ENGLISH SYLLABUS FOR COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS

ASSISTANT PROFESSORS IN GOVERNMENT ENGINEERING COLLEGES

UNIT-1

Geoffrey Chaucer: The Prologue to the Canterbury Tales
Edmund Spenser: Prothalamion
Shakespeare:
Sonnets (12,18,29,30,33,53,54,60,65,73,90,94,107,116,144)
John Donne: A Valediction : Forbidding Mourning
Andrew Marvell: To His Coy Mistress
Francis Bacon: Of Truth, Of Death , Of Revenge , Of Marriage and Single Life , Of Ambition & Of Nobility
Christopher Marlowe: Dr.Faustus
Thomas Middleton: The Changeling
John Webster: The Duchess of Malfi

NEW-Unit-1-Test-Part-1- Marks :195

Choose The Best Alternative From The Choices Given:

1. Which essay by Bacon has a reference to the trial of Jesus?

2. "It is the glory of a man to pass by an offence." The famous words of King Solomon of the Bible are quoted in

3. Who was called by Pope as 'the wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind'?

4. Francis Bacon is known as a great writer because of his

5. Who is called the Parent of Modern Science?
6 Which of the following is not used to refer to The Bible?

7. The authorised version of the Bible was brought out in
   a. 1610  b. 1612  c. 1611  d. 1613

8. The authorised version of the Bible was a work by
   a. John Donne and James I  b. a group of scholars, nominated by James

9. Who said these words to refer to himself? "I only sound the genius of investigation
   clarion; but enter not into the battle."

10. In which of his essays Bacon says "it is necessary to mix falsehood for an easier
    transaction of business"?

11. In which of his essays Bacon says "an injury is committed because of self-love"?

12. "Certainly virtue is like precious odours, most fragrant when they are incensed or
    crushed." These words appear in

13. Who was holding the title "Lord Verulam or Viscount St. Albans"?
    a. Francis Bacon  c. Chaucer  b. Spenser  d. Sidney

14. "A man that hath no virtue in himself, ever envieth virtue in others." These words
    appear in

15. "Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed
    and digested." These are the words of

16. The translation of Bible into English had greater impact on English
    a. Drama  b. Novel  c. Prose  d. Criticism
17. "This is certain, that a man that studieth revenge, keeps his own wounds green, which otherwise would heal and so well." Whose words are they?
18. "Prosperity is not without many fears and distastes; and adversity is not without comforts and hopes." These words appear in
   a. Romeo and Juliet  b. Of Revenge  c. As You Like It  d. Of Adversity
19. "Reading maketh a. full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man." These words belong to
20. "If he cut off, and shut up, or gather together, then who can hinder him?" This biblical verse is from
21. Which of the following is true of Apologie for Poetrie?
   a. It was a product of the Renaissance by Sidney.
   b. It was written by Horace.  c. It was originally written in French.
   d. It was written by Edmund Spenser in English.
22. It is an eloquent plea for poetry.
   ▼ It considers the poet the first lawgiver.
   ▼ It is written in teasing prose.
   ▼ It is less decorated and protests against the abuse of literary ornaments.
   All the above statements can be attributed to
23. 'Tragi-comedy' was called `a mongrel' by
24. Which of the following is true of Apologie for Poetrie
   a. It expresses its desire to preserve the purity of the literary genres.
   b. It tells us that poetry moves us towards, all vices.
   c. It tells us that only in poetry virtue is always punished.
   d. It is an attack on poetry with a puritanic spirit.
25. The other name for Apologie for Poetrie is
26. Sidney's Apologie for Poetrie is a reply to
   a. Stephen Gosson  b. Aristotle  c. his wife  d. Spenser
27. Sidney's Apologie is considered to be'
a. an attack on prose-writers.
b. the first important theoretical text in English literary criticism.
c. a Letter addressed to the queen of England.
d. a violation of Aristotelian unities.

28. Apologie for Poetrie answers the question
   a. Why is poetry valuable? b. Why do not we dispense with poetry?
   c. Should we teach poetry at all? d. Why should we study Shakespeare?

