

**English General, 2019-20, TDC Part one
Model Questions**

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Shakespeare was born in
 - a. 1564
 - b. 1565
 - c. 1566
 - d. None
2. "Composed upon Westminster Bridge" is written by-
 - a. Shelley
 - b. Byron
 - c. Wordsworth
 - d. Shakespeare
3. "Meeting at Night" is a poem composed by-
 - a. Robert Browning
 - b. Tennyson
 - c. Byron
 - d. Tennyson
4. "A River" is a poem written by-
 - a. A. K. Ramanujan
 - b. R. Parthasarathi
 - c. R. K. Narayan
 - d. Raja Rao
5. "Spring" is a poem written by—
 - a. Hopkins
 - b. Hardy
 - c. Tennyson
 - b. Browning
6. The poem "Arabia" is written by—
 - a. Walter de la Mare
 - b. Wilfred Owen
 - c. Siegfried Sassoon
 - d. Alan Seeger
7. Who wrote 'A Hot Noon in Malabar'?
 - a. Nissim Ezekiel
 - b. Kamala Das
 - c. Sarojini Naidu
 - d. Sri Aurobindo
8. Robert Browning wrote in which form of poetry—
 - a. Dramatic monologue
 - b. Sonnet
 - c. Ode
 - d. Ballad
9. William Wordsworth was a poet.
 - a. Romantic
 - b. Classical
 - c. Victorian

d. Realist

10. Breaking of the Nations is a ----- poem.

a. War

b. Love

c. Elegiac

d. Fantasy

11. Which poet wrote: -

“The river glideth at his own sweet will:

Dear God! The very houses seem to sleep;

And all that mighty heart is lying.”

a. Wordsworth

b. Hardy

c. Ramanujan

d. Browning

12. Which play of Shakespeare, “Put out the Light” is taken from?

a. A Midsummer-Night’s Dream.

b. Romeo and Juliet

c. Othello

d. Winter’s Tale

13. Shakespeare belonged to ____ age.

a. Jacobean

b. Elizabethan

c. Puritan

d. Neo-classical

14. The poem, ‘A Hot Noon in Malabar’ is taken from the collection of poems entitled-

a. Summer in Calcutta

b. Dance of Eunuchs

c. A Request

d. Malabar Dreams

15. “A Hot Noon in Malabar” is full of ---

a. pathos

b. satire

c. love

d. Violence

16. Which city the poem, “A River” does refer to?

a. Madurai

b. Chennai

c. Rameswaram

d. Mahabalipuram

17. Madurai in the poem, “A River” is made up of ---

a. temples and poets

b. factory and slums

c. sea beaches

d. None

18. "Meeting at Night" is a _____ love poem.

a. Romantic

b. Neo-classical

c. Classical

d. Modern

19. Who among the following poets is known for his dramatic monologues?

- a. Sidney
- b. Robert Browning
- c. Spenser
- d. Chaucer

20. A sonnet is a poem of _____ lines.

- a. 14
- b. 18
- c. 20
- d. 24

21. In poetry an ode is an _____ to a person or a thing.

- a. address
- b. evaluation
- c. estimate
- d. overview

22. A 'simile' is a comparison between _____ dissimilar objects.

- a. Two
- b. Three
- c. Four
- d. Five

23. Wordsworth is called a poet of _____.

- a. nature
- b. reality
- c. concrete ideas
- d. fantasy

24. Shakespeare died in

- a. 1618
- b. 1617
- c. 1616
- d. 1615

25. Which Indian poet is considered to be the greatest?

- a. Rabindranath Tagore
- b. Kamala Das
- c. R. Parthasarathy
- d. Sarojini Naidu

26. "Spring" was published in the year _____.

- a. 1915
- b. 1916
- c. 1917
- d. 1918

27. Which of the following is a poetic collection of Hardy?

- a. Poems of the Past and the Present
- b. Heartbreak House
- c. The Skin Game
- d. The Inn of Tranquillity

