

AADHITHYA PG - TRB-TET COACHING CENTER, KANCHEEPURAM

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PG – TRB – ENGLISH

UNIT III:

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Modern Literature (1798-1832) Detailed Poetry

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 onl
 - 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 beautiful 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
- Erotic, suggestive, an ideal
 - Ghastly, ghostly and surreal
 - Dreamlike, tormented and melancholic
 - Eternal, unchangeable, and silent.
15. Keats 'To Autumn' published in
- 1820
 - 1819
 - 1812
 - 1807
16. Why is the West wind a trumpet of prophesy?
- It brings rain
 - It blows over all regions
 - It brings the promise of spring
 - It brings warmth
17. The West wind is a preserver because it
- keeps the leaves safe
 - deposits seeds in the soil
 - brings rain
 - uproots plants
18. In "Ode to the West Wind" what does Shelley call 'leaves'?
- Green and purple seaweeds
 - Veined fringes
 - Pestilence-stricken multitudes
 - Autumn's eternal victims
19. The poet says that as a young man he too was like the West wind, because he also was
- Wild, swift and proud
 - Tame, swift and happy
 - Soft, red and alert
 - Quiet, quick and dangerous
20. O wind, If winter comes, can spring be far behind? The mood of the poet is
- pessimism
 - optimism
 - realism
 - Determination