

a) Two b) Three c) Four d) Five

137. “When in disgrace with fortune and men’s eyes,

I all alone beweeep my outcast state,

And trouble deaf heaven with my bootless cries,

And look upon myself and curse my fate;” forms a part of which poem?

a) A Consolation b) To Celia c) Love d) None of these

138. “Deaf heaven” is an example of which figure of speech?

a) Metaphor b) Simile c) Oxymoron d) Metonymy

139. Complete the following line:

“That then I scorn to change my stat with _____”

a) Lions b) Humans c) Kings d) Emperors

140. How many couplet/couplets is/are there in a Shakespearean sonnet?

a) Nine b) Two c) Three d) One

141. Shakespeare has written _____ sonnets.

a) 151 b) 140 c) 99 d) 154

142. “A Consolation” is sonnet number _____.

a) 20 b) 20 c) 100 d) 29

143. What sort of metric lines do Shakespearean sonnets possess?

a) Trochaic Tetrameters b) Iambic Trimeters

c) Alexandrine d) Iambic Pentameters

144. The tone of the first Quatrain of “A Consolation” is _____.

a) Happy b) Angry c) Enigmatic d) Melancholic

145. "A Consolation" belongs to the _____.

- a) Fair-youth sequence b) Dark-lady sequence
- c) Fair-lady sequence d) None of these

146. "The Gifts of God" is written by _____.

- a) Edmund Spenser b) George Herbert c) Marvell d) Donne

147. Each stanza of "The Gifts of God" consists of _____ lines.

- a) 5 b) 6 c) 9 d) 8

148. According to the poem, "The Gifts of God", which was the first gift given to 'Man' by God?

- a) Wisdom b) Honour c) Strength d) Rest

149. Which was the last gift in the sequence and was not given to the mankind?

- a) Rest b) Wisdom c) Strength d) Pleasure

150. In the line, "Bestow this jewel also on my creature," 'this jewel' stands for _____.

- a) Rest b) Good Health c) Strength d) Power

151. The lines, "Let him be rich and weary, that at least,

If goodness lead him not, yet weariness

May toss him to my breast" form the part of which poem?

- a) The Retreat b) A Consolation c) To Celia d) The Gifts of God

152. In the line, "Bestow this jewel also on my creature," 'this jewel' is an example of _____.

- a) Simile b) Metaphor c) Metonymy d) None of these

153. In the line, "So both should losers be" which occurs in the poem, "The Gifts of God" 'both' stands for _____.

- a) God and Man b) Lion and Man c) God and Demigod d) Robert and Tom

154. According to "The Gifts of God", what will keep 'Man' nearer to God?

- a) Happiness b) Gloom c) Restlessness d) Devotion

155. In the line, "Happy those early days," the poet is indicating towards what sort of days?

- a) The days of infancy b) The days of teenage
c) The days of old age d) The days of adulthood

156. According to the poem, "The Retreat" which is the place "appointed for" the speaker's "second race"?

- a) Ireland b) London c) Greece d) Material world

157. Who composed "The Retreat"?

- a) Henry Vaughan b) George Herbert c) Shakespeare d) Marlowe

158. In the poem, "The Retreat", "Bright shoots of everlastingness" indicates towards _____.

- a) The presence of humans b) The presence of God
c) The presence of air d) The presence of light

159. "The Retreat" expresses the poet's desire to retreat from his present state, but to which state does he desire to retreat?

- a) The infancy b) The childhood c) The youth d) The adulthood

160. "City of Palm-trees" in the poem, "The Retreat" symbolises _____.

- a) Central park b) Hanging garden c) Garden of Eden (Heaven) d) City park

161. According to the poem, "The Retreat", when will the speaker be able to return to that state which he desires the most?

- a) When he will die and there-upon gain rebirth.
b) When he will use time machine.
c) When he will use a magic trick.
d) None of the above

162. In the lines, "And when this dust falls to the urn,

In that state I came, return”, which word is used as a metaphor for Human Body?