28. Wordsworth was born in

- a. 1770

- b. 1771
 - c. 1772
 - d. 1774
29. "All bright and glittering in the smokeless air" is taken from -----
- a. Daffodils
 - b. The Solitary Reaper
 - c. Composed upon Westminster Bridge
 - d. Rainbow
30. Who defined poetry as 'spontaneous overflow of powerful feeling'?
- a. Wordsworth
 - b. Coleridge
 - c. Byron
 - d. Milton
31. Who said that "Child is the father of Man"?
- a. Wordsworth
 - b. Coleridge
 - c. Byron
 - d. None
32. Wordsworth died in
- a. 1850
 - b. 1852
 - c. 1854
 - d. None
33. William Wordsworth was known as -----
- a. the High Priest of Nature
 - b. a Metaphysical Poet
 - c. a Cavalier Poet
 - d. None
34. "Arms and the Man" is -----drama.
- a. an anti-romantic
 - b. an anti-hero
 - c. an anti-classic drama
 - d. a tragic
35. Who is the hero of Shaw's drama, "Arms and the Man"?
- a. Sergius
 - b. Bluntschli
 - c. Petkoff
 - d. None
36. The title "Arms and the Man" is a reference to----- epic poem "The Aeneid".
- a. Virgil's
 - b. Homer's
 - c. Catullus'
 - d. Horace's
37. "The young ones carry pistol and cartridges; the old ones, grub". Who is the speaker of this line?
- a. Bluntschli
 - b. Sergius
 - c. Raina

d. Louka

38. Near what is the Petkoffs' house situated?

a. Moscow

b. The Dragoman Pass

c. Petersburg

d. North Bulgaria

39. What rank does Raina's father hold in the Bulgarian army?

a. Major

b. Corporal

c. General

d. Lieutenant

40. Whose picture does Raina keep in her room at the start of the play?

a. Sergius's

b. Petkoff's

c. Bluntschli's

d. Catherine's

41. The Serbs are allied with members of which empire?

a. The Russian

b. The Batavian

c. The Austrian

d. The Transpalpatinian

42. What do Raina and Catherine lend Bluntschli?

a. a stick

b. a coat

c. a toy

d. a pistol

43. What makes Sergius's charge successful?

a. Lack of Serbian ammunition

b. Sergius's skill

c. Russia's lack of counter-charge

d. Petkoff's plan

44. What is revealed about Bluntschli in Act Three?

a. He's not a real soldier

b. His father was poor

c. His father was enormously wealthy

d. He is not Swiss

45. The play "Arms and the Man" might not be described as of which subgenre?

a. Marriage comedy

b. Social satire

c. Melodrama

d. Comedy of manners

46. Shaw was primarily a_____.

a. Dramatist

b. Social Critic

c. Novelist

d. Journalist

47. In which year was Shaw awarded the Nobel Prize for literature?

a. 1925

b.1927

c.1930

d.1932

48. Shaw's plays are known as:

a. Plays of ideas

b. Plays of prophetic vision

c. Plays of politics

d. plays of negative criticism

49. Who once said, "I write plays with the deliberate purpose to convert the nation of my opinion."

a. Eliot

b. Keats

c. Shaw

d. None of these

50. "Arms and the Man" is a satire on:

a. War and Love

b. Love and Peace

c. Love and Sorrow

d. None

51. Shaw wrote Arms and the Man in:

a. 1893

b. 1899

c. 1897

d. 1874

52. Which of the following plays of Shaw is a satire on war?

a. The Apple Cart

b. Man and Superman

c. Pygmalion

d. Arms and the Man

53. How many acts does the play "Arms and the Man" have?

a. 5

b. 4

c. 3

d. 2

54. "Pygmalion" is written by:

a. G.B Shaw

b. Shakespeare

c. T.S Eliot

d. Arnold

55. Shaw is mainly known as a _____

a. Dramatist

b. Social Critic

c. Novelist

d. Journalist

56. What reward was given to Shaw as a literary figure?

a. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature

b. He was appointed the Poet Laureate of England

c. He was awarded the order of emeritus

d. He was awarded Booker

57. In which year was Shaw awarded the Nobel Prize for literature?
a.1925
b.1927
c.1930
d.1932
58. In which Shaw's play does the "Chocolate Cream Hero" appear?
a.Arms and the Man
b.St. Joan
c.Man and Superman
d.Candida
59. "I can again thy former light restore" is taken from:
a.Daffodils
b.The Solitary Reaper
c.Tintern Abbey
d. Put out the Light
60. "Innocent mind and Mayday in girl and boy" is taken from:
a. Tintern Abbey
b. Written in Early Spring
c. Spring
d.Daffodils
61. When was Hopkins born in?
a.1844
b.1845
c.1885
d.1888
62. When did Hopkins die?
a.1889
b.1890
c.1895
d.1877
63. When was Ode to Duty Published?
a.1807
b.1805
c.1804
d.1862
64. What was the name of Wordsworth's sister?
a.Dorothy
b.Lucy
c.Jink
d.Nim
65. William Wordsworth was appointed poet laureate in:
a.1843
b.1855
c.1877
d.1899
66. "Poetry is the spontaneous overflow of powerful feeling" was said by ____
a. Wordsworth
b. Coleridge

