Choose The Best Alternative From The Choices Given:

1. Which is true of Dr. Faustus?
   a. Tamburlaine succeeded Doctor Faustus.
   b. It is the story of the alchemist who sells his scul to the Devil.
   c. It is the story of a Scythian shepherd obsessed with power.
   d. It is the story of an avaricious Jew.

2. In the later years Faustus becomes
   a. a heartless sensualist
   b. a Nobel-prize winner
   c. a priest
   d. a Scythian shepherd

3. Dr. Faustus is a
   a. godly man
   b. genuine incarnation of the Renascence spirit
   c. mighty conqueror
   d. blood thirsty beast

4. "Sweet Helen, make me immortal with a kiss [Kisses her] Her lips suck forth my soul! See, where it flies!" These lines talk about
   a. Tamberlaine’s sensuality
   b. Faustus’ sensuality
   c. Mephistopheles’ sensuality
   d. Hercules’ sensuality

5. Dr. Faustus is a
   a. world conqueror
   b. is in pursuit of universal knowledge
   c. having fabulous dreams of wealth
   d. a shepherd turned conqueror

6. Which of the following statements is not true of Dr. Faustus?
   a. Marlow raised the subject matter of the drama to a higher level.
   b. Dr. Faustus is a true hero in his field of knowledge.
   c. One can feel the vibrant passion and rapturous longing of Dr. Faustus.
   d. It was modelled on a Shakespearean play.

7. Which of the following is not true of Elizabethan drama?
   a. It gave variety, flexibility and clarity to our prose.
   b. The racy marrows that lay in the popular vernacular was used by the drama.
   c. It inspired grand poetry as well as sweet lyrics.
   d. It did not make for intensity of expression.

8. Which of the following is true of Elizabethan drama?
   a. The exigences of the stage did not demand word pictures from the actors.
   b. The exigences of acting demanded the eloquent exhibition of elemental emotions
   c. There was no philosophic reflection, poignant introspection, joyousness of heart
   d. The exigences of individualising did not demand nice distinction of diction.

9. Which of the following is not true of Elizabethan drama?
   a. While old Testament had only 6000 words Shakespeare had a word-list of about 15,000.
   b. The drama was incomparably the greatest force (of the time) in Elizabethan literature.
   c. It did not focus the patriotic feeling of the nation and did not enable the English to feel
   d. The average man learned the history at the theatre.
10. Which of the following is not the quality of Elizabethan drama?
   a. It told the country’s story, its struggles in the past, and the fight for freedom.
   b. It did not speak of the evils of Court favouritism, of kingly oppression
   c. Not only in Shakespeare but in Janson, Heywood, Chapman, Beaumont
   d. It stirred the national conscience and gave the vision of corporate life.

11. 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

12. The Kentish peasants made their rising under

13. Wyclif’s religious schism divided the religious population into:
   a. Highlanders and lowlards  b. Commoners and nobles
   c. Lollards and the orthodox  d. Landlords and landless

14. Till the later part of the 14th century, the medium of prose in England was
   a. German  b. Greek  c. French  d. Latin

15. The Tale of Melibeus by Chaucer was borrowed from
   a. Boccaccio  b. Jean de Meun  c. Jean d’Arc  d. Romain Rolland

16. The Parson’s Tale
   a. Latin Sermon  b. Greek Sermon was translated from a famous
   c. Hebrew Sermon  d. French Sermon

17. The man who was called the first Protestant was
   a. William Tyndale  b. Martin Luther King  c. Covenede  d. John Wyclif

18. Wyclif’s Lollards, opposed
   a. the friars  b. the bishops  c. the pope  d. the priests

19. The Peasants’ Revolt occurred in
   a. 1391  b. 1381  c. 1271  d. 1481

20. Wyclif’s doctrines were condemned by

21. The man who supplied the first element of English translation of the Bible was
   a. Covenede  c. Wyclif  b. Tyndale  d. Chaucer

22. The author of Sir Gawayn and the Grene Knyght is
   a. Geoffrey Chaucer  b. Boccaccio  c. William Tyndale  d. unknown

23. William Langland wrote

24. King’s English was the speech of
   a. the Wessex  b. the East Midlands  c. the Sussex  d. the West Indies

25. Confessio Amantis was composed by

26. Confessio Amantis was a

27. The age of Chaucer
   a. witnessed the discoveries of Columbus  b. Sid not witness any change in the religious
   c. was an age of unrest and transition  d. includes Shakespeare

28. The writings of Chaucer are divided into
   a. octosyllabic line  b. The French period, the Italian period and the English period
29. The contemporary of Chaucer was
30. The first creator of English versification is
31. The poem which represents Chaucer as a lover is
32. The Chaucer's allegory that competes with the Roman de la Rose is
33. Which of the following was not written by Chaucer?
   a. Troylus and Criseyde    b. II Filostrato    c. The legende of Goode Women    d. The Knight's Tale
34. 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
35. 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
36. The Wars of the Roses were fought between
   a. 1483-1514    b. 1445-1473    c. 1454-1483    d. 1454-1473
37. The author of Letter of Cupid is
   a. Thomas Occleve    b. Jean de Meun    c. Lydgate    d. Geoffrey Chaucer
38. The most voluminous poet of the 14th century is
39. Which one was not written by John Lydgate?
40. 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
41. Which of the following is not a Scottish poet?
42. Chevy Chase is the oldest and the finest of
   a. ballads    b. sonnets    c. odes    d. novels
43. The plays of the early 15th century England were called.
   a. miracles    b. mysteries    c. moralities    d. histories
44. Every man is a
   a. morality play    b. miracle play    c. history    d. mystery
45. 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
46. 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.
47. 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

48. Morte d’Arthur was written by  
a. William Caxton  
b. Reginald Pecock  
c. Sir John Fortesque  
d. Thomas Malory

49. Humanism in England was heralded by  
a. Sir Thomas More’s Utopia  
b. Malory’s Prose  
c. Caxton’s Press  
d. None

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

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

52. Who among the following does not belong to the Humanism?  
a. Erasums  
b. William Lily  
c. Thomas More  
d. Marlowe

53. Which one of the following is not an Educationist?  
a. Roger Moore  
b. Sir Thomas Wilson  
c. Sir Thomas Elyot  
d. Roger Ascham

54. The Schoolmaster was written by  
a. Elyot  
b. Wilson  
c. Cheke  
d. Ascham

55. 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

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

57. Tindale’s translation of the Bible was completed by  
a. Luther  
b. Miles Coverdale  
c. Calvin  
d. Lely

58. Who wrote Adages and Praise of Follil?  
a. Erasmus  
b. Wilson  
c. Thomas More  
d. Calvin

59. To whom do you ascribe The Art of Rhetorique?  
a. Erasmus  
b. Sir Thomas Wilson  
c. Ascham  
d. Thomas More

60. The English King who broke with the papacy was  
a. Edward II  
b. Mary Tudor  
c. Richard 11  
d. Henry VIII

61. Which of the following did not occur during Henry VII 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

62. 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

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

64. The religious reformers who provoked a literary movement in -- Scotland were  
a. Latimer, Foxe and More  
b. Judas, John and Luke  
c. Lyndsay, Buchanan and Knox  
d. Hammer, Club and Scissors

65. 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.