- a) Urn b) State c) Dust d) None of these

163. For whom “enlighten’d spirit” has been used in the second stanza of “The Retreat”?

- a) For the infant (soul of an infant) b) For soul of an old man
b) For youths d) For school-boys

164. “Ancient track” in the poem, “The Retreat” stands for _____.

- a) the days of infancy b) the days of old age
b) the days of history d) none of these

165. “Fleshly dress” in the first stanza of “The Retreat” stands for _____.

- a) animal skin b) human body c) leather jacket d) none of these

166. “Drink to me only with thine eyes

And I will pledge with mine;

Or leave a kiss but in the cup

And I will not look for wine.”

The above lines are written by _____.

- a) Christopher Marlowe b) William Shakespeare
c) William Wordsworth d) Ben Jonson

167. “To Celia” is divided into _____ stanzas.

- a) Two b) Three c) Four d) None of these

168. The poem, “To Celia” is written in _____.

- a) First person b) Second Person c) Third person d) None of these

169. Ben Jonson belongs to the _____ period.

- a) Elizabethan b) Neo-classical c) Modern d) None of these

170. "To Celia" consists of _____ lines.

- a) five b) sixteen c) fourteen d) twenty

171. Each stanza of "To Celia" has _____ lines.

- a) four b) five c) six d) eight

172. Who among the following poets is not a Metaphysical poet?

- a) John Donne b) Andrew Marvell c) George Herbert d) John Milton

173. "Thoughts in a Garden" is composed by _____.

- a) John Donne b) Andrew Marvell c) George Herbert d) John Milton

174. In "Thoughts in a Garden", "The palm, the oak, or bays" stand as symbols of _____.

- a) Laurels b) Tree c) Garden d) None of these

175. "No white nor red was ever seen

So amorous as this lovely green."

The above lines are from the poem, _____.

- a) The World Is Too Much With Us b) Ode To The West Wind

- b) Thoughts In A Garden d) To A Skylark

176. "Apollo hunted Daphne so

Only that she might laurel grow"

Through the above lines, Marvell makes an allusion towards which mythology?

- a) Irish Mythology b) Norse Mythology

- c) Greek Mythology d) None of these

177. "Thoughts in a Garden" is divided into _____ stanzas.

- a) Eight b) Nine c) Ten d) Eleven

178. How many lines are there in each stanza of "Thoughts in a Garden"?

- a) Eight b) Nine c) Ten d) Eleven

179. "All thoughts, all passions, all delights," is the opening line of which poem?

- a) Love b) To Celia c) Dover Beach d) None of these

180. _____ is the composer of the poem, "Love".

- a) Wordsworth b) Gray c) Coleridge d) Keats

181. Coleridge is a _____.

- a) Metaphysical poet b) Romantic poet
c) Modern poet d) None of these

182. "Love" is _____.

- a) an epic b) a ballad c) an elegy d) a lyric

183. How many stanzas are there in the poem, "Love"?

- a) 21 b) 23 c) 24 d) 25

184. In the poem, "Love" each stanza has _____ lines.

- a) five b) four c) six d) seven

185. Whom does the speaker in the poem, "Love" refers to by saying "my hope, my joy"?

- a) Maudgonne b) Helen c) Genevieve d) Isabella

186. "She listen'd with a flitting blush,

With downcast eyes and modest grace;

For well she knew, I could not choose

But gaze upon her face."

From which poem the above line has been taken?

- a) To Celia b) Two In The Campagna c) Love d) None of these

187. Whom does Wordsworth call, "Ethereal Minstrel! Pilgrim of the sky"?

- a) Skylark b) Parrot c) Woodpecker d) Peacock

188. "To the Skylark" is composed by _____.