- c. Byron
- d. Milton

67. Wordsworth was the poet of ——

- a. Nature
- b. Love
- c. Romance
- d. Sadness

68. Who said, "Poetry is the breath and finer spirit of all knowledge"?

- a. Wordsworth
- b. Coleridge
- c. Byron
- d. None

69. Who said "Child is the father of Man"?

- a. Wordsworth
- b. Coleridge
- c. Byron
- d. None

70. Poetic diction is related to _____

- a. Wordsworth
- b. Byron
- c. Blake
- d. None

71. The lines "A tap at the pane, the quick sharp scratch/And blue spurt of a lighted match" occur in which poem:

- a. The Lunatic, the Lover and the Poet
- b. Meeting at Night
- c. Composed upon Westminster Bridge
- d. None of the above

72. According to Shakespeare, what does 'light' stand for:

- a. life
- b. memory
- c. shadow
- d. obstacle

73. Who is being described in this line "When I have plucked thy rose":

- a. Emilia
- b. Desdemona
- c. Iago
- d. The beloved

74. Who utters "She must die":

- a. Othello
- b. Hamlet
- c. The lunatic
- d. None

75. The line "Princes ride at noon" occurs in:

- a. Arabia
- b. The River
- c. Rain
- d. Spring

76. The line "I'll shade him from the heat" is taken from:

- a. Arabia
- b. The River
- c. The Little Black Boy
- d. Spring

77. The line "Dear God! The very houses seem asleep" is taken from the poem:

- a. Composed Upon Westminster Bridge
- b. The Lunatic, the Lover and the Poet
- c. In the Times of Breaking of Nations
- d. Meeting at Night

78. Whose voice is 'less loud' in Meeting at Night:

- a. The lover's
- b. The beloved's
- c. The poet's
- d. None

79. The line "The cloud will vanish; we shall hear his voice" is taken from the poem:

- a. Composed Upon Westminster Bridge
- b. The Little Black Boy
- c. In the Times of Breaking of Nations
- d. Meeting at Night

80. Which figure of speech do we find in the line: "And the startled little waves that leap"?

- a. Irony
- b. Metaphor
- c. Alliteration
- d. simile

81. Thomas Hardy was born in

- a. 1810
- b. 1820
- c. 1830
- d. 1840

82. Fill in the blank with suitable word: "All that is not gold."

- a. Smells
- b. Shines
- c. Glitters
- d. None

83. Fill in the blank with suitable word: "A little is a dangerous thing."

- a. Wealth
- b. Money
- c. food
- d. Learning

84. Fill in the blank with suitable word: "All is well that Well."

- a. Starts
- b. Ends
- c. Begins
- d. Is done

85. What does this proverb mean: "Birds of a feather flock together."

- a. Like- minded people come together
- b. Foolish people come together
- c. Wise people come together
- d. None of the above

86. What does this proverb mean: "Face is the index of man."

- a. Face reflects our personality
- b. Face deceives us
- c. Face is the most delicate part of body
- d. None