66. "My heart I gave thee, not to do it pain" appears in
   a. Surrey's sonnet  b. Wyatt’s sonnet  c. Sackville’s poem  d. Gascoigne's tragedy

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

68. 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

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

70. Elizabethan literature, the expression of the national genius, hit its birth in
   a. Hellenism  b. German  c. French  d. Italianism

71. 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

72. John Lyly was known as the father of

73. The Arcadia was written by

74. Arcadia is a story of
   a. War and death  b. Life and death  c. Treachery and plotting  d. Love and chivalry

75. The author of Astrophel and Stella was

76. Shepheard's Calendar was written by

77. Which of the following was not written by Spenser?

78. Amoretti is a collection of

79. Who wrote Euphuues or the Anatomy of Wit?

80. 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.
ALL THE BEST

Unit-I – MODERN LITERATURE (1400-1600)

Poetry For Detailed Study

Chaucer : Prologue to the Canterbury Tales
Geoffrey Chaucer 14th 1340-1400

- Age of Chaucer is a link bet the old and the New – age of transition 1373 – he began his Canterbury tales.
- In his Decameron, Boccaccio furnished he ex for Chaucer’s Canterbury tales greatest work of the English period.
- C borrowed ideas for his C.T from Boccacio’s Decamaron.
- Fatter of English Poetry reason 1. set up the standard English Lang 2. First to teach the art of versification. C combines in himself the best elements of French and English culture. This is evident by comparing him with his two contemporaries – Langland and Gower. Langland seeks to revive old English tradition Gower stands for foreign culture chaucer stands midway bet Langland and Gower.
- was familiar with the works of Virgil and Ovid and Latin prose writers.
- The Black Death Occurred (4 times) in England during the reign of Edward III (1348-49)

Period | Period
-------|-------
2. The book of the Duchess (1369) offer consolation | Italian English
To the of Gauant to the death of his French life “House of the fame”
Wife Blanche

Roman de la rose
- allegory-love poem transacted in to English. Hundred years of war began (C.T – greater work of this period)
in the reign of Edward III

**C – The poet**

C Introduced 7 line decasyllabic stanza riming abab bcc known as rime royal was also called Triolus verse, Cressida verse, the Chaucerian stanza.

- 7 line stanza (decasykabic)
- 10 syllable couplet called heroic couplet (the five beat line, in stanza or couplet)

**Introduced**

- Terzarama a setian to “The complaint to his Lady”
- Popularised Freeh formes – Roundel and the balled

**C s Lang**

(14<sup>th</sup> imp for growth growth of Eng. Lang during the first half of 14<sup>th</sup> French was the chief lang of nobility.

- In the age of Chaucer there were four dialects prevalent in England-northern southern, the East midland and the west midland. Chaucer chose midland dialect because it was also used by the upper classes of society and it was really living.
- Poet of the lusty spring – Chaucer
  - first great Eng humorist – Chaucer
  - In C’s P. to C. tales he gives an account of (14<sup>th</sup> social and religious condition – because religion is a part of life by the middle of (14<sup>th</sup>Eng was becoming the common tongue of the nation. parliament was opened by an English speech in 1363.
  - The kind of humour C and Shakespeare revealis based on insight and sympathy 30 pilgrims – each has to tell a story (The discussion was held a “Tabard Inn southwark”)
  - On the way to the shrine of Thomas Becket Prologue is a picture of medieval society but it is in the process of disintegration.
  - It tells about the society
    - The knight and “The squire – represent old tradition of chivalry
    - The friar, the monk, Thepardoner parish priest, Oxford scholar – denounced the abuses and corruptions of the church.
A shipman – a blend of merchant
Sailor and pirate – merchant, a number of guild members Miller, the Manciple, the Reeve and Wife of Bath – ugly things about the medieval church.
The friar – bears witness to the worldliness and corruptions growing up among the clergy. He was so popular with the Franklin and respectable women of the town – licenced to hear confessions. Let the sinner give silver to the poor Friars and his sins were remitted at once.
friar ought to be led to poverty but he led a merry and jovial life. paying little heed to religious concerns moved about like a master or Pope.

**Wife of bath**

C’s masterly creation quite respectable women in the society.
- Dressed fashionably
- First he go up to alter he make offerings
- Wide traveler – had been to Jerusalem
  - 30 pilgrims including the host belong to diverse professions
- Knight and his son – represent war like elements

**Represent by the man of law the Doctor, the oxford clerk and the poet – The learned and the liberal**

The machant and The shipman – Higher commercial community
The wife of Bath – Expert cloth maker
Haberdasher and his associates – Belong to the class of smaller London traders and manufacturers
Playhman, the miller and the Franklin- Agriculturists
Maniple and Reeve – Upper servants represent down
Yeoman and cook – Lower servants represent country
The monk, Themonastery the prioress from her convent, her attendant priests, the village parson, the roaming – Religious order people.
Friar, the pardoner and the sumnour – Religious order people.
C gives distinctions among these characters by pointing out the difference in their clothes, manner of speech habits and tendencies and the characteristics of each profession. These are real human beings.

**Example:** The host, the reeve, the man of Law, the Franklin are drawn from living models.

Some of the characters seem to live even today

**Example:** The knight, The squire

The prologue is rightly called – the social picture of England of the late 14th as Dryden says “There is God’s plenty” Chaucer is “the poet of the lusty spring” – says H.A. Beers

**Characters of C.T**

The knight, a squire and yeoman – military profession.

A prioress, a nun (her secretary) – connected with Christian church Ecclesiastical group member of RC religious community. A monk, A friar, A summoner, A pANDARDER, A poor parson, parish prest, a clerk of oxford (student of divinity)

- A lawyer, A physician and many miscellaneous

**Minor characters**

A Franklin, A Merchant, A Shipman A Miller, A Cook, A Manipale, A Reeve (law officer in UK), A haberdesher (shop that makes sells men’s clothes), A carpenter, A weaver, a dyer, A tapycer, A ploughman and a cloth maker.

The knight – Perfect gentleman fond of love the truth, chivalry and honour.

- Representative of warfare,

- The squire – Proud of his appearance

- Love sick

  The prioress – Called Madame Eglantine = (only two women characters)

  - nun, sings divine songs

  - has pity only for dogs

  - engraved a crowed “A” and has a golden brooch with an inscription. “Love conquers verything”

The Wife of Bath – unrefined and rough in temperament

  Important character - Married 5 times and had Many lovers in her youth. She had made pilgrimages to Jerusalem, Rome Boulogne and Cologne.
Monk – Supervisor of the monastery estate negligent in his duty. Hunting is his pastime which is actually unsuited to his profession.

Friar – Gay and merry – gets money for confessions – likes gossiping and flattering – rotally immoral and corruptive.

Sumnour – His duty is to bring sinners for trial before a church court

- impious, gentle rascal
- he can send his mistress to a sinner for 12 months for a bottle of wine.

Pardoner – Sells intelligence and gets more profit. He sells a pillow case in the name of virgin Mary’s veil, a piece of canvas as the saint peter’s sail, the bones of a pig as relics of a saint.

By presenting these characters, c has reflected the persons embodying the churches of England in the (14th) by C.T. C’s intention is to bring out the follies and foibles of the society. He expects a complete change in the conditions of the churches.

**Chaucer – 1340 – 1400**

**Born in London**

Chaucer lived during the period of three kings – Edward III Richard II and Henry IV

During the rule of Edward III – there was medieval civilization in England Chaucer wrote

knight’s tale – it was a chronicle of historical accounts.

1. Trade expansion – resulted – increase of wealth
2. Living conditions of the people – Miserable
3. Terrific epidemic called Black Death many people died
4. During the Frech wars the condition of the country – worsened
5. There was necessity for taxing the people - these situations brought the symptoms of social unrest.

100 years of war began in his reign King Richard II was unwise. The conflict between the king and the people. In the age of Chaucer evil increased to a greater extent. There was corruption in churches. Chaucer lived in this period. He wanted to reveal the shocking state of things of the churches. There was also another prominent person lived at this age.

John Wyclif – morning star of reformation

- wanted to revive the spiritual Christianity of England
➢ wrote religious pamphlets.
➢ Produced the complete Eng version of the Bible
   Later part of the (14th– period of social umest and the beginning of a new religious movement
   and also new learning.
   Petrarch (1304-74) and Boccaccio (1313-75) – considered to be the leaders of this revival.
➢ They spread the spirit of humanism in England. This situation later on gave rise to renaissance.
   But the spirit of humanism was infused in chaucer’s age.
   The divine comedy of Dante was the final and supreme expression of the world of medieval
   Christendom. The oxford scholars – Duns, Scotus
   William Occam – are among last of the medieval school men

**Geoffrey Chaucer (1340-1400)**
Son of John Chaucer. After his marriage, he became a valet in the kings chamber. Chaucer died
in 1400 and was buried in the Westminster Abbey. The place afterwards came to be called
‘poet’s corner’ [FP – Freeh Period, IP – Italian Period]

**ENGLISH PERIOD**

**Works**
1369 – The Book of the duchess – (FP)
1372 – Troilus and Criseyde – (IP)
1377 – The parliament of fowls (IP)
1379 – The house of the fame(IP)
1384 – The Legend of Good women – (unfinished work) (adapted from latinwone of
BoccacciosDe Claris Mulieribus)
1387 – The Centerbury tales (EP)
1391 – The complaint of Venus(EP)
1399 – the complaint of Chaucer to His Empty Purse. Chaucer was influenced by the Italian
master of Dante and Boccaccio.