29. Sidney's essay on poetry offers a double definition of poetry derived from
   a. Wyatt and Surrey c. Socrates and Plato
   b. Chaucer and Shakespeare d. Aristotle and Horace

30. In Apologie for Poetrie Sidney extended the Aristotelian distinction between poetry and history to
   a. Politics and Economics b. Prose and Drama
   c. Poetry and Philosophy d. Shakespeare and Novel

31. Sidney commends Castelvetro's theory of
   a. epic poetry b. the unities of time and place c. tragic-comedy d. comedy and tragedy

32. Who among the following was not quoted by Sidney in his Apologie for Poetrie?
   a. Herodotus c. David
   b. Aristotle d. Spenser

33. Which of the following was not answered by Sidney in Apologie for Metric?
   a. Secretes opposed the poets. b. It is a waste of time studying poetry.
   c. Poetry is the mother of lies. d. Poetry is the nurse of abuses.

34. Who, according to Sidney, considered poetry "to be a very inspiring of divine force?"
   a. Plutarch c. Plato
   b. Pluto d. Pilate

35. Who used these words? "Let us rather plant more laurels for to engarland our poet's head."

36. Which of the following was not quoted by Sidney in his Apologie for Poetrie?
   a. Lyrical Ballads b. Shepheard's Calendar c. Gorboduc d. psalms

37. Who said, employment of metre

38. According to Sidney, Herodotus because of their other historians are poets
   a. fiction, passion and liveliness
   b. observation of the three unities
   c. journalistic temperament
d. prophetic qualities does not make one poet?
39. Diviner, Foreseer and Prophet are the names given to the poet by
   a. Greeks b. Turks c. Romans d. Celts
40. `Yates' and `poietes' are the words that mean a
   a. poet b. historian c. patriot d. lunatic
41. How did Sidney counter Plato's view that poetry is twice or thrice removed from
   reality?
   a. Poetry presents imaginary events.
   b. Poetry involves fiction and passion mixed with liveliness.
   c. Poet has the high-flying liberty of conceit.
   d. Poet expresses directly his own vision of the idea, without imitating an imitation.
42. Following the footsteps of Scaliger and Minturns Sidney classifies the poems into
   a. classical, neo-classical and romantic b. religious, philosophic and poetic
   c. virtuous and non-virtuous d. logical and illogical
43. According to Sidney, Orpheus and Amphion are the classical examples of
   a. religious poets b. logical poets c. social poets d. metrical poets
44. Sidney classifies, David, Solomon, Job and Moses as
   a. pure poets b. religious poets c. political poets d. philosophical poets
45 According to Sidney, Tyrtaeus, Lucretius, Manilius and Lucin are
   a. philosophical poets b. political poets b. religious poets d. pure poets
46. Who, according to Sidney, are 'right' poets?
   a. Those who "imitated the inconceivable excellencies of God"
   b. Those poets who deal with things as they are.
   c Those poets who treat life imaginatively.
   d. The poets who were righteous.
47. Sidney deplored the classification into the pastoral, lyric, satiric, comic, tragic,
   heroic, elegiac and iambic forms because.
   a. it is based only on the subject or metre. b. it is based on moral grounds.
   c. it is based on religious principles. d. it is based on the visionary gleam of 'the poets'.
48. According to Apologic for Poetrie, the pastoral poem is one which
   a. evokes 'admiration and commiseration'
   b. moves 'rather pity than blame'
   c. "can show the misery of the people under landlords and revenging soldiers."
   d. is lifted up with the vigour of invention
49. According to Apologic for Poetrie, the elegiac poem is one that
   a. moves 'rather pity than blame.'
   b. presents a picture of patience under wrong doing.
   c. imitates 'the common errors of our life.'
   d. criticises the improbabilities.

50. According to Sidney, the satiric poem makes a man
   a. present a picture of patience.
   b. insincere to the follies of others.
   c. laugh at folly and feel "ashamed to laugh at himself."
   d. reveal 'the weakness of mankind.'