87. Carl Sandburg can be described as a poet of:

- a. Science
- b. romance
- c. Fun
- d. All of the above

88. I Stood Tip-Toe upon a Little Hill was written under the influence of:

- a. Leigh Hunt
- b. Shelley
- c. Byron
- d. Blake

89. Frost won ___prize.

- a. Nobel
- b. Booker
- c. Pulitzer
- d. DSC

90. Hopkins was a professor of ___language.

- a. Hebrew
- b. Greek
- c. Latin
- d. English

91. Walter De La Mare may be termed as an ___poet.

- a. Escapist
- b. ethereal
- c. assertive
- d. All the above

92. Point out the part of speech of the word 'extension':

- a. Noun
- b. Pronoun
- c. adverb
- d. Verb

93. What is the meaning of the compound word 'happy-go-lucky':
- One who believes in luck
 - One who does not believe in luck
 - One who has easy going attitude
 - One who is of very serious temperament
94. The line "The stuffed men" occurs in:
- Arabia
 - The River
 - Rain
 - The Hollow Men
95. What does 'mighty heart' stand for in Composed Upon Westminster bridge:
- Nature
 - The city of London
 - Mills and factories
 - The poet himself
96. "Flowers in the forest rise/And toss into blossom ..." is an example of:
- Metaphor
 - Personification
 - Simile
 - None
97. In the poem The River, the poet describes wet stones as:
- Sleeping tiger
 - Sleepy crocodiles
 - Running dear
 - Sleeping fishes
98. Where do bangle sellers sit, as described by Kamala Das in the poem A Hot Noon in Malabar:
- On the road
 - On the cool black floor
 - In the shops
 - In their showrooms
99. Who make whining voices in A Hot Noon in Malabar:
- Police men
 - Priests
 - Beggars
 - children
100. "This is a noon for wild men, wild thoughts, wild love" occurs in:
- Meeting at Night
 - The Lunatic, the Lover and the poet
 - A Hot Noon in Malabar
 - The River
101. From which play of Shakespeare is Put out the Light taken?
- Macbeth
 - Othello
 - King Lear

d. Hamlet

102. Put out the light is a:

a. Soliloquy

b. Sonnet

c. Ode

d. None

103. What is as smooth as 'monumental alabaster':

a. Desdemona's body

b. Iago's body

c. Emilia's body

d. Rosalind's body

104. The Little Black Boy is a poem by:

a. William Blake

b. William Wordsworth

c. William Shakespeare

d. John Keats

105. "But I am black, as if bereaved of light" is taken from the poem:

a. The Little Black Boy

b. Arabia

c. The Hollow Men

d. Spring

106. The city of London is described in Composed upon Westminster Bridge as:

a. Mighty heart

b. A big city

c. A great city

d. A beautiful city

107. In the poem I Stood Tip-Toe upon a Little Hill the poet praises:

a. His beloved

b. Nature

c. London

d. Animals

108. The Hollow Men is a poem by:

a. Eliot

b. Yeats

c. Dylan Thomas

d. Spender

109. "We are the stuffed men" is taken from the poem:

a. The Hollow Men

b. Meeting at Night

c. Composed upon Westminster Bridge

d. None

110. Choose the correct sentence:

a. She lives to an apartment

b. She lives in an apartment

c. She lives on an apartment.

d. She lives with an apartment

111. Choose the correct option:

a. I wish I were young again.

b. I wish were I young again.

c. I wish I was young again.

d. I wish I wish I was young again.

112. Keep quiet, we to the radio.

a. Listen

b. Will listen

c. Are listening

d. Listened

113. I home now. (Choose correct verb):

a. Go

b. Went

c. am going

d. going

114. We to the cinema last night. (Choose the correct verb form):

a. Wented

b. gone

c. Are going

d. Went

115. The price of mangoes gone up. (Choose the correct verb):

a. Was

b. Has

c. Is

d. Will

116. He promised that he hard.

a. work

b. Would work

c. worked

d. None

117. He died of cancer but she died injury.

a. for

b. In

c. From

d. At

118. The work was done haste.

a. At

b. On

c. In

d. To

119. The village was destroyed fire.

a. In

b. For

c. On

d. With

120. I have known him a long time.

a. From

b. For

c. Of

d. On

121. He died his country.

a. In

b. For

c. At

d. Into

122. They live the same roof.

a. Under

b. In

c. Above

d. Below

123. Don 't cry spilt milk.

a. On

b. At

c. For

d. Over

124. I am tired doing this job.

a. From

b. With

c. Of

d. None

125. It's 10 o'clock my watch.

a. to

b. From

c. By

d. Of

126. He agreed to..... my orders.

a. Carry in

b. Carry on

c. Carry out

d. Carry off

127. He in the middle of his speech.

a. Broke down

b. Broke into

c. Broke with

d. None

128. Please the lamp.

a. Put off

b. Put on

c. Put out

d. None

129. You cannot always appearances.

a. Go with

b. Go by

c. Go along

d. None

130. His uncle him.

a. Looked into

b. Looked in

c. Looked after

d. None

131. He is with fever.

a. Laid up

b. Laid on

c. Laid in

d. None

132. The governor the prizes.

a. Gave in

b. Gave up

c. Gave away

d. Gave of

133. He the problem in a few minutes.

a. Worked in

b. Worked up

c. Worked at

d. Worked out

134. He smoking,

a. Gave in

b. Gave of

c. Gave up

d. None

135. He my proposal.

a. Backed up

b. Backed it

c. Backed of

d. None

136. He said, "I can help you."

a. He said that he can help me.

b. He said that he could help me.

c. He said that I can help him.

d. He said that I could help him.