**English period**
In his Decameron, Boccaccio furnished the example for C. C. T – greatest wore of English period.

Chaucer – Not a poet of the people.

- Court poet
- wrote only for the high class readers and cultured society
- never took painful subjects
- not a serious reformer
- rightly called the morning star of Renaissance
- Mostly written in ‘out of door atmosphere’
- Father of English poetry
- First great painter of characters
- First great English humorist
- Calls himself ‘an unlettered man’
- First creator of human characters in English literature
- Poet of the lusty spring

**The Faerie Queene** Book-1

**Edmund Spenser**

(The faerie queene and Bunjam’s the pilgrim’s progress all the two greatest allegorical works)

- Allegory/didactic romance 1552 – 1599
- Written in blank verse/one of the longest of English poems.
- Faerie queene tells the story of unbelievable adventures. Every knight represents a particular adventure – Spencer could find a model in Queen Elizabeth’s court.
- Faerie Queene has been called the work of an unformed literature
- planned to write 12 books the figure of the 12 knights and their various exploits and character of “gentle man” or a noble fashioned gentle discipline” He took his machinery from popular legends about king Arthur and his moral code from Aristotle – Greek philosopher. (12 knights errands are types of 12 cardinal virtues of Aristotle’s philosophy)
Only 6 books were completed

Book I – Represents holiness – The Red Cross Night sets forth as a champion of Truth and after overcoming several temptations and dangers kills the dragon that has imprisoned it.

Book II (Temperance hero – sir Guyon fights temptations successfully) – Pursuesthe same subject psychological development of the human character.

Book – III Legend of chastity
(heroine – Britomart – illustrates romantic sentiment)

Book IV – Celebrates the legend of friendship (between Cambell and Telamond)

Book V – Justice as theme (main character Sir Artegall and Prince Arthur expound the theory of government)

Book VI – Courtesy (Portrayed by the hero Sir Calidore)

Book VII – unfinished cantos on mutability (intended to he)

In writing Faerie Queene his object was to complete a heroic poem to surpass 1. “Orlando furioso” – by Aristo – Italian poet ‘romance in epic. 2. Jerusalem delivered” – by – Tasso Italian poet

Book i devoted to holiness by which is meant the love of God. It shows the Red Cross Night – Symbolises the virtue of love of (holiness) God riding out to destroy the Dragon sin accompanied by una – stands for truth RCK wears the armour of a Christian, a girdle of truth, a breast – plate of righteousness, a helmet of salvation and a sword of the spirit. He goes though the usual trivials of life for a while abandoning truth and courting falsehood falling almost a prey to error and despair finally overcomes all obstructions and releases the parents of Truth from the Devil. We almost see in him, Every man in his journey life, pilgrim’s progress the a sinful world to salvation. He has also been said to stand for St. George – the paton saint of England.

RCN – Symbol of Holiness or the love of God.

(lady) – Una – Stands for Truth Symbol of unity

Lamb – Symbol of Innocence

Archimago – symbol of Hypocrisy (succeeded in separating ‘Truth from Holiness”)

lady – Duessa – Symbol of falsehood

SansFoy – Symbol of Infidelity
Sans Loy – Symbol of Lawlessness
Lucifer – Personification of pride
The lion stands for reason
Sans joy – Joylessness
Dwarf - Prudence
The good characters stand for virtues whereas
The bad characters sand for vices.
The deadly sins were “Idleness, gluttony, avarice, Envy and wrath”
Each part has its own hero central hero Prince Arthur

For Non-detailed Study

Prothalamion

Edmund Spenser – 1552- 1599

➢ Born in London studied at Cambridge.
➢ Works embody all the great qualities of Elizabethan literature.
➢ The friends who influenced him were
  Gabriel and Harvey – a great scholar
  In 1579 – “The shepherd calendar” (dedicated to sir. Philip) consists of 12 pastoral imagesidney.
  (the poet writes of his unfortunate love for Posclind. He followed the models of greek poets
  Theocritus and virgil)
  In 1594 – Amoretti – a beautiful sonnet sequence – about Elizabeth – the girl whom he loved
  and married.
  Epithalamion (1595) – a hymn celebrating his wedding
  Prothalamion (1596) – about society marriage
‘The Faerie Queene’ – masterpiece
Mother Hibbard’s Tale – (a social satire)
Amoretti (it describes the progress of his love for Elizabeth Boyle whom he married late in 1594) (written in Petrarch’s manner) – sonnet sequence on love “Four Lyrms on Love, Beauty, Heavenly Love and Heavenly Beauty’ (poems which reveal Spenser’s idea of love) Charles Lamb calls him “The poet’s poet” Spencer – The child of Renaissance and Reformation” “The prince of poets in this Time” – Proclaims Spenser’s Tombstone in Westminster Abbey great poet of Elizabethan period. Renaissance means “Revival of Learning” – a revival of interest in classical the Renaissance marked the end of middle age and the down of the modern world age and the down of the modern world. The Renaissance influenced Spenser – his works bear the imprint of classical masters like Homer, Virgil, Theocritus, moschus, Bion, Ariosto, Tasso and Petrarch in the field of literature’s poetry marks a beginners in English Literature greatest contribution of Spenser to English versification is Spenserian Stanza. (9 lines) – last line has 6 feet ie, 12 syllable and is called alexandrine

Epithalamion and prothalamion – unsurpassed for their literary excellence.

Both songs celebrating marriage, deal with human relationship. Epi – more typical as a Renaissance poem. both the songs indicate that Spenser was a true child of Revival of Learning.
Epithalamion – Personal – it is a gift of the poet to his bride on the day of wedding.
Prothalamion – Marriage song written in the honour of the marriage of Essex house of Lady Elizabeth and Lady Katherine Somerset, daughters of Edward Somerset with master (Earl of workster) Henry Gilford and Master William peter marriage look place on 8th Nov 1596.

Poem consists of 10 stanzas. Each stanza has 18 lines a 18th line of each stanza is repeated by a refrain “Sweet Thames, run softly till I end my song”
Epithalamion pub in 1595 is a marriage song celebrating spenser’s own marriage to Elizabeth Boyle in Ireland

Prothalanion was coined by spenser himself and means “a betrothal song” W.Vallan’s “A tale of Two swanes” and Leland’s “cygmentcentio” are (Latin) regarded as the two works which might have suggested the theme and manner to Spenser. Pro presents two swans which symbolize the two daughters of Somerset.
Epi – The finest of all his minor poem.

Jove – Jupiter or Zeus – God of the gods.

Leda – Charming maiden – Jove loved her and approached in the form of swan W.B Yeats has written an excellent poem on this theme ‘Leda and the Swan’.

Venus – Goddess of beauty and love in Roman mythology.

Coleridge himself a great poet praises proth for the swan like movement of the verse.

The Thames river steam with flowers is compared to the waters of peneus, as they flow along Tempe Valley in Thessaly.

- The two white swans swimming down the river Zee.
- The birds were purer and whiter than the snow covering the top of pindus.
- Whiter than the Jupiter
- Whiter than the maiden Leda with whom he was in love.
- Very bright when compared to the waters of Thames – it seems to be impure before the swans.
- The Noble Lord – The Earl of Essex came to the river with many men along with two handsome knights. They looked bright like the twins of Jupiter. They came to the river to receive the beautiful maidens. Later they married them on the bridal day.