- a) Shelley b) Wordsworth c) Eliot d) Keats

189. Wordsworth is the pre-eminent figure of the _____ age.

- a) Romantic b) Elizabethan c) Neo-classical d) Modern

190. "Type of the wise, who soar, but never roam—

True to the kindred points of Heaven and Home."

The above lines are culled from which poem?

- a) To the Skylark b) To a Skylark
c) Love d) None of these

191. The expression, "the flood of harmony" is an example of which figure of speech?

- a) Hypallage b) Chiasmus c) Synecdoche d) Hyperbole

192. What type of stanza does the poem, "To The Skylark" has?

- a) Sextain b) Quatrain c) Spenserian stanza d) None of these

193. "We look before and after,

And pine for what is not:

Our sincerest laughter

With some pain fraught;

Our sweetest songs are those that tell of saddest thought."

The above excerpts forms a part of which poem?

- a) To a Skylark b) To the Skylark c) To Celia d) Dover Beach

194. Who composed the poem "To a Skylark"?

- a) Keats b) Wordsworth c) Sidney d) Shelley

195. "Harmonious madness" is an example of _____.

- a) Synecdoche b) Onomatopoeia c) Metonymy d) Oxymoron

196. P. B. Shelley is not the contemporary of _____.

- a) Keats b) Lord Byron c) George Herbert d) Scott

197. Each stanza of "To a Skylark" has _____ lines.

- a) 5 b) 4 c) 6 d) 9

198. There are _____ stanzas in the poem, "To a Skylark."

- a) 22 b) 21 c) 23 d) 24

199. The rhyme scheme of each stanza of "To a Skylark" is _____.

- a) ABABB b) AABBA c) BBAAB d) BBBAA

200. Shelley compares the flight of the Skylark with the _____.

- a) cloud of smoke b) cloud of fire
d) cloud of vapour d) cloud of ashes

201. "Ode to a Nightingale" has been composed by _____.

- a) Keats b) Shelley c) Wordsworth d) Scott

202. "Ode to a Nightingale" consists of _____ stanzas.

- a) 8 b) 9 c) 5 d) 3

203. Each stanza of "Ode to a Nightingale" has _____ lines.

- a) 11 b) 10 c) 9 d) 8

204. "Ode to a Nightingale" was published in _____.

- a) 1820 b) 1819 c) 1823 d) 1817

205. Rhyme scheme of each stanza of "Ode to a Nightingale" is _____.

- a) ABABCDECDE b) AABBBCCDDEE
c) AAABBBDDDEE d) None of these

206. Which poem ends with the lines:

"Was it a vision, or a waking dream?"

Fled is that music:— do I wake or sleep?

- a) Ode to a West Wind b) To a Skylark
c) Ode to a Nightingale d) None of these

207. “My heart aches, and a drowsy numbness pains

My sense, as though of hemlock I had drunk.”

The above lines are the opening lines of which poem?

- a) Ode to a West Wind b) To a Skylark
c) Ode to a Nightingale d) None of these

208. What is Nightingale?

- a) A bird b) An animal c) A fish d) A reptile

209. “Light wing’d Dryad of trees” is used for whom, in the poem, “Ode to a Nightingale”?

- a) Skylark b) Monkey c) Nightingale d) Parrot

210. Westminster Bridge is built over _____ river.

- a) Nile b) Thames c) Amazon d) None of these

211. “Composed upon Westminster Bridge” has _____ lines.

- a) 11 b) 8 c) 14 d) 15

212. “Composed upon Westminster Bridge” is a _____.

- a) Petrarchan sonnet b) Shakespearean sonnet
b) A new kind of sonnet c) None of these

213. Who has composed the poem, “Composed upon Westminster Bridge”?

- a) Wordsworth b) Coleridge c) Keats d) Shelley

214. “This city now doth like a garment wear”

Towards which ‘city’ the poet is indicating?

- a) Rome b) London c) Amsterdam d) New York

215. "This city now doth like a garment wear"

Which figure of speech has been employed in the above line?