51. Which according to Apologie for Poetrie, "sometimes raises up the voice to the height of the heavens."
   a. satiric poem    b. pastoral poem    c. lyric    d. elegy

52. According to Sidney, which kind of poetry deals with the fall of tyrants and the uncertainty of life?
   a. comedy    b. satiric poem    c. prosody    d. tragedy

53. Which of the unities of Aristotle did Sidney not mention in his Apologic for Poetrie?
   a. unity of time    b. unity of place    c. unity of action    d. none of the above

54. Which, according to Sidney, is "an imitation of the common errors of our life."
   a. comedy    b. tragedy    c. satiric poem    d. ballad

55. Which, according to Apologie for Poetrie, qualifies the following descriptions:
   a. It has a corrective value.
   b. It evokes delight and laughter.
   c. The sting here is not so direct or so painful.
   Alternatives:
   a. satiric poem    b. lyric    c. comedy    d. epic

56. To which form did Sidney attribute these words? "Clowns are thrust in by head and shoulders to play a part in majestic matters with neither decency nor discretion".
   a. satire    b. tragi-comedy    c. comedy    d. tragedy

57. According to Apologie for Poetrie true comedy
   a. is a crude farce which seeks to provoke empty laughter.
   b. is insincere and devoid of passion.
   c. needs a synthesis of delight and laughter.
   d. seeks "to watch hornpipes with funerals."
58. Following the Italians, Sidney called 'epic,'
   a. a rhetoric  b. an elegiac poem  c. a tragedy  d. a heroic poem
59. Where do you find the following words? "...naked came I out of my mother's womb, and naked shall I return thither; the Lord gave, and the Lord bath taken away."
60. "And thine age shall be clearer than the noonday; thou shalt shine forth, thou shalt be as the morning." Who said these words?
61. "He preserveth not the life of the wicked: but giveth right to the poor:" Who said these words?
62. The Calamity that struck Europe during the second half of the 14th century was
   a. White Pestilence  b. The Black Death  c. Cholera  d. The Spanish War
62. The Kentish peasants made their rising under
63. Wyclif's religious schism divided the religious population into:
   a. Highlards and lowlords  b. Commoners and nobles  c. Lollards and the orthodox  d. Landlords and landless
64. Till the later part of the 14th century, the medium of prose in England was
   a. German  b. Greek  c. French  d. Latin
65. The Tale of Melibeus by Chaucer was borrowed from
   a. Boccaccio  b. Jean de Meun  c. Jean d'Arc  d. Romain Rolland
66. The Parson's Tale
   a. Latin Sermon  b. Greek Sermon was translated from a famous  
   c. Hebrew Sermon  d. French Sermon
67. The man who was called the first Protestant was
   a. William Tyndale  b. Martin Luther King  c. Covedale  d. John Wyclif
68. Wyclif’s Lollards, opposed
   a. the friars  b. the bishops  c. the Pope  d. the priests
69. The Peasants' Revolt occurred in
   a. 1391  b. 1381  c. 1271  d. 1481
70. Wyclif’s doctrines were condemned by
   a. Archbishop of Oxford  b. Pope  
   c. King of England  d. Archbishop of Canterbury
71. The man who supplied the first element of English translation of the Bible was
72. The author of Sir Gawain and the Grene Knyght is
   a. Geoffrey Chaucer   b. Boccaccio   c. William Tyndale   d. unknown
73. William Langland wrote
74. King's English was the speech of
   a. the Wessex   b. the East Midlands   c. the Sussex   d. the West Indies
75. Confessio Amantis was composed by
76. Confessio Amantis was a
77. The age of Chaucer
   a. witnessed the discoveries of Columbus
   b. Did not witness any change in the religious orthodoxy
   c. was an age of unrest and transition
   d. includes Shakespeare
78. The writings of Chaucer are divided into
   a. octosyllabic line   b. heroic pentametres
   c. The French period, the Italian period and the English period
   d. The English and the German periods
79. The contemporary of Chaucer was
80. The first creator of English versification is
81. I Ise poem which represents Chaucer as a lover is
   a. The Bake of the Duchesse   b. Roman de la Rose
   c. Metamorphoses   d. Compleynt of Anelida
82. The Chaucer's allegory that competes with the Roman de la Rose is
   a. The Parlement of Foules   b. Divine Commedia
   c. Ballade of Grisalidis   d. House of Fame
83. Which of the following was not written by Chaucer?
   a. Trolylus and Criseyde   b. II Filostrato   c. The legende of Goode Women
   d. The Knight's Tale
84. The Canterbury Tales gives the portrait of
   a. Life seen during the time of Chaucer  b. Archbishop of Canterbury
   c. Twenty-five pilgrims travelling to India
   d. Thirty-five pilgrims abandoned near Canterbury