137. Our teacher said, "Don't waste time."

a. Our teacher advised us not to waste time.

b. Our teacher told us to waste time.

c. Our teacher suggested us to waste time.

d. None

138. She said, "Thank you."

- a. She thanked me.
- b. She told me to thank.
- c. She asked me to thank him.
- d. None

139. She asked him, "What do you want?"

- a. She asked me what do you want.
- b. She asked me what i want.
- c. She asked me what I wanted.
- d. None

140. She said to the child, "Do you want new clothes?"

- a. She asked the child did he want new clothes.
- b. She asked the child do you want new clothes.
- c. She asked the child if he wanted new clothes.
- d. None

141. He said, "What a beautiful place!"

- a. He said what a beautiful place.
- b. He exclaimed with joy that it was a beautiful place.
- c. He said that what a beautiful place.
- d. None

142. The saint said, "God helps those who help themselves."

- a. The saint said that God helps those who help themselves.
- b. The saint said that God helped those who helped themselves.
- c. The saint said that God does help those who help others.
- d. None

143. "Death lays his icy hands on kings" is an example of

- a. Simile
- b. Metaphor
- c. Hyperbole
- d. Personification

144. Personification is:

- a. Giving life to non-living things
- b. Giving death to alive things
- c. Comparing two things
- d. Exaggerating things

145. "Speech is silver but silence is golden" is an example of:

- a. Simile
- b. Metaphor
- c. Epigram
- d. Antithesis

146. Give every man thy ear, but few thy

- a. Voice
- b. Money
- c. Time
- d. House

147. 'The child is the father of man' is an example of:

- a. paradox
- b. personification
- c. Simile
- d. None

148. "I came, I saw, I conquered" is an example of:

- a. Anti-climax
- b. Climax
- c. Irony
- d. Hyperbole

149. "The more haste, the less speed" is an example of:

- a. Antithesis
- b. Irony
- c. Pun
- d. Climax

150. One of my friends a car.

- a. Has
- b. Have
- c. Own
- d. None

151. Two and two four.

- a. do
- b. did
- c. does
- d. Makes

152. One must keep promises.

- a. of
- b. for
- c. One's
- d. Them

153. He runs

- a. Fasty
- b. Fast
- c. Very fasty
- d. None

154. Spring is a poem by:

- a. Keats
- b. Tennyson
- c. Eliot
- d. Hopkins

155. Keats was a:

- a. Victorian poet
- b. Romantic poet
- c. Modern poet
- d. Metaphysical poet

156. Robert Frost was:

- a. An American poet

- b. An African poet
 - c. An English poet
 - d. An Australian poet
157. John Keats died at the age of:
- a. 56
 - b. 26
 - c. 36
 - d. 76
158. The Rain is a poem by:
- a. Davies
 - b. Eliot
 - c. Kamala Das
 - d. None
159. "Look on the rising sun: there God does live" is taken from the poem:
- a. Put out the Light
 - b. The Rain
 - c. Arabia
 - d. The Little Black Boy
160. Hardy belonged to:
- a. Victorian age
 - b. Jacobean age
 - c. Elizabethan age
 - d. None
161. William Blake was a:
- a. Pre-romantic poet
 - b. Victorian poet
 - c. Modern poet
 - d. Metaphysical poet
162. A.K. Ramanujan belonged to:
- a. North India
 - b. South India
 - c. North East
 - d. Kashmir
163. "Silence invades the breathing wood" is taken from the poem:
- a. Song
 - b. Arabia
 - c. Meeting at night
 - d. The Rain
164. The Hollow Men dramatizes:
- a. The barrenness of the modern world
 - b. The democratic spirit
 - c. The sorrows of life
 - d. The suffering of the poor
165. Which of the following is not a character of Arms and the Man:
- a. Rosalind
 - b. Sergius

- c. Bluntschli
- d. Raina

166. The line "A narrow shave; but a miss is as good as a mile" is spoken by:

- a. Raina
- b. Sergius
- c. Bluntschli
- d. Louka

167. The line "Nine soldiers out of ten are fools." is spoken by:

- a. Sergius
- b. Bluntschli
- c. Raina
- d. None

168. Finally Raina gets married to:

- a. Bluntschli
- b. Sergius
- c. Louka
- d. Nicola

169. "Warm are the still and lucky miles" is taken from which poem:

- a. Song
- b. The Hollow Men
- c. Arabia
- d. I stood Tiptoe.....

