UNIT III:  
Modern Literature (1798-1832) Detailed Poetry  
Date: 16.11.2014

1. Wordsworth calls himself ‘a Worshipper of Nature’ in his poem  
   a. Immortality Ode  
   b. Tintern Abbey  
   c. The Prelude  
   d. The Solitary Reaper

2. When Wordsworth’s ‘immortality Ode’ was first published in 1802, it had only  
   a. Stanzas I to IV  
   b. Stanzas I to V  
   c. Stanzas I to VI  
   d. Stanzas I to VII

3. "Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting" is from which poem?  
   a. Ode; Intimations of Immortality  
   b. Tintern Abbey  
   c. It is a beauteous evening  
   d. Lines written in early spring

4. Why is the speaker upset in the beginning of "Ode; Intimations of Immortality"?  
   a. He wants to be closer to God  
   b. He can no longer feel the glory of nature  
   c. He hurt his thumb  
   d. His son has died

5. Who is "Tintern Abbey" addressed to?  
   a. Lucy  
   b. Dorothy Wordsworth  
   c. John Milton  
   d. Aristotle

6. In "Tintern Abbey" how long has it been since the speaker has returned?  
   a. Ten years  
   b. Three years  
   c. Five years  
   d. Fifteen years
7. What form is "Tintern Abbey" written in?
   a. Ballad
   b. Blank Verse
   c. Heroic Couplets
   d. Sonnet

8. Which of the following are two major themes from "Tintern Abbey"?
   a. Science and Religion
   b. Memory and Nature
   c. Religion and Memory
   d. Nature and Science

9. Who wrote the book Coleridge read that inspired the Poem 'Kubla Khan'?
   a. Samuel Purchas
   b. Bocchaccio
   c. Marco Polo
   d. Walter Bradford

10. When did Coleridge write the Poem ‘Kubla Khan’?
    a. 1799
    b. 1780
    c. 1800
    d. 1797

11. “Sylvian Historian” refers to anything pertaining to
    a. Balloons
    b. Bears
    c. Woods
    d. Food

12. In "Ode to a Grecian Urn," Keats ponders
    a. Addiction
    b. Life after death
    c. Lost love
    d. War

13. Tintern Abbey was located on the __________.
    a. Thames River in London
    b. River seine in pairs
    c. River Liffey
    d. Wye river in Bristol, England
14. The poem "Ode on a Grecian Urn" describes images of antiquity, not for their order, balance, and harmony but rather for Romantic values. Keats finds the vase images
a. Erotic, suggestive, an ideal
b. Ghastly, ghostly and surreal
c. Dreamlike, tormented and melancholic
d. Eternal, unchangeable, and silent.

15. Keats ‘To Autumn’ published in
a. 1820
b. 1819
c. 1812
d. 1807

16. Why is the West wind a trumpet of prophesy?
   a. It brings rain
   b. It blows over all regions
   c. It brings the promise of spring
   d. It brings warmth

17. The West wind is a preserver because it
   a. keeps the leaves safe
   b. deposits seeds in the soil
   c. brings rain
   d. uproots plants

18. In “Ode to the West Wind” what does Shelley call ‘leaves’?
   a. Green and purple seaweeds
   b. Veined fringes
   c. Pestilence-stricken multitudes
   d. Autumn’s eternal victims

19. The poet says that as a young man he too was like the West wind, because he also was
   a. Wild, swift and proud
   b. Tame, swift and happy
   c. Soft, red and alert
   d. Quiet, quick and dangerous

20. O wind, If winter comes, can spring be far behind? The mood of the poet is
   a. pessimism
   b. optimism
   c. realism
   d. Determination