85. Which of the following would be true as regards The Canterbury Tales?
   a. Portrait of heroes  b. Shows men neither exalted nor demeaned
   c. Noble picture of nobles  d. Good portrait of better people

86. The Wars of the Roses were fought between
   a. 1483-1514  b. 1445-1473  c. 1454-1483  d. 1454-1473

87. The author of Letter of Cupid is
   a. Thomas Occleve  b. Jean de Meun  c. Lydgate  d. Geoffrey Chaucer

88. The most voluminous poet of the 14th century is

89. Which one was not written by John Lydgate?
   a. The Stone of Thebes  b. The Temple of Glass
   c. The Falls of Princes  d. De Regimine Principum

90. The King who was also a poet, lived during 1394-1436 was
   a. King James I  b. King Edward I  c. King James II  d. Edward II

91. Which of the following is not a Scottish poet?

92. Chevy Chase is the oldest and the finest of
   a. ballads  b. sonnets  c. odes  d. novels

93. The plays of the early 15th century England were called.
   a. miracles  b. mysteries  c. moralities  d. histories

94. Every man is a
   a. morality play  b. miracle play  c. history  d. mystery

95. The emancipation of the 15’11 century English drama and its progress were connected with
   a. the development of the friars  b. the rise of the burgher class
   c. the emancipation of the vulgar tongue  d. all the above-said reasons

96. Reginald Pecock was
   a. an English man writing in Welsh  b. a Scottish priest writing English prose.
   c. a Welshman writing in English  d. a bishop writing in Scottish.
97. William Caxton (1421-91) is 'mown as
   a. the first book-binder of English  b. the first printer of England
   c. the discoverer of printing press  d. the first translator in England

98. Morte d' Arthur was written by

99. Humanism in England was heralded by

100. The first country to encounter Renaissance in Europe was
    a. Italy  b. England  c. France  d. Egypt

101. The fall of Constantinople to the Turks occurred in
    a. 1453  b. 1345  c. 1543  d. 1435

102. Who among the following does not belong to the Humanism?

103. Which one of the following is not an Educationist?

104. The Schoolmaster was written by

105. It was the question of translating the Bible which brought
    a. Sir Thomas More and Erasmus into conflict
    b. Ascham and Tyndale into conflict
    c. Sir Thomas More and William Tindale into conflict
    d. Luther and Ascham into conflict

106. William Tindale began translating the New Testament into English as early as
    a. 1522  b. 1532  c. 1512  d. 1542

107. Tindale's translation of the Bible was completed by
    a. Luther  b. Miles Coverdale  c. Calvin  d. Lyly

108. To whom do you accribe The Art of Rhetorique?

109. The English King who broke with the papacy was
110. Which of the following did not occur during Henry VII's reign?
   a. Sending Thomas More to the Scaffold    b. Translations of the Bible
   c. The suppressions of Religious Houses   d. Fight with the East India Company

111. The appearance of numerous chronicles from 1548 to 1604 signify
   a. the patriotic impulse prevalent at that time
   b. the struggle for power at that time
   c. their avidity to send their history abroad
   d. none of these reasons

112. Latimer and Foxe were
   a. reformative preachers and writers
   b. historians c. chroniclers      c. political figures

113. The religious reformers who provoked a literary movement in -- Scotland were
   c. Lyndsay, Buchanan and Knox  d. Hammer, Club and Scissors

114. Which of the following is true of Wyatt?
   a. Wyatt's sighs and supplications are Petrarchian.
   b. He did not imitate Horace and Alamanni in his satires,
   c. The cavalier tone of his personal sonnets and his satires does not recur in a few
      poems which are true songs.
   d. He did not borrow from the Italians poetic forms which were unknown to his
      fellow-countrymen.