- a) Synecdoche b) Onomatopoeia c) Personification d) Pun

216. The poet of "Composed upon Westminster Bridge" has given the beautiful _____ picture of the city as well as river.

- a) evening b) night c) morning d) noon

217. Whom does the poet call "dull" in the poem, "Composed upon Westminster Bridge"?

- a) To those who will pass through the Westminster Bridge overlooking the scenic beauty which the poet is witnessing.
b) To those who are sleeping.
c) To those who are criticising the view.
d) To those who are creating disturbances.

218. What is facilitating the speaker's visibility in the poem, "Composed upon Westminster Bridge"?

- a) His spectacles b) Magnifying glass
c) Smokeless air d) Binoculars

219. "The very houses seem asleep"

Which figure of speech is there in the above expression?

- a) Synecdoche b) Onomatopoeia c) Personification d) Pun

220. There is an inherent criticism of _____ in the poem, "Composed upon Westminster Bridge."

- a) Green Revolution b) Industrial Revolution
c) Afforestation d) French Revolution

221. "Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers;

Little we see in Nature that is ours."

Who has written the above lines?

- a) Wordsworth b) Coleridge c) Keats d) Marvell

222. The phrase “sordid boon” is an example of which figure of speech?

- a) Metonymy b) Synecdoche c) Pun d) Oxymoron

223. “The World Is Too Much With Us” consists of _____ lines.

- a) 12 b) 14 c) 16 d) 9

224. “The World Is Too Much With Us” is written by _____.

- a) Wordsworth b) Coleridge c) Keats c) Marvell

225. There is a criticism of _____ in the poem, “The World Is Too Much With Us.”

- a) Materialism b) Nihilism c) Pantheism d) None of these

226. “The World Is Too Much With Us” has _____ philosophy.

- a) Patriotic b) Materialistic c) Utilitarian d) Pantheistic

227. Wordsworth is considered as the _____.

- a) Worshipper of Nature b) Poet’s poet
c) Father of English poetry d) Morning star of Renaissance

228. “The sea that bares her bosom to the moon,

The winds that will be howling at all hours

And are up-gather’d now like sleeping flowers,

For this, for everything, we are out of tune;”

The above lines occur in which poem?

- a) The World Is Too Much With Us b) A Consolation
c) Ode To The West Wind d) None of these

229. Which figure of speech is used in the phrase, “sleeping flowers”?

- a) Onomatopoeia b) Pun c) Personification d) Simile

230. Proteus and Triton are the characters from _____ mythology.

- a) Norse b) Indian c) Greek d) Irish

231. _____ is a poem composed by John Keats.

- a) On First Looking into Chapman's Homer b) The Good Morrow
c) Flea d) None of these

232. "Oft of one wide expanse had I been told

That deep-brow'd Homer ruled as his demesne:

Yet did I never breathe its pure serene

Till I heard Chapman speak out loud and bold:"

The above lines are culled from which poem?

- a) On First Looking into Chapman's Homer b) To Celia
c) Ode To The West Wind d) A Consolation

233. The name Homer which appears in the poem, "On First Looking into Chapman's Homer" was a _____ poet.

- a) Italian b) Irish c) Greek d) English

234. Chapman was _____.

- a) An Elizabethan playwright b) A Neo-classical poet
c) A Modern poet d) A Russian dramatist

235. "On First Looking into Chapman's Homer" is a _____.

- a) sonnet b) ballad c) lyric d) epic

236. Which work inspired the poet of "On First Looking into Chapman's Homer" to write the poem?

- a) Essay on Homer by Chapman.
b) Translation of Homer's works by George Chapman.
c) Poem on Homer by Chapman.

d) Criticism of Homer's works by Chapman.

237. "Much have I travelled in the realms of gold" is an example of which figure of speech?