Prose - For Detailed Study

Bacon - Essays - Of Truth,
Francis Bacon 1561- 1626

- At 25- published a philosophical essay

“The greatest Birth of time in 1586 essays sedition

1597 – 10 essays = 1st edition dedicated to Bacon’s brother Anthony Bacon

1612 – 38 essays

1625 – 10 essays

- In 1605 published his first nature work in English prose “The advancement of Learning .It is dedicated to king James Montaigne who had published his first two books of Essays in 1580 – they were translated into English by John Horio in 1603 – and the term it was from him that Bacon derived the word Essay.

Essays - no artistic form, no beginning, no ending

Four Groups

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1. Man in his home
2. Man in public life
3. Politics and
4. Abstract subject

**Essay** Tribute to Machiavelli (Florentine historian and political writer) – almost half of the essays are written to give wise counsel to the king on various aspects. Like Machiavelli he thinks that a common code of morality does not apply to the king he advisees the king to rule by craft and cunning. His political views can be compared with those of Machiavelli.

- Father of modern English prose
- Father of English Essay

- ‘Of Truth’ Explains the value of truth of truth 1625 3rd edition

  Two -kinds
  I. Religious (or) speculative
  2. Civil (or) concerning daily life.

  1st part deals with the sense of religious and philosophical truth.
  2nd part – he speaks of truthfulness of daily life

**Of Adversity,**

**Of Adversity 1625 - 3rd edition**

- Thought provoking essay
- He places before us the comparative value and importance of prosperity and adversity in life
- Quotes Seneca – famous Roman philosopher Adversity teaches fortitude (calm and courage, self control) Old Testament promises us prosperity
- New Testament prepares us to welcome the life trails and adversity with faith and fortitude.

  Bacon’s judgement if his ‘Essays’ was that they might last as long as books last. In “of truth, of death ,of Great place” might have been written by Aristotle what is said in these and other essays of like character is as true as when Bacon lived.

- ‘Of friendship’ – grew out of Bacon’s longest and mest disinterested friendship.
‘Of studies’ – a life long student he describes his craft. The subject of this essay was one that revolved longest in the edition of 1625, it is number 50.

“The Wvisest, brightest, meanest of mankind” – character of Bacon

**Of Studies, Famous quotes**

Some books are to be tasted others to be swallowed and some few to be chewed and digested”

“Reading maketh a full man
Conference a ready man
Writing an exact man”

“Histories make man wise (taster wisdom) poets witty, mathematics subtle, (subtle- not obway) natural philosophy deep (depth), moral grave (gravity), logic and rhetoric able to contend” (debate and argument)

I. Use of studies (3)

1. Delight (personal enjoyment) (in seclusion or retirement or privacy)
2. Ornament in society (the cultivation of social charm through the cultivation of the power of exposition in speech and writing)
3. ability in practical business (for the cultivation of the power of judgement regard to particular circumstances and events)

**Of Revenge,**

‘Of revenge’ 1625 3rd edition

Revenge is a kind of wild justice.

➢ uncultivated form of lawful punishment

➢ Revenge is to be discouraged because
1. puts the law out of office
2. ignoble
3. past is gone and irrevocable
4. ignores the weakness and selfishness of man’s nature
Of Ambition,
*Of studis' longest in the edition of 1625*

‘Of Ambition ‘1597 - 2nd edition

Ambitions persons became dangerous when their wishes are thwarted (to Prevent from doing what they wanted) such person should not be employed except necessity in public or private service.

- kings ought to distinguish between honest ambition and dishonest (selfish) ambition. (filled with patriotism, hated imbued with genuine desire to do good.

Of Friendship

1. Nature of a life solicitude – without a friend or companion.

- lived all alone and friendless among a crowd of people

2. Advantages of friendship

   Two fold

   1. Those effect the heart
   2. The mind or understanding

   1. It releases the pent up feelings and emotions of the heart.
   2. It clears the understanding

   a. Giving shape and form of vague thoughts
   b. Giving advise against folly
   c. Giving means to continue even after one’s death

   It is another himself Thus a means of prologation of life.

3. Occasion

   This essay was written at the special request of Bacon’s friend Toby Matthew to celebrate his intimacy with Bacon without interruption – which was tested on both sides by adversity (unpleasant situation) and prosperity alike.

An apology for poetry

*Philip Sidney (1554 – 1586)*

- 1 “Arcadia” in 1580 pub in 1590 pastoral romance deals with the story of love and chivalry revealing the unbridled imagination of Sidney and his attachment to valour and courtesy.

- Wrote it to please his sister the countess of Pembroke.
2 “Astrophel and Stella” in 1591 – amorous sonnet – he reveals a bitter regret for lost happiness, the irresistible desire to possess’ his beloved, despair at her first coldness, the sweetest feeling himself loved by her even when she fled him, the struggle in his truly virtuous heart between duty and passion, reason and desire.


Stephen Gosson made 4 charges against the art of poetry
1. Poetry as useless and waste of time
2. poetry was the mother of lies
3. Poetry was the nurse of abuse
4. Poetry never made an ideal republic (Plato also believed the 4th charge)
   Sidney wrote Apology for poetry by answering all the charges of Gosson and exhausting all the ideas and concepts of classical and romantic poetry.

➢ becomes the 1st poet-critic in the history of English criticism. 5 main divisions
1. conventional reasons for praising poetry very highly the antiquity and universality of poetry
2. convincing arguments for discovering the nature and utility of poetry with reference to 3 kinds of poetry and their sub-divisions the function of poetry.
3. answers to the objections of Gosson and other puritan critics to poetry.
4. Sidney’s estimate of contemporary English poetry and drama his objection to Traic comedy and the violation of unities.
5. Sidney’s remarks on style, diction and versification.

1. Nature and functions of poetry
   Poetry is superior to philosophy, History, and other arts and sciences

   Kinds of poetry
   Religions poetry       Philosophical poetry       True poetry
   Eg:- David’s “Psalms”  Moral works of Tyrtacus,           heroic, lyric,
Solomon’s “songs of songs
Hymns of Moses and Deborah

Phycylides, Cato and soon
pastoral and soon.

tragic, comic, satiric, iambic elegiac,

Ace to Plato the poets are inspired by visions of God and the ideal world of Heaven. Aristotle defines poetry as an art of imitation. He explains how the poets imitate the actual life by giving vivid accountsof the real world with a view to delight and teach the readers. Horace also defines the art of poetry and admires it for speaking pictures and delightful teaching.

**Superiority to poetry**

philosophy imparts knowledge of good and Evil, it fails to attract a large number of people and make them virtuous. But poetry delights the people and attracts more people by means of its sweet music and pleasant pictures of the real and ideal world. No philosopher can so effectively present wisdom and temperance as the poet portrays them Ulysses and Diomades, Valaur in Achilles friendship in Nisus and Euryalaus. The historian presents the imperfect personalities of the real world without any alterations. He depicts the triumph of vice and defeat of virtue occuring in the real world. But the poet portays the triumph of virtue and defeat of vice. Hence Aristotle said that poetry is more philosophical them philosophy and more serious than history. It combines the moral precepts of philosophy with the historical examples of virtue and vice.similarly mathematician and other scientists deal with the facts and figures of the material world without referring to the eternal truths and moral principles of the ideal world. It is only the poet who presents not only the imperfection of the actual world but the perfection of the ideal world. Poetry is not the mother of lies. poetry has nothing to do with lies. It deals with the eternal truths of ever - lasting bliss and prosperity.

3. Sidney’s ‘Defence of poetry’ is a reply to “Thomas love peacock’s attack on poetry in general and Sidney’s bear certain similarities in their subject and treatment similarly Stephen Gosson’s and Thomas love peacock’s resemble each other very much in their attack on poetry in general and contemporary poetry in particular. Sidney answers to the first change that the end and aim of all learning is to impart virtue to markind and move man to viruous action. A moral philosopher fails to attract the multitud of humanity by the complexity of his subject and gravity of its
treatment and dryness of language. But the poet delights the people by means of musical language effective images and symbols interesting evens and powerful characters.