115. "My heart 1 gave thee, not to do it pain" appears in

116. The connecting link between Chaucer and Spenser in stanzaic verse is
   a. Wyatt  b. Sackville  c. Surrey  d. Gascoigne

117. The first English comedy of the classical school is
   a. Ralph Roister Doister
   b. Agamemnon
   c. Gammer Gurton's Needle
   d. Everyman in his Humour

118. Thomas Sackville and Thomas Norton produced the first English Tragedy
   a. Spanish Tragedy  b. Induction  c. Agamemnon  d. Gorbovduc

119. Elizabethan literature, the expression of the national genius, hkl its birth in
   a. Hellenism  b. German  c. French  d. Italianism
120. Ascham's The Schoolmaster is
   a. about a method of translating Latin
   b. an attack on school children
   c. a criticism about school
   d. none of the above
121. John Lyly was known as the father of
122. The Arcadia was written by
123. Arced is a story of
   a. War and death   b. Life and death
   c. Treachery and plotting
   d. Love and chivalry
124. The author of Astrophel and Stella was
125. `Shepheard's Calendar was written by
126. Which of the following was not written by Spenser?
   a. Faeric Queene  b. Complaints  c. Mother rtubberd's Tale  d. Arcadia
127. Amoretti is a collection of
128. Who wrote Euphues or the Anatomy of Wit?
129. Which of the following is not true of The Faerie Queen &
   a. It brings out the painterly attitude of Spenser.
   b. Several stanzas of The Faerie Queene are descriptions of tapestries and pictures.
   c. It contains the nine lined stanza with the rhyme scheme of abab be bcc.
   d. Its world is so natural with no sense of artificiality or strangeness.
130. Whose gravestone carried the inscription 'Prince of poet in his time'?
   a. Sidney  c. Spenser  b. Surrey  d. Wyatt
131. "Her long loose yellow locks like golden wire Sprinkled with pearl and purling flowers at been Do like a golden mantle her attire: And, being crowned with a garland green Seem, like some maiden queen." These lines were written by
132. "Her snowy neck like to a marble tower; And all her body like a palace fair." These lines appear in

133. The poem that celebrates the marriage of Lady Elizabeth and Lady Katherine Somerset is

134. Which of the following statements is true of Epithalarnion?
   a. It was a wedding song written on the occasion of the marriage of Shakespeare.
   b. It is a wedding song celebrating the poet's love.
   c. It was written on Spenser by Sidney.
   d. It was written on Sidney's wedding by Spenser.

135. "All lovely daughters of the flood thereby With goodly greenish locks all loose untied." These lines appear in

136. The name of the Host of the Tabard Inn in "The Prologue" to the Canterbury Tales is

137. Chaucer's inspiration for the Canterbury Tales is
   a. The History of Henry VII  b. Dekker's The Shoemaker's Holiday
   c. Gower's Confessio Amantis  d. None of the above

138. The plan laid in "The Prologue" was carried out in the Canterbury Tales
   a. totally  c. hardly  b. partially  d. in the least

139. The Canterbury Tales is a
   a. tragic projection of fifteenth century life-style
   b. humorous pageant of sixteenth century life
   c. tragic pageant of thirteenth century life
   d. pageant of fourteenth century life

140. "And wilt thou leave me thus? Sai nay! say_nay!" Whose words are they and in which poem?
   a. Sidney in 'London'
   b. Spenser in Amoretti'
   c. Wyatt in 'The Lover's Appeal'
   d. Surrey in "Spring"
141. Which of the following is true of Wyatt and Surrey?
   a. Wyatt was the disciple of Surrey
   b. Wyatt wrote more effective sonnets than Surrey
   c. Surrey, the disciple of Wyatt, wrote more effective sonnets than Wyatt
   d. Wyatt excels his friend, Surrey as metrist

142. In which poem of Surrey the following lines appear? "And thus I see among these pleasant things Each care decays, and yet my sorrow springs!"
   a. Description of Spring  c. Chevy Chase  b. Lullaby of a Lover  d. Ode to Spring

143. Which of the following is not a Ballad?

144. Which of the following lot characterize the Ballad?
   a. it was the expression of popular feeling.
   b. It had the religious and moral elements.
   c. The word 'ballad' indicates dance.
   d. It is associated with communal dance at festival times.