- a) Prolepsis b) Pleonasm c) Hyperbaton (or Inversion) d) Pun

238. "Darien" which appears in the poem, "On First Looking into Chapman's Homer", is a province of _____.

- a) Panama b) Rome c) Ireland d) London

239. Who was Cortez?

- a) A Spanish Conquistador b) A German Chancellor
c) A British Politician d) A French Soldier

240. The word "demesne" which appears in "On First Looking into Chapman's Homer" means _____.

- a) domain b) delta c) decipher d) deduce

241. "But tell of days in goodness spent,—

A mind at peace with all below,

A heart whose love is innocent."

The above lines are the ending lines of which poem?

- a) To Celia b) Love c) Dover Beach d) She Walks in Beauty

242. _____ is the poem written by Lord Byron.

- a) To Celia b) Love c) Dover Beach d) She Walks in Beauty

243. "She Walks in Beauty" has _____ stanzas.

- a) 3 b) 4 c) 5 d) 6

244. Each stanza of "She Walks in Beauty" has _____ lines.

- a) 6 b) 5 c) 4 d) 7

245. The rhyme scheme of each stanza of "She Walks in Beauty" is _____.

- a) ABABAB b) ABCABC c) AAABBB d) ABBABB

246. "One shade the more, one ray the less

Had half impair'd the nameless grace"

The above lines are taken from which poem?

- a) To Celia b) Love c) Dover Beach d) She Walks in Beauty

247. "Starry skies" is an example of which figure of speech?

- a) Hypallage b) Pun c) Alliteration d) Simile

248. Lord Byron is the contemporary of _____.

- a) Shakespeare b) Milton c) Donne d) Shelley

249. "Cloudless climes" is an example of which figure of speech?

- a) Personification b) Alliteration c) Pun d) None of these

250. The line, "If Winter comes can Spring be far behind?" occur in which poem?

- a) On First Looking into Chapman's Homer b) To Celia
c) Ode To The West Wind d) A Consolation

251. The line, "If Winter comes can Spring be far behind?" is an example of which figure of speech?

- a) Hypallage b) Pun c) Rhetorical Question d) Metonymy

252. _____ is the author of "Ode to the West Wind."

- a) Keats b) Shelley c) Byron d) Scott

253. "Ode to the West Wind" is divided into _____ sections (cantos).

- a) 5 b) 4 c) 3 d) 6

254. Each section of "Ode to the West Wind" has _____ lines.

- a) 14 b) 15 c) 5 d) 6

255. From whose “unseen presence the leaves dead, are driven”, according to the poem, “Ode to the West Wind”?

- a) From the unseen presence of severe Cyclone.
- b) From the unseen presence of Earthquake.
- c) From the unseen presence of wild West Wind.
- d) None of the above.

256. “Ode to the West Wind” was written in _____.

- a) 1819 b) 1820 c) 1822 d) 1818

257. “Ode to the West Wind” was published in _____.

- a) 1819 b) 1820 c) 1822 d) 1818

258. Each section of “Ode to the West Wind” has _____ tercets.

- a) 3 b) 4 c) 5 d) 6

259. A tercet is a unit of _____ lines.

- a) 3 b) 4 c) 5 d) 6

260. Each section of “Ode to the West Wind” has _____ couplet.

- a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4

261. The tercets of each stanza of “Ode to the West Wind” follow the rhyme scheme of _____.

- a) Terza Rima b) Rhyme Royal c) Octava Rima d) None of these

262. Terza Rima was first used by _____.

- a) Dante b) Shakespeare b) Chaucer b) Spenser

263. “The sea is calm to-night,

The tide is full, the moon is fair”

The above lines are the excerpt from _____.

- a) To Celia b) Love c) Dover Beach d) Thoughts in a Garden

264. Who is the composer of the poem “Dover Beach”?

- a) Ben Jonson b) Matthew Arnold c) Keats d) Shelley

265. The name, Sophocles is mentioned in the poem “Dover Beach.” Who was he?

- a) Russian Novelist b) Irish Poet c) Greek Playwright d) British poet

266. “Dover Beach” was first published in _____.