2 The aim of the poet is to refine the animal nature of mankind. So he is least bother about historical facts and figures.

3rd change of poetry is not the nurse of abuse because its aim is moralistic and idealistic. A poet is the product of society for whom he writes poetry. The abuse of poetry is either due to the vulgarity of the poet or the vulgarity of the society for whom he writes his poetry

4th change

Referred to the banishment of poets from Plato’s common wealth. Plato’s philosophical works are poetical in their treatment of truth. only by means of his poetical style Plato became a popular philosopher with the reading public so he did not banish the poets from his common wealth. He only banished the baser poetry written to please the vulgar spirits of demoralized society.

For Non-detailed Study

The Bible : The Book of Job.

The Book of Job – Unknown author

(Part of old testament of the bible) 4 dramatic poem

According

Acc to the Editors of the N Jerusalem Bible “The Bible is not a book but a library”. The two types are

1. Old testament
   a. Histories. b. Wisdom books (deals with People’s) c. Prophetic writings Book of Job, proverbs, Ecclesiastes (deals with Solomon)

The psalms

Book of Job is a masterpiece of poetry
- it is considered an epic tragedy and a didactic moral poem

Book of Job – parts
1to3 Prologue prose (character of Job and cause of his trails.)
chapters 4 to 14 Debate or poetry (Dialogue between Job and)
32 to 37  Speeches of Clihu
38 to 42 Long and serious Discourses of the Almighty

Epilogue – Prose
Book of Job was written perhaps by a single author as the structure of the work indicates and it
was based on old tradition

Characters
Job – Wealthy man in UZ
Eliphaz – The termalite
Bildad. the shuhite = Job’s friends represent earlier theories of providence they stay
Zophar.the Naamathite 7 days and 7 nights with Job.
Elihu–a youtheful by stander

The Lord.
satan, the adversary
central theme – problems of suffering. B. J – purpose is to instruct the people of Israel.
Purpose to teach the righteousness Undergosufferings.
Character Job (lived in the land of UZ)

Rich lord, pious and godfearing:
➢ Happy family 7 sons and 3 daughters
   1st trial mentally - Disaster caused by Satan and (7000 shaps 500 oxen)permitted by God
➢ Loses cattle and men
➢ Sons and daughters perish
➢ Never curse God
➢ Consoles by saying God gave him and God taken away.
   2nd trial physically – Smites him with boils
➢ One should adore god even when he sends evil as one would on receiving good things.
➢ In this great affection (Pain, trouble) he remains sinless
Job’s 3 friends came to condole him

- In the debate they discussed
  1. The problem of Job’s afflictions obeying the law
  2. Relation of evil to the righteousness of God
  3. The conduct of man

- 3 cycles comprises 6 speeches – the friends accused him of concealing him sin and repent. Job denied He wanted God to reveal him the cause of his afflictions.
- Elihu, a bystander intervened and said that Job was wrong in expressing his charges against God.
- Contradicted Job’s views on God’s providence and sufferings.

**Lord’s discourse**

God caused the trial – watched Job’s sufferings from afar it is time for God to bring to an end.

- The epilogue describes how Job was restored to double his former wealth. children and companion of friends. It is an appropriate conclusion, be it brings the trial of the righteousness to an end.

- Debate – 3 cycles – six speeches 3 friends and 3 replies from Job last round zophar, 3rd speaker fails to come forward. It signifies a confession of defeat.

- Structure of the work is interrupted by

**Two elements**

1. Contradictory views about wisdom
2. Speeches of Elihu Eliphaz’s speech Opens the debate – most dignified the calmest and most considerate of Job’s friends. Views

Job had comforted so many in trouble  Indirectly warns him against  Job should be happy that God so he should not fall into such despair. complaining God is correcting him by giving

Good people never perish under affliction.Only the Uri godly do so. suffering

**Bildad’s speech:-**

- Representative class of the wise
- God discriminates the good and bad.
- Punishes the sinners.
- Ask Job to reflect on the wise generalizations made by the ancients.
Concludes with the prophesy days for him

**Zophar’s speech**
- Mocks at Job for boasting about his own innocence.
- Wishes God to speak with him and reveal His Divine wisdom.
- Zophar praises god for his wisdom.
- Assumes that god will restore his prosperity.

The wisdom of man is the fear of lord – Job. Job’s lament beginning with

“Let the day perish wherein I was born”

-Moving line

After the trial Job lived 140 years, saw 4 generations.

**Drama - For Detailed Study**

**Dr Faustus – 1563 – 1593 (-14 scenes)**

(1592) *morality play* (Tragedy 14 scenes)
- Christopher Marlowe – (Atheist)

Growth of English drama upto Marlowe

English drama has its origin in religion Early religious play were two types

**Mysteries:**- based upon subjects taken from bible

**The miracles:**- dealing with lives of saints.

The morality marks the next stage in the growth of drama in England. These plays were didactic and religious in nature but the characters were not drawn from the scriptures or the lives of saints but were personified abstractions All sorts of virtues. and vices were personified and there was generally a place for the Devil also

“Everyman” is the 1st ex of this type of play.

Masque another popular form of dramatic entertainment. It was popular in the (17th

**The Interludes**

In the midst of morality plays and masques.shorthumourous plays or interludes came to be interpolated. The characters of the interlude were all drawn from real life.

**First real comedy in English**

Ralph Roister Doister by Nicholas Udall was acted about middle of the 16th
First tragedy
Gorboduc (or) Ferrex and Porrex by Nicholas and Nortan in 1562. The university wits were the first real fashioners of the Elizabethan drama and of them Marlowe was immeasurably the greatest.

- Pioneer of the Elizabethan drama
- 1st to introduce Blank verse as a medium for play writing.

Plays
- Tamburlaine (in 2 parts), Dr. Faustus
- The Jew of Malta, Edward II (Maturest play)
- The massacre at Paris – weakest play
- The tragedy of Dedo – finished by Nash.

All re powerful tragedies Pach tragedy revolves round one central personality who is consumed by the lust for power, Beauty or knowledge.

Poem
Hero Leander. Translated ovid’s Elegies
Marlowe – introduced the element of struggle

In Dr. Faustus – there is a constant struggle within the soul of Faustus himself represented by the good and bad angels.

Marlowe = Father of English drama

Morning star of the English drama
Blank verse – verse in which the rhymes are blank or vacant – has for unit a line of 5 accents. It is an Iambic pentameter line – It consists of 5 feet, each of 2 syllables of which the second is accented. There is a pause normally after the 4th (or) 6th syllable. Durrey was the first he use blank verse for his translation of Virgil’s Aeneid Sackville and Norton were the first to use it for dramatic purposes in their tragedy Gorboduc. ‘Marlowe’s Dr. Faustus is the greatest English tragedy before Shakespeare. It is based on the Faustus legend. This legend captured the imagination of both Marlowe and Goethe was woven round the disreputable reality of the
historical Dr. Faustus who was born in Germany in 1488 and lived when the Renaissance was its height.

The story of the play is divisible into four clear cut acts
1. Faustus’s early life and his decision to give himself over to the magical studies
2. The siging of the terrible contract with the Devil
3. Faustus’s enjoyment of his powers and his exploits in the various capitals of Europe.
4. His remorse (feeling sorry for doing wrong) and last agony.

- Play opens with chorus speech-gives necessary exposition. Faustus and his circumstances are briefly introduced. Faustus is a profound scholar yet he is poor. He is dissatisfied with his present studies and want to study magic.
- carried away by his own visions and encouraged by Valdes and Cornelius (friends of Faustus) he decides to give himself over to magic.
  “This night I’ll conjure, though I die therefore.

Then we are shown Faustus in meditation among his books. The figures of God and Evil Angels are the personifications of Faustus’s conscience and his forbidden desires and as they appear to him in his moment of doubt the conflict within is vividly externalized.