145. Historical ballads talk about
   a. the exploits of kings in battle,
   b. the rebels against the established law
   c. the family feuds and murders
   d. the ancient folklore.

146. Which of the following is a ballad?

147. Which of the following was not written by Southey?
   a. Thalaba  c. Kehama
   b. Rosalind and Helen  d. Medoc

148. Which is quite typical of Southey?
   a. He commits to verse a vague, exotic mythology, the visions and customs of Arabia, Mexico, and India and so deprives himself of the advantage of a real humanity.
b. He did not achieve a fair measure of success in acquiring a pure and unadorned style.

c. He has the powerful concentration of Wordsworth.

d. He has Coleridge's thrill of supernatural.

149. Match the following:

a. *Thalaba*  
i. Blank verse

b. *Roderick and Madoc*  
i. Epic allegory

c. *The Life of Nelson*  
i. The moral biography

da. *Wat Tyler*  
i. Social drama

d. *Joan of Arc*  
i. Epic poem

*a-ii, b-I, c-iii, d-iv, e-v*

150. Which is not true of Walter Scott?

a. He collaborated in the *Tales of Terror* of Lewis.

b. He wrote 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel', 'The Vision of Don Roderick,' 'Marmion', and 'The Lady of the Lake'.

c. The feudalism and medieval customs revived by Scott are part of a not very distant past.

d. *Poems of Scott* did not embody the intentions and influences of Romanticism.

151. Which of the statements are true/not true?

a. In Scott's poetry the past is evoked in a spirit romantic before it is human. True/not true.

b. The choice of descriptive traits, the development of action, and the characterization are a trifle conventional in the poetry of Scott. True/ not true.

c. His Romanticism is a synthesis of all the elements of imaginative emotion, the lure of the past, the taste for chivalry, a sentimental respect for warlike and religious customs and the love for nature. True/not true.

*a-true, b-true, c-true d-false*
152. Which is not true of Scott’s poetry’?

a. It has a sobriety of tone.
b. They are subservient to an essential discipline and measure.
c. The descriptive vein is always strongly controlled.
d. **Tragedy with Scott reaches the stage of horror.**
e. The poems of Scott belonged to the first generation of Romanticism.

153. Which of the following was not written by Walter Scott?

a. *A Dream of Fair Women*
b. *Waverley*
c. *Guy Mannering*
d. *The Antiquary*

154. Which of the following were written by Scott?

a. *Tales of My Landlord*
b. *The Heart of Midlothian*
c. *The Bride of Lammermoor*
d. *Rob Roy*
e. **All of the above**
f. **None of the above**

155. Which of the following was not written by Scott’?

a. *North and South*  c. *The Monastery*
b. *Ivanhoe*  d. *Kenilworth*

156. Which of the following is not a novel by Scott’?

b. *The Pirate*  d. *The Warden*

157. Which is not true of Scott as novelist?

a. His pages have kept an incomparable charm and youthfulness.
b. Neither fashions nor the changes in taste have had any serious effect upon his novels.
c. The novels of Scott have become part of the treasure of permanent literature.
d. Scott was not intimately acquainted with the past of Scotland.

158. Which is not true of Scott's prose’?

a. His humour has a ring of Scottish shrewdness and kindness about it.

b. Scott's language harmonises, with a familiar form of speech.

c. Incidents, pauses, picturesque evocations, and dialogues are interwoven with an instinctive, sure sense of measure.

d. He was not using Scottish dialect in his novels.