170. Which river does Ramanujan refer to:

- a. The Ganga
- b. The Kaveri
- c. The Vaikai
- d. The Sutlej

171. Fortune cards are used by in A Hot Noon in Malabar:

- a. Beggars
- b. Priests
- c. Astrologers
- d. None

172. 'Sweet is the music of Arabia' is taken from

- a. Song
- b. A River
- c. Arabia
- d. none

173. I have no to the chief Minister.

- a. access
- b. excess
- c. exceed
- d. exit

174. I have..... his proposal.

- a. accepted
- b. exceeded

c. expected

d. none

175. I have no..... for him.

a. affectation

b. affection

c. affluence

d. atrocity

176. You should to online mode of learning.

a. adopt

b. adapt

c. affect

d. access

177. It has great on his career.

a. affect

b. effect

c. attack

d. affluence

178. me there are 10 members in my family.

a. Beside

b. Besides

c. Reside

d. Resides

179. He the P.M. of the situation.

a. appraised

b. apprised

c. adopted

d. rooted

180. He gave you good

a. advise

b. advice

c. attendance

d. access

181. Don't indulge in activities.

a. immoral

b. immortal

c. associate

d. incentive

182. I will inform you as soon as he

a. comes

b. will come

c. came

d. is coming

183. A leak may sink a big ship.

a. big

b. small

c. large

- d. none
184. He isthan we expected.
- a. Later
 - b. Latter
 - c. letter
 - d. longer
185. John is my brother.
- a. Older
 - b. Elder
 - c. winner
 - d. best
186. After this he made no remarks.
- a. Farther
 - b. Further
 - c. future
 - d. feather
187. The news is quite disquieting.
- a. Last
 - b. Latest
 - c. newest
 - d. least
188. Rustam is the of my uncle.
- a. Oldest
 - b. Eldest
 - c. newest
 - d. deadliest
189. dinner was excellent.
- a. A
 - b. An
 - c. The
 - d. None
190. virtue has its own rewards.
- a. The
 - b. A
 - c. An
 - d. No article
191. The plane at 4.30 a.m.
- a. Arrive
 - b. Arrives
 - c. arrival
 - d. None
192. We decided this project.
- a. To start
 - b. Starting
 - c. start-up
 - d. end

193. I love tennis.

- a. play
- b. Playing
- c. ending
- d. getting

194. I am sorry this.

- a. To hear
- b. Hearing
- c. heard
- d. hurt

195. I something burning.

- a. Smell
- b. smelling
- c. Will smell
- d. None

196. Nehru was fond children.

- a. Of
- b. To
- c. For
- d. None

197. The news is good to be true.

- a. Very
- b. Quite
- c. Too
- d. D. None

198. Let us have your terms

- a. In white and black
- b. In black and white
- c. In red and green
- d. In green and red

199. The noun of 'speak' is:

- a. Spoke
- b. Speech
- c. spake
- d. speaks

200. The noun of 'choose' is:

- a. Chose
- b. choice
- c. chosen
- d. chosed

201. _____ 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

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

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

203. 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

204. Bathos is another name for _____.

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

205. 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

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

- a. a sonnet
- b. an elegy
- c. an epic
- d. an ode

207. _____ 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

208. An elegy is a _____ song or poem.

- a. satiric
- b. sad
- c. lyrical
- d. merry

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

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

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

- a. Ballad
- b. Epic
- c. Ode
- d. Sonnet

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

- a. Pun
- b. Juxtaposition
- c. Paradox
- d. Prolepsis

212. 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

213. _____ 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

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

- a. Hyperbole
- b. Irony
- c. Paradox
- d. None of these

215. _____ 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

216. 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

217. _____ is a piece of sustained personification.

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

218. _____ 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. Simile
- b. Irony
- c. Metonymy
- d. Oxymoron

219. 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

220. _____ 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

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

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

222. _____ is the accordance of sound with sense.