The opening and the conjuration (clever trick) of Mephistophilis and again between the arrival of Mephistophilis and the siging the bond two comic interludes are inserted. The central incident of the play – the siging of the contract with the Devil – Mephis has vigourously portrayed Faustus’ excitement his terror and his almost hysterical haste to put his new power to the test. Faustus has been enjoying for some time the pleasures which his newly acquired power has given him.

“The pageant of the seven Deadly sins which the Devil offers as a positive is another of Mephis’s additions to the story”

Faustus’ magic power have been taken from the old story and roughly put into dramatic form. Last scene culminates 3 great emotional Moments.

1. Reappearance of the old man whose words bring Faustus to despairing repentence and the old man is followed by the watchful mephistophilis.
2. Faustuscry of ecstasy as he gazes on the beauty of Helen of Troy for whose love he will again willingly forget the danger to his soul.

3. Death scene
The subdued talk to the scholars as they bid farewell and go to pray for their master is a masterly prologue to the overwhelming agony of Faustus last hour.

**Moral of the drama**
Dr. Faustus suffers because he forgot simple truth that “Desire for divinity is a sin, man should not think of rising above human condition.
Necromancy – the art of calling up spirits.

**“Important” lines”**
“A sound magician is a mighty God”

**The Alchemist (Satirical comedy)**
– form of chemistry studied in middle ages believed trying to discover how to change ordinary metal into gold. Ben Jonson (other name Benjamin) – 1573 – 1637
He said “Shakespeare was not of an age but for all time.’
First play – Everyman in his humour (1598)
Every man out of his humour (1599) (less popular comedy)

**Greatest classical comedies**

**volpone 1606**
Epicene or the silent woman 1609
The Alchemist 1610
Tragedy
1st Sejanus 1603 (blood, black bile, yellow bile phlegm
2nd castiline 1611 earth, water, fire and air)

**Four humours**
Four important humours in the theory of humours of Jonson. 1. Choler, 2. melancholy, 3. phlegm, 4. blood. Jonson has based this theory on the old physiology. These four humour correspond with 1. moisture, 2. dryness, 3. heat, 4. Cold. The emergence of humour takes place due to some kind of personality imbalance.
In alchemist Ben Jonson makes an elaborate study of human gullibility. Alchemist – supreme masterpiece of in comedy. performed in 1610 and published in quarto in 1612. Plot of the play Jonson is indebted to Plautus. The opening dialogue of the alchemist seems to recall a scene in “Plautus” Mostellaria.

**Characters**

- Face and subtle – partness in a plan to cheat people
- Dol common – another parter tries to control them (male servant a large home) society lady entice mammon.
- Face is a butler disguised as a captain

**Subtitle**

- Supposed to be an alchemist. One who transforms base metal into gold.
- All actions takes place in the house of Lovewit
- Character Epicure Mammon – a symbol of the human lust for wealth.
- Surly – stands as a symbol of rationalization in the age of greed – ridden London
- Subtle and Face form the hub of the activity in the play. Face the servant of the house disguises as a captain subtle (the chemest) he assumes the role of Dr. Subtle. Their roles are intermingled and both of them work individually for their mutual gain.
- Dol common – a society lady to entice Epicure Mammon

Captain face plays an active role. His establishment (Lovewit’s house) is like a spider’s web in which the stage in a flies stumble to be fleeced to their last penny. Dapper is one such client subleworks without any compunction of conscience. He gets looked by surly alone. Though he
is a man of rugged culture he simulates the dignified note of a doctor successfully. face is a fit accomplice to subtle. He moves in and out of the play persuading various clients. He is adventurous enough to let out his master’s house for nefarious activities. He is shrewd observer of men and women. Ben Jonson presented both subtle and face as representative character of the cheats of the period. In the days of Jonson do swindlers practiced alchemy to fool the gullible. Subtle fools Mammon and tribulation wholesome promising them philosopher’s stone is a typical product of the age of which hankers after wealth by any method. London was the nest for swindlers like Subtle and Face. The fortune’s lines of dame plaint are reed by subtle. Dapper is cheated by the promises to show him the fairy queen. Jonson criticizes the Puritanism of his day through the characters of Ananias and tribulation wholesome. Their hypocrisy is exposed by the author. surly is the only character who can see through the tricks and escape the evil. There was ambition, greed, lust and acquisitiveness in Jonson’s period. The Penaissancetoned up the living of the people and they acquired expensive tastes. They started hankering after more and more wealth. The superstitious people believed in the philosopher’s stone and elixir. Alchemy became an accepted method for amassing wealth in the age of Jonson. Both Elizabeth and king James believed in the potential of alchemy. thus it came to be a fit subject for Jonson. Observance of classical unities Aristotle believes that the action must complete its course in “The single revolution of the sun” B.J observed
Unity of time
Unity of place
Unity of action in alchemist
The entire drama takes place more than a fortnight. The entire action takes place in the house of Lovewit. The action found in the alchemist is ‘one and entire’ – Swindling motives. broken at the end by the appearance of the owner of the house.
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For Non-Detailed Study

Kyd : The Spanish Tragedy

The Spanish Tragedy
- Thomas Kyd 1558 – 1594 did not go to any university but 7 members are called university wits. John Lyle, Thomas Kyd, George Peele, Thomas Lodge, Robert Greene, Christopher Marlowe, and Thomas Nash.

Lyle – 1557 – 1606 – Known for his prose romance

Eupheus

➢ Dramatic work consists of 8 comedies best are ‘Compaspe’ and Endymion’ Shakespeare’s ‘Love’s labour lost’ and ‘A midsummer’ Nights’ Dream owe much to his example in using puns and all sorts of verbal fire work.

➢ From Lyle Shakespeare learned how to combine a courtly main plot with episodes.

➢ In comedy he was undeniable

Shakespeare’s first master

Lyle’s allegorical style in ‘Endymion’ and ‘Midas’ is used by Shakespeare in ‘aAmid summer Night’s dream’ and ‘Tempest’.

➢ Popularised a style euphuistic style marked by antithesis, cross alliteration all kinds of far fetched allusions to strange fauna and flora.

“As you like it” and ‘The winter’s tale’

➢ based on Euphuistic style novels

Kyd – 1557 – 1594

➢ Forerunner of Shakespeare educated at merchant Taylor’s school.

➢ Known play ‘The Spanish tragedy’

➢ Many scenes in this play are a source of inspiration to Shakespeare.

Example:-

1. Bel – imperia’s Horatio’s too brief love making and their parting interview heradds the last leave taking of ‘Romeo and Juliet’.

2. Hieronimo dissipating his energy in rhetorical outbursts is remniscent of Hamlet’s irresolution. Hamlet is for more complex than Hieronimo.
Treatment of revenge motive in Hamlet is far subtler than Kyd’s Spanish tragedy.
Shakespeare is seen piling horror upon horror in ‘Titus Andronicus’ is in the very vein of Kyd.

George Peele 1558 – 1597

Studied at Oxford, an actor writer of plays.

Best works are

The Arrangement of Paris’ performed in 1584 before Queen Elizabeth. It is similar to John of Gaunt’s eloquent apostrophe in Shakespeare’s Richard III.

His greatest contribution to Elizabethan drama is his facile and fluent blank verse ‘shares with Marlow the honour of intruding blank verse.

The Spanish Tragedy

Revenge play

1st work of Kyd, only typical work

Play within the play

First great revenge tragedy.

Characters:-

Andrea – Courtier of Spanish court (a person who is part of the court of a king or Queen)
Both are lovers.
Balthazar – Prince of Portugal.

War between Spain and Portugal

Andrea was slain in the battle by Balthazar. His love affair was nipped in the bud. Funeral rites were not performed properly. Three days after his death the rites were performed in a proper manner by Horatio (friend of Andrea)- son of a knight marshal Hieronimo and the soul of Andrea was carried by Charon to the underworld. Three headed dog Cerberus guarding the entrance and reached the hall – three judges

AeacusRhadamanthminos = debated how to treat Andrea.

1. He was a lover and he should be sent to pleasant fields.
2. As he died in war he should spend his time with the souls of great warriors like Hector and Achilles groaning with everlasting pain.