- a) 1867 b) 1868 c) 1870 d) 1882

267. Aegean is the name of a _____.

- a) river b) tree c) path d) sea

268. What type of image is there in the line, “Listen! You hear the grating roar”?

- a) Visual image b) Auditory image c) Tactile image d) None of these

269. Who has written the following lines—

“Ah, love, let us be true

To one another! for the world, which seems

To lie before us like a land of dreams,

So various, so beautiful, so new,

Hath really neither joy, nor love, nor light,

Nor certitude, nor peace, nor help for pain;”

- a) Ben Jonson b) Matthew Arnold c) Keats d) Shelley

270. “for the world, which seems

To lie before us like a land of dreams,

So various, so beautiful, so new,

Hath really neither joy, nor love, nor light,

Nor certitude, nor peace, nor help for pain;”

The above lines combine to become an example of which figure of speech?

- a) Paradox
- b) Transferred Epithet or Hypallage
- c) Oxymoron
- d) Synecdoche

271. In which poem do we find the following lines?

“I Wonder do you feel today
As I have felt since, hand in hand,
We sat down on the grass, to stray
In spirit better through the land,
This morn of Rome and May?”

- a) Love
- b) Two in the Campagna
- c) To Celia
- d) A Consolation

272. _____ wrote the poem, “Two in the Campagna.”

- a) Robert Browning
- b) Shakespeare
- c) Marlowe
- d) Spenser

273. Robert Browning belongs to which age?

- a) The age of Romanticism
- b) The Victorian Age
- c) The Neo-classical Age
- d) The Restoration Age

274. “Yet in these thoughts myself almost despising,

Haply I think on thee—and then my state,
Like to the lark at break of day arising
From the sullen earth, sings hymns at heaven’s gate;”

The above lines are excerpted from _____.

- a) A Consolation
- b) Dover Beach
- c) Love
- d) To Celia

275. The following lines are taken from _____.

“Let us (said He) pour on him all we can:
Let the world’s riches, which dispersed lie,”

- a) A Consolation b) The Gifts of God c) The Retreat d) To Celia

276. "Let us (said He) pour on him all we can:

Let the world's riches, which dispersed lie,"

In the above lines, "He" is used for _____.

- a) God b) Man c) Hercules d) None of these

277. "But ah! my soul with too much stay

Is drunk, and staggers in the way"

The above lines are a part of which poem?

- a) A Consolation b) The Gifts of God c) The Retreat d) To Celia

278. "And looking back, at that short space

Could see a glimpse of His bright face"

"His" in the above lines refers to _____.

- a) God b) Man c) Hercules d) None of these

279. "Since when it grows, and smells, I swear,

Not of itself but thee!"

The above lines are extracted from _____.

- a) A Consolation b) The Gifts of God c) The Retreat d) To Celia

280. "How vainly men themselves amaze

To win the pal, the oak, or bays,

And their incessant labour see

Crown'd from some single herb or tree"

The above extract is from the poem _____.

- a) Thoughts In A Garden b) The World Is Too With Us

- c) On First Looking Into d) Love

Chapman's Homer

281. "What wondrous life is this I lead!

Ripe apples drop about my head;"

The above excerpt is a part of which poem?

- a) Thoughts In A Garden b) The World Is Too With Us

- c) On First Looking Into d) Love

Chapman's Homer

282. "He stared at the Pacific, and all his men

Look'd at each other with a wild surmise—

Silent upon the peak in Darien."

The above lines are written by _____.

- a) Keats b) Jonson c) Shelley d) Scott

283. "Much have I travelled in the realms of gold

And many goodly states and kingdoms seen"

The above extract is the opening lines of which poem?