159. Which one of the following was an elegy written by Shelley on the death of Keats?

a. *Queen Mab*  

b. *Adonais*  

c. *Ode to the West Wind*  

d. *Hellas*

106. Which one of the following was not written by Shelley?

a. *Queen Mab*  

b. *Adonais*  

c. *Don Juan*  

d. *The Cloud*

161. Which of the following was written by P.B. Shelley?

a. *Endymion*  

b. *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*  

c. *Prometheus Unbound*  

d. *Hours of Idleness*

162. Which of the following was not written by Keats?

a. *Cain*  

b. *Hyperform*  

c. *The Eve of St. Agnes*  

d. *Odes*

163. Which one of the following was not an essayist of the early nineteenth century?

a. Charles Lamb  

b. Leigh Hunt  

c. William Hazlitt  

d. George Meredith

164. Which of the following statements is not true of Charles Lamb?

a. He led a quiet life of a clerk.  

b. For him beauty is the supreme truth.
c. He studied at Christ's Hospital, where he knew Coleridge.
d. He wrote Tales from Shakespeare in collaboration with his sister.

165. Which of the following was not a work by Thomas De Quincey?
a. The Confessions of an Opium Eater
b. Kloster Leim
c. The Logic of Political Economy
da. The Love of the Angels

166. Which of the following statements was not true of Landor and Peacock?
a. They were different from their romantic contemporaries.
b. Both had middle-class background.
c. Men of transition, they stand for reaction against their time.
d. They were more of romanticism than of classicism.

167. Which of the following is not the characteristic of utilitarianism?
a. It expressed a restless state of the deeper life of the soul.
b. It faced the decline of romanticism and the establishment of a more stable order.
c. It aimed at reality, permeated by practical considerations.

168. Which of the following was not written by Mathew Arnold?
a. Shadows of the Clouds
b. The Popular Education of France
c. Culture and Anarchy
d. Essays in Criticism

169. Which is true of Arnold's criticism?
a. As a literary critic he has clearly defined doctrines.
b. He has written of Homer better than any of his contemporaries.
c. He has lucidity of expression and an easy eloquence.
d. All of the above.
e. None of the above.

170. Which of the following statement is not true about Thomas Carlyle?
a. He was born in 1795 in Scotland as son of a stone-mason.
b. He wrote Sailor Resartus, French Revolution and On Heroes and Hero-Worship.
c. He was the historian of literature with a spiritual vocation attracted by German School of thought.

d. None of the above.

e. All of the above.

171. Which of the following is not true of Carlyle?

a. He borrowed from German writers.

b. He wrote The Prelude and The Excursion.

c. His portrait of Cromwell is admirable.

d. Carlyle's last days were spent in an atmosphere of unrelieved sadness.

172. Who is more lining for the following qualifications?

a. Carlyle
c. Charles Dickens
d. Charles Darwin

b. Disraeli

i. He treated the lower middle-class in a frank way in his works.

ii. He picturised the soul-debasing poverty.

iii. He portrayed social realism with pathos.

173. Which is not a work by Charles Dickens?

a. A Tale of Two Cities
c. The Invisible Man

b. Hard Times
d. Bleak House

174. Which of the following is a work by Dickens?

a. Celt and Saxon
c. Christmas Books

b. Barchester Towers
d. Westward Ho

175. Which of the following is not a work by Charles Dickens?

a. The Earthly Paradise

b. Nicholas Nickleby

c. The Old Curiosity Shop

d. Oliver Twist

176. Which among the following were written by Charles Dickens?

a. American Notes; Barnaby Rudge; David Copperfield and Dombey and Son.

b. History of the Renaissance; Imaginary Portraits and Greek Studies.

c. An Island Voyage and Travels with a Donkey in the Cavemes.

d. The Shaving of Shagpat; Farina and Vittoria.
177. Which of the following statements is not true?

a. Dickens' art has a deep human quality.
b. Dickens was employed in a blacking warehouse as a young boy.
c. **Dickens appreciated the Poor Law and the workhouse system.**
d. Dickens denounced the bad state of sanitation in the poor quarters of cities.

178. Which of the following statements is not true?

a. Disraeli supplied the 'Young England' party with a doctrine.
b. Disraeli's works include *Vivian Grey*, *The Young Duke* and *Venititia*.
c. Disraeli was the grandson of a Venitian Jew settled in England.
d. **He kindled racial prejudice in the nation of aristocracy.**

179. Which of the following was not written by Charlotte Brontë?

a. Jane Eyre   c. Shirley
b. **New Arabian Nights**   d. Villette

180. Which of the following is not true?

c. Romanticism is the animating force in the works of Charlotte Bronte.
d. Charlotte developed a deep and romantic attachment for her tutor, which supplied the material for her first novel.

c. **None of the above.**

181. Which of the following is not a work by J.H. Newman?

a. *Sermons*   c. *Gallista*
b. Loss and gain   d. *Modern Painters*

182. Say Yes/No

a. Charlotte Bronte's novels are tinged in passion, and moral austerity. - Yes/No
b. *Wuthering Heights* divines the emotions of the most passionate souls. - Yes/No
c. Newman played an important part from the beginning of the Oxford Movement. - Yes/No
d. Pre-Raphaelitism and The Aesthetic Revival are the vigorous offshoots of Romanticism. - Yes/No

183. Which of the following were written by John Ruskin?

a. *Lectures on Architecture and Painting, Pre-Raphaelitism and Unto this Last.*
c. None of the above.
d. Both a. and

184. Say Yes or No.

a. Tennyson was aware of the new influences at work in the atmosphere of his epoch. Yes/No
b. Tennyson's works include The Princess, In Memoriam, Maud and Idylls of the King. Yes/No
c. The Lotos Eaters, The Palace of Art and A Dream of Fair Women are masterpieces of musical and visual evocation. Yes/No
d. In Memoriam is elegiac. Yes/No

185. Who wrote The Song of the Shirt and The Bridge of Sikhs?

a. Tennyson c. D.G. Rossetti
b. Thomas Hood d. Ebenezer Elliott

186. Which of the following are true of D.G. Rossetti?

i. He was the son of an Italian refugee in England.
ii. He took up painting, and followed the classes at the Royal Academy.

iii. He wrote 'The Blessed Damozel' and 'The Cloud Confines'.

iv. 'The House of Life', D.G. Rossetti's masterpiece, is a long sonnet sequence.

a. i and iii c. i, ii, iii and iv
b. ii and iv d. ii and iii

187. Which of the following is not true of William Morris?

a. In him Pre-Raphaelitism is coloured by a nature whose instincts are more broadly English.
b. Jason, The Earthly Paradise, and Poems by the Way were mitten by Morris.
c. He was not influenced by Germanic and Scandinavian mythology.
d. A Dream of John Ball and News from Nowhere were written by Morris.

188. Say Yes or No.

a. Christina Rossetti was the younger sister of Dante Gabriel Rossetti. Yes/No
b. Her Poetry does not pulsate with the spirit of impassioned romanticism. Yes/No
c. A veil of feminine reserve and piety interposes itself between her heart and her words. Yes/No
d. Goblin Market is a delightful fairy tale Yes/No

189. Match the following:

i. D.G. Rossetti a. A Drama of Exile
ii. William Morris b. The Angel in the House
iii. Christina Rossetti c. The Prince's Progress
iv. Mrs. Browning d. The Tale of Beowulf
v. Coventry Patmore  c. Sister Helen
   i-e, ii-d, iii-c, iv-a, v-b

190. Which of the following was not written by Elizabeth Barrett?
   a. The Battle of Marathon
   b. Aurora Leigh
   c. Amours de Voyag
   d. The Seraphim
   e. An Essay on Mind

191. Which of the following is true of Mathew Arnold?
   a. Was a poet and philosopher, who had the fine sensibility of the scholar.
   b. In The Scholar Gipsy the poetry of Arnold strikes its most original and its highest note.
   c. All of the above.

192. Which of the following was not written by Mathew Arnold?
   a. The Warden
   b. Sohrab and Rustum
   c. Dover Beach
   d. Thyris

193. Which of the following was written by Browning?
   a. Pauline
   b. Sordello
   c. All the above
   d. None of the above.

194. Which of the following, are the literary tendencies of Victorian Era?
   a. Realism
   b. All of the above
   c. Naturalism
   d. None of the above

195. Which of the following is not true of William Makepiece Thackeray?
   a. He was born in Calcutta.
   b. His works show reason and lucidity.
   c. He was for popularised and cheap Romanticism.
   d. He wrote Vanity Fair and Pendennis.