3. Mildest of the three—he had better send to Pluto – god of the underworld to be judged by him.

- Right side leading to fields of lovers and warriors. Left side – sinners were tortured to the utmost extent. On the way to Pluto’s court Andrea was exposed to such gruesome scenes as lxion (who had tried to seduce Zews’ wife Hera).

Prosperine – Pluto’s wife was kind to Andrea because she has personally experienced the pangs of unfulfilled love. So she instructed her messenger named Revenge to take the soul of Andrea to earth so that he can watch the fate of Bel – imperia and the heartless Portuguese prince Balthazar – who brought about Andrea’s death.

- Revenge hold Andrea that he was slain by Balthazar and in turn his sweet heart Bel – Imperia murdered him.

- Scene shifted to Portugal. The viceroy of Portugal is distraught (extremely upset and anxious) thinking that his son Balthazar was killed by enemies in the battle. He complains that the Goddess of fortune is blind, deaf and inconstant like the wind.

Alexandro – a faithful servant expresses his hope that Balthazar might have only been imprisoned and not killed by the Spanish.

Villuppo - A villainous attendant tells the viceroy that Alexandro shot down Balthazar under the pretext of shooting down the Spanish General. The viceroy orders that if Balthazar is found out to be dead then Alexandro will be sentenced to death. Before the scene closes Villuppo expresses satisfaction over the success of his scheme to ruin his enemy Alexandro.

Bel – imperia brings Horatio to a secluded place and asks him to narrate the circumstances Andrea met with his tragic death.

Nemesis – The goddess of retribution (severe punishment for something that has done) grew jealous of Andrea’s velour. Nemesis brought a group of fresh halberdiers who stabbed Andrea’s horse to death and pulled him down. Balthazar took advantage of Andrea’s helplessness and finished him off.

Bel- says he ought to have slain him then and there to this Horatio replied how he got hold of Andrea’s carcass and properly performed all the funeral rites. He shows Andrea’s scarf which he
had secured after Andrea’s death. Bel said that it was she who had presented to him in her last meeting. She allows to keep it for Horatio in memory not only of his dear friend Andrea but also of Bel.

Horatio termed it as second love. Bel use Horatio as a tool to avenge the death of Andrea.

Now Lorenzo and Balthazar came. Balthazar who is already in love with Bel imperia. Bel says his heart is with hers and that he will die if she returns his heart to him. Bel wonders how a heartless man, that is a man without a breathing organ manages to live. He praises her as “perfection”, “beauty’s bower”

**Now Horatio picks up the glove**

**Bel asks him to keep it himself.**

Bal’s jealousy is roused. Lorenzo consoles Balthazar and to bring round his sister through persistent efforts. Lorenzo guesses that Bel – is in love with some other knight. At once Lorenzo calls Bel’s confidant Pedringano who acted as go between in the past promoting her love for Andrea. At first Lorenzo promises to offer gold and land. Ped refuses to tell the truth. Then Lorenzo threatened with death. On hearing Bel’s secret love with Horatio, he assures Balthazar that Bel can be won by ‘removing’ Horatio.

Horatio and Bel meet in Hieronimo’s bower after nightfall. Hor calls her a star fairer than Venus Bel reciprocates by comparing him to the God og war – Mars. They started to love.

Now pedrigano appears disguised bringing with him Lorenzo and Balthazar and some murders. They catch hold of Horatio and hang him an a tree and stab him to death without minding Bel’s alarm. Hiernimo stumbles an his son’s dead body and vows to avenge his death. He gets a letter from Bel and Pedrigano about the murderes (Lorenzo and Balthazar) of his son. He is much upset. Bel reprimands (not approve) Hieronimo for his inaction and threatens to take action herself.

Now Balthazar invites Hieronimo to come ready for the entertainment to be presented on the first right of the royal marriage. Hieronimo suggested to stage a tragedy of Soliman and Perseda (played by balthazar) Perseda- charmug lady married to (played by Bel imperia) a knight of Rhodes Soliman loved Perseda, wanted to possess her. He sought his bashaw’s (played by Hieronimo) help. But he said she would be free to Marry if her husband Erasto (played by
Lorenzo) was killed. The bashaw killed the knight of Rhodes and finally Lanyed himself. As for Perseda, she thought that soliman was responsible for all this tragedyslew him and then slew herself in order to escexe from bashaw’s tyranny.

Hieronimo assigns the role and ask the participants to talk in different languages. He says the resultant confusion would add to the delight of the audience.

Arrangements were made for the play within the play by Hieronimo. He asks Castilo to lock the gallery after all the visitors take their seats and throw down the key to him. Hieronimo advises himself not to let slip this glorious opportunity for revenge.

Hieronimo explains to the audience that these are all real murders. He shows his son’s dead body and tells them that he devised this gory (lot of blood violence) tragedy to avenge his son’s death. when forced to give further information he bites off his tongue. When forced to write out his confession, he asks for a knife to sharpen his pen when a knife is given to him he stabs Lorenzo’s father Cyprian (btother of a king of span) with it and stabs himself to death.

King of Xpain carries his son’s dead body
Portuguese vierayeroypropetes ‘Balthazar’ s dead body.

Andrea is happy about the outcome. He hopes to get prosperine’s permission to take the souls of Hieronimo, Horatio Bel imperia andIsabetta (mother of Horatio) to the Elysian fields. As for the villains Revenge plans endless tortures for them in hell. Thus the justice is established.

Play writnin middle style rhetoric.
Hieronimo – central tisure of the play a virtual hero
wife Isabella night marshal ofspain
(Son) Horatio – was murdered by Lorenzo
(son of a duke of castile) (quite Elizabethan villian) he wanted his sister he marry Don Balthazar – son of the king of Portugal.

Thomas Lodge 1558 – 1625

Educated at oxford
Wrote plays novels and poems
His novel ‘Rosalind was the source of Shakespeare’s ‘As you like it’
He is only a minor figure
Robert Greene 1560 – 1592
➢ Educated at Cambridge and Oxford many of the women Characters created by him remind us of Shakespeare’s women.

Christopher Marlowe
➢ from other university wits different.
➢ Man of fiery imagination.
➢ Shakespeare was first profoundly influenced by him
➢ Introduced blank verse.
Shakespeare’s ‘Venus and Adonis’ is inspired by Marlowe’s ‘Hero and Leander’ “His Tamburlaine the great”, DR. Faustus’, “The Jew of Malta” and “Edward II” gave him the place of pre-eminence among other pre-Shakespearean playwrights.
➢ Prime creative force in English Literature.
➢ Provided big heroic subjects that appealed to imagination

Example:-
Tamburlaine – a world conqueror (first play)
Faustus – in pursuit of universal knowledge
Barnabas – fabulous dreams of wealth
Edward II – Nobility
➢ He gave life and reality in his work.
➢ He is greater than his contemporaries

Difference between Shakespeare and Marlowe
Shakespeare condemns overreaching ambition in Richard III and Macbeth
Marlowe evokes sympathy and admiration in Tamburlaine and Faustus

Ben Jonson : The Alchemist

The Alchemist (Satirical comedy)
– form of chemistry studied in middle ages believed trying to discover how to change ordinary metal into gold.  
  Ben Jonson (other name Benjamin) – 1573 – 1637
He said “Shakespeare was not of an age but for all time.”
First play – Everyman in his humour (1598)
Every man out of his humour (1599) (less popular comedy)

Greatest classical comedies

volpone 1606
Epicene or the silent woman 1609
The Alchemist 1610

Tragedy

1st Sejanus 1603 (blood, black bile, yellow bile phlegm
2nd castiline 1611 earth, water, fire and air)

Four humours

Four important humours in the theory of humours of Jonson. 1. Choler, 2. melancholy, 3. phlegm, 4. blood. Jonson has based this theory on the old physiology. These four humour correspond with 1. moisture, 2. dryness, 3. heat, 4. Cold. The emergence of humour takes place due to some kind of personality imbalance.