- a) Thoughts In A Garden b) The World Is Too With Us

- c) On First Looking Into d) Love

Chapman's Homer

284. "I calm'd her fears, and she was calm

And told her love with virgin pride;

And so I won my Genevieve,

My bright and beauteous Bride."

The above extract is the ending stanza of which poem?

- a) Thoughts In A Garden b) The World Is Too With Us
c) On First Looking Into d) Love

Chapman's Homer

285. The rhyme scheme of the following stanza is _____.

“When in disgrace with fortune and men’s eyes,
I all alone bewep my outcast state,
And trouble deaf heaven with my bootless cries,
And look upon myself and curse my fate;”

- a) ABAB b) AABB c) AAAA d) ABAA

286. “Where thoughts serenely sweet express

How pure, how dear their dwelling-place.”

The above lines are a part of which poem?

- a) Thoughts In A Garden b) The World Is Too With Us
c) She Walks In Beauty d) Love

287. The following lines are from _____.

“And on that cheek and o’er that brow

So soft, so calm, yet eloquent,

The smiles that win, the tints that glow

But tell of days in goodness spent”

- a) Thoughts In A Garden b) The World Is Too With Us
c) She Walks In Beauty d) Love

288. The following lines are from_____.

“Of beechen green, and shadows numberless,

Singest of summer in full-throated ease”

- a) Thoughts In A Garden b) The World Is Too With Us
c) She Walks In Beauty d) Ode To A Nightingale

289. "The beauty of the morning: silent, bare,
Ships, towers, domes, theatres, and temples lie
Open unto the fields, and to the sky,
All bright and glittering in the smokeless air"

Who has written the above lines?

- a) Wordsworth b) Keats c) Shelley d) Jonson

290. "The beauty of the morning: silent, bare,
Ships, towers, domes, theatres, and temples lie
Open unto the fields, and to the sky,
All bright and glittering in the smokeless air"

The rhyme scheme used in the above lines is _____.

- a) ABAB b) AABB c) AAAA d) ABBA

291. The following lines are excerpted from _____.

"Just when I seemed about to learn!

Where is the thread now? Off gone again!

The old trick! Only I discern—

Infinite passion, and the pain

Of finite hearts that yearn."

- a) Thoughts In A Garden b) Two In The Campagna
c) She Walks In Beauty d) Ode To A Nightingale

292. "Wild Spirit, which art moving everywhere,
Destroyer and Preserver, Hear, oh hear!"

In the above lines, “Wild Spirit” and “Destroyer and Preserver” are used for _____.

- a) West Wind b) Tiger c) Lion d) Humans

293. _____ deals with the laws governing the structure of verses or lines of poetry.

- a) Prosody b) Phonetics c) Morphology d) Etymology

294. _____ lines are also known as Alexandrines.

- a) Iambic Pentameter b) Iambic Hexameter
c) Iambic Tetrameter d) Trochaic Trimeter

295. _____ is also known as Chaucerian stanza.

- a) Rhyme Royal b) Octava Rima c) Ballad stanza d) Elegiac stanza

296. _____ is a stanza of eight iambic pentameters, the first six rhyming alternately, and the last two are a couplet.

- a) Rhyme Royal b) Octava Rima c) Ballad stanza d) Elegiac stanza

297. _____ is also known as Epic or Heroic metre.

- a) Iambic Pentameter b) Iambic Hexameter
c) Iambic Tetrameter d) Trochaic Trimeter

298. _____ consists of four iambic tetrameters, of which the first rhymes with the fourth, and second with the third.

- a) Tennysonian stanza b) Sextain c) Ballad stanza d) Elegiac stanza

299. _____ is a stanza of four lines, rhyming in various combinations.

- a) Tennysonian stanza b) Sextain c) Ballad stanza d) Quatrain

300. A Petrarchan sonnet is divided into _____.

- a) Octave and Sestet b) Quatrains and a couplet
c) Quintette and Couplet d) None of these