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

223. _____ 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

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

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

225. _____ 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

226. _____ 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

227. The units or section into which words are divided while pronouncing them are called _____.

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

228. _____ 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

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

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

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

- a. Rhyme Royal
- b. Ottava Rima
- c. A couplet
- d. None of these

231. Iambic Pentameter couplet is called _____.

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

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

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

233. Spenserian stanza has _____ lines.

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

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

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

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

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

236. Who wrote Prayers of Steel?

- a) Carl Sandburg
- b. Tennyson
- c. Eliot
- d. Hopkins

237. Nothing Gold can Stay is written by:

- a. Frost
- b. Tennyson
- c. Eliot
- d. Hopkins

238. Song is written by:

- a. Frost
- b. Tennyson
- c. Auden
- d. Hopkins

239. I Stood Tip-toe upon a Little Hill is written by:

- a. Frost
- b. Keats
- c. Auden
- d. Hopkins

240. The Little Black Boy is written by:

- a. Frost
- b. Keats
- c. Auden
- d. Blake

241. The Rain is written by:

- a. Davies
- b. Keats
- c. Auden
- d. Blake

242. The Little Black Boy occurs in Blake's:

- a. Songs of Radha
- b. Songs of Innocence
- c. Songs of Inheritance
- d. Songs of Radiance

243. Prayers of Steel is taken from:

- a. Chicago Poems and Cornhuskers
- b. Morley Anthology
- c. Corn-croppers
- d. New York poems

244. "Beat me and hammer me into a crowbar" is extracted from:

- a. Song
- b. The Hollow Men
- c. Arabia
- d. Prayers of Steel

245. "Then leaf subsides to leaf/ So Eden sank to brief" is extracted from:

- a. Song

- b. The Hollow Men
- c. Nothing Gold can Stay
- d. Prayers of Steel

246. "What is all this juice and all this joy" is extracted from:

- a. Spring
- b. The Hollow Men
- c. Nothing Gold can Stay
- d. Prayers of Steel

247. "They haunt me- her lutes and her forests" is extracted from:

- a. Spring
- b. Arabia
- c. Nothing Gold can Stay
- d. Prayers of Steel

248. "And we are put on earth a little space" is extracted from:

- a. Spring
- b. The Little Black Boy
- c. Nothing Gold can Stay
- d. Prayers of Steel

249. "I hope the sun shines bright;/ 'Twill be a lovely sight" is extracted from:

- a. Spring
- b. The Rain
- c. Nothing Gold can Stay
- d. Prayers of Steel

250. "Shape without form, shade without colour" is extracted from:

- a. Spring
- b. The Hollow Men
- c. Nothing Gold can Stay
- d. Prayers of Steel

251. "The whole great day, and bright/ The tiny world of lovers' arms" is extracted from:

- a. Song
- b. The Hollow Men
- c. Nothing Gold can Stay
- d. Prayers of Steel

252. Hopkins is chronologically a _____ poet.

- a. Pre-romantic poet
- b. Romantic poet
- c. Modern poet
- d. Victorian poet

253. Inscape and Instress are the terms used by:

- a. Hopkins
- b. Wordsworth
- c. Eliot
- d. Shakespeare

254. T. S. Eliot is a :

- a. Pre-romantic poet
- b. Romantic poet
- c. Modern poet
- d. Victorian poet

255. Browning is a:

- a. Pre-romantic poet
- b. Romantic poet
- c. Modern poet
- d. Victorian poet

256. The speaker of Prayers of Steel is:

- a. prayer
- b. a piece of steel
- c. God
- d. Man

257. Keats is a:

- a. Pre-romantic poet
- b. Romantic poet
- c. Modern poet
- d. Victorian poet

258. Keats praises _____ in I stood tip-toe on a Hill.

- a. man
- b. nature
- c. hill
- d. god

259. Frost's style is:

- a. complex
- b. simple
- c. elaborate
- d. post-modern

260. Hopkins was a _____

- a. Farmer
- b. cobbler
- c. goldsmith
- d. Priest

261. Arabia is a _____ poem.

- a. Romantic
- b. classical
- c. satirical
- d. whimsical

262. Blake was a _____.

- a. knight
- b. courtier
- c. merchant
- d. mystic

263. Wordsworth and _____ published the Lyrical Ballads.

- a. Keats
- b. Shelley
- c. Blake
- d. Coleridge

264. Composed Upon Westminster bridge is a _____ sonnet.

- a. Shakesperean
- b. Petrarchan
- c. Coleridgean
- d. Shelleyan

265. The speaker of Put out the light is:

- a. Hamlet
- b. Othello
- c. King Lear
- d. Macbeth

266. Othello strangles _____

- a. Maria
- b. Louka
- c. Desdemona
- d. Emilia

267. The Hollow Men was published in _____

- a. 1917
- b. 1925
- c. 1935
- d. 1927

268. Song is a poem about:

- a. Love
- b. Hate
- c. despair
- d. dilemma

269. The Hollow Men's epigraph has a reference to:

- a. Heart of the Matter
- b. Heart of Darkness
- c. Heart matters
- d. Darkness of heart

270. Prayers of Steel was published in:

- a. 1917
- b. 1918
- c. 1919
- d. 1916

271. I Stood Tip-toe upon a Little Hill was published in:

- a. 1817
- b. 1818
- c. 1819
- d. 1816

272. Nothing Gold can Stay was published in:

a.1922

b.1923

c.1924

d. 1925

273. Arms and the Man ends in a flurry of-----.

a. gunfire

b. divorces

c. thefts

d. engagements

274. What does the Petkoff family brag about?

a. Their mansion

b. Their basement

c. Their library

d. Their crest

275.Spring was published in:

a.1918

b.1919

c.1924

d. 1925

276. A Hot Noon in Malabar was published in:

a.1935

b.1945

c.1955

d. 1965

277. The Little Black Boy was published in:

a.1798

b. 1789

c. 1793

d. 1786

278. A River was published in:

a.1935

b.1945

c.1955

d. 1965

279.Meeting at Night was published in:

a.1835

b.1845

c.1855

d. 1865

280. Composed Upon Westminster bridge was published in:

a.1805

b.1815

c.1807

d. 1835

281. T S Eliot was awarded Nobel Prize in

a.1968

- b. 1958
- c. 1954
- d. 1948

282. De La Mare is grouped with ____ poets.

- a. Edwardian
- b. Georgian
- c. postmodern
- d. Sicilian

283. A Hot Noon in Malabar is a _____ poem.

- a. nostalgic
- b. love
- c. satirical
- d. elegiac

284. The pen name of Kamala Das is:

- a. Madhuri Amma
- b. Madhavikutty
- c. Madhurikutty
- d. Madhavi Amma

285. Besides being a poet, Blake was also a _____.

- a. minister
- b. painter
- c. novelist
- d. mason

286. Little black boy was born in _____.

- a. Eastern wild
- b. Western wild
- c. Northern wild
- d. Southern wild

287. A. K. Ramanujan was a professor in _____ university.

- a. Oxford
- b. Cambridge
- c. Boston
- d. Chicago

288. Browning is interested in the study of ____ soul.

- a. animal
- b. machine
- c. human
- d. insect

289. Westminster Bridge is over the _____ river.

- a. Thames
- b. London
- c. Tiber
- d. Eden

290. 'Put out the Light' occurs in Act ____ of Othello.

- a. 2
- b. 3

c.4

d. 5

291. Arms and the Man is one of the dramas published under the name_____.

a. Plays Unpleasant

b. Plays Pleasant

c. Plays Innocent

d. Plays Virulent

292. Shaw was a/an_____.

a. idealist

b. realist

c. escapist

d. capitalist

293. What is the meaning of 'crocodile tears'?

a. real tears

b. false tears

c. no tears

d. little tears

294. What is the meaning of 'bone of contention'?

a. an object of dispute

b. an object of repute

c. an object of desire

d. an object of power

295. What is the meaning of 'put up with'?

a. to educate

b. to explicate

c. to ruminate

d. To tolerate

296. What is the meaning of 'now and then'?

a. always

b. occasionally

c. today

d. tomorrow

297. What is the meaning of 'leave no stone unturned'?

a. make no effort

b. turn all the stones

c. make every possible effort

d. turn everything around

298. What is the meaning of 'lion's share'?

a. share of a lion

b. the smaller part

c. the major part

d. no part at all

299. What is the meaning of 'dead against'?

a. killing someone

- b. carrying a dead body
- c. support wholeheartedly
- d. very much opposed

300. What is the meaning of 'hard and fast'?

- a. lazy
- b. strict
- c. soft
- d. Smooth