In alchemist Ben Jonson makes an elaborate study of human gullibility. Alchemist – supreme masterpiece of in comedy, performed in 1610 and published in quarto in 1612. Plot of the play Jonson is indebted to Plautus. The opening dialogue of the alchemist seems to recall a scene in “Plautus” Mostellaairia”

Characters

Face and subtle – partness in a plan to cheat people
Dol common – another parter tries to control them (male servant a large home) society lady entice mammon.
Face is a butler disguised as a captain

Subtitle

➢ Supposed to be an alchemist. One who transforms base metal into gold.
➢ All actions takes place in the house of Lovewit
character Epicure Mammon – a symbol of the human lust for wealth.
Surly – stands as a symbol of rationalization in the age of greed – riden London
Subtle and Face form the hub of the activity in the play. Face the servant of the house disguises as a captain subtle (the chemest) the assumes the role of Dr. Subtle. Their roles are intermingled and both of them work individually for their mutual gain.

Dol common – a society lady to entice Epicure Mammon

Cap. Face brings in various client to Dr. Subtle who robs item of their money. Face and Dolcommon also do it. The skill of Face his in trapping the clients to be (to take a lot of money from by charging them too much) fleeced by them. He is a cunning chap who understands the psychology of men. He promises what they want. Except surly all of them are fleeced by him.

Subtle – Greedy, sensual and totally Unscruplous – endowed with (extremely bad) diabolical intelligence. He knows the psychology of people and can size of up the desires of the clients. He is full of perverse logic easily convinces the clients. He explains the making of the philosopher’s stone with scientific precision.

Captain face plays an active role. His establishment (Lovewit’s house) is like a spider’s web in which the stage in a flies stumble to be fleeced to their last penny. Dapper is one such client sublere works without any compunction of conscience. He gets looked by surly alone. Though he is a man of rugged culture he simulates the dignified note of a doctor successfully. face is a fit accomplice to subtle. He moves in and out of the play persuading various clients. He is adventurous enough to let out his master’s house for nefarious activities. He is shrewd observer of men and women. Ben Jonson presented both subtle and face as representative character of the cheats of the period. In the days of Jonson do swindlers practiced alchemy to fool the gullible. Subtle fools Mammon and tribulation wholesome promising them philosopher’s stone is a typical product of the age of which hankers after wealth by any method. London was the nest for swindlers like Subtle and Face. The fortune’s lines of dame plaint are reed by subtle. Dapper is cheated by the promises to show him the fairy queen. Jonson criticizes the Puritanism of his day through the characters of Ananias and tribulation wholesome Their hypocrisy is exposed by the author. surly is the only character who can see through the tricks and escape the evil. There was ambition, greed, lust and acquisitiveness in Jonson’s period. The Penassancetoned up the living of the people and they acquired expensive tastes. They started hankering after more and more wealth.

The superstitious people believed in the philosopher’s stone and elixir. Alchemy became an accepted method for amassing wealth in the age of Jonson. Both Elizabeth and king James believed in the potential of alchemy. thus it came to be a fit subject for Jonson. Observance of classical unities Aristotle believes that the action must complete its course in “The single revolution of the sun”
B.J observed
Unity of time
Unity of place
Unity of action in alchemist

The entire drama takes place more than a fortnight. The entire action takes place in the house of Lovewit. The action found in the alchemist is ‘one and entire’ – Swindling motives. broken at the end by the appearance of the owner of the house.

ALL THE BEST
PG-TRB ENGLISH UNIT-TEST-1-PART-2 WITH ANSWERS

Choose the best alternative for each question:

1. Who wrote Where Angels Fear to Tread, A Passage to India, Howard's End and Aspects of the Novel?
   a. George Orwell  
   b. H.G. Wells  
   c. Edward Morgan Forster  
   d. Virginia Woolf

2. Identify the writer of these works: Eyeless in Gaza, Point Counter Point, Brave New World and Island.
   a. Graham Greene  
   b. Aldous Huxley  
   c. D.H. Lawrence  
   d. E.M. Forster

   a. Graham Greene  
   b. E.M. Forster  
   c. Aldous Huxley  
   d. Hillaire Belloc

4. Whose works are The Quiet American, A Burnt-Out Case, A GUI for Sale and The Comedians?
   a. Joyce Cary  
   b. George Orwell  
   c. Graham Greene  
   d. Aldous Huxley

5. Who wrote The Horse's Mouth, Herself Sulptised, The Aliican Witch and An American Visitor?
   a. Aldous Huxley  
   b. Graham Greene  
   c. Joyce Cary  
   d. Hillaire Belloc

6. Identify the novelist who wrote Liza of Lambeth, Of Human Bondage, Cakes and Ale, and The Razor's Edge
   a. Hillaire Belloc  
   b. Aldous Huxley  
   c. E.M. Forster  
   d. Somerset Maugham

7. Name the writer who wrote 30 novels including Fortitude, The Green Mirror; The Dark Forest and The Cathedral.
   a. Somerset Maugham  
   b. Hugh Walpole  
   c. T.S. Eliot  
   d. J.B. Priestley
8. Match the following:
   i. Joyce Cary            a. All or Nothing
   ii. Graham Greene
   iii. Elizabeth Cowen
   iv. T.F. Powys
   v. J.C. Powys
   
d, c, b, e, a

9. i. Born in Northern Ireland, lie studied in Paris and Oxford;
   ii. Took up literature when he was forty-four, after an administrative life
       in Nigeria;
   iii. His works include Charley is My Darling, A Fearlid Joy and Aissa Saved;
   iv. He made use of his Irish birth and African experience in his novels.
       v. Who among the following befits the mentioned above descriptions:
       a. Kingsley Amis
       b. George Orwell
       c. C.P. Snow
       d. Joyce Cary

10. i. He was cultured and enchanting writer who clothed
      philosophy in a flowing, refined and musical style;
      ii. His novels include The Fountain and Sparkenbroke;
      iii. The plot of his novels is emotional and romantic;
      iv. The French consider him as the Messiah of Enlist Literature. Who
          from the following list, best suits these descriptions?
          a. Joyce Cary
          b. J.B. Priestley
          c. Charles Morgan
          d. Hugh Walpole

11. Who wrote the following?
   i. Literature and Western Man
   ii. An Inspector Calls
   iii. Lost Empires
   iv. Salt is Leaving
       Alternatives:
       a. John Boynton Priestley
       b. Charles Morgan
       c. Joyce Cary
       d. Hugh Walpole
12. Which of the following is not a work by J.B. Priestley?
   a. Adam in Moonshine   d. Carnival
   b. Dangerous Corner   e. The Good Companions

13. Match the following:
   a. J.B. Priestley i. Our Man in Havana
   b. Graham Greene ii. Festival at Farbridge
   c. David Garnett iii. My Sister's Keeper
   d. L.P. Hartley iv. Ulterior Motives
   a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii,

14. Identify the set of writers who wrote about the sea.
   a. John Osborne, Samuel Beckett and Harold Pinter.
   c. Richard Hughes, Joseph Conrad and James Harley.
   d. C.P. Snow, H.E. Bates and V.S. Pritchett.

15. Who wrote The Masters, Time of Hope, Holm. Comings and Last Things?
   a. C.P. Snow   c. Richard Hughes
   b. H.E. Bates   d. James Hanley

16. Whose works are Kings of Infinite Space, The Small Back Room,
    Mine Own Executioner and A Way Through the Wood?
   a. Henry Greene   c. Nigel Balchin
   b. C.P. Snow   d. H.E. Bates

17. Who wrote these novels: The Old Men At the Zoo, Late Call. No Laughing
    Matter and Hemlock and After?
   a. William Sansom
   b. Angus Wilson
   c. C.P. Snow
   d. Anthony Powell

18. Which novelist is known for his masterly Indian novels: The Pool of Vishnu,
    The Near and the Far, Prince Jali and The Root and the Flower?
19. Who wrote Perelandra, That Hideous Strength, The Allegory of Love and Screwtape letters?
   a. L.H. Myers  
   b. C.S. Lewis  
   c. George Orwell  
   d. F.L. Green

20. Whose real name was Eric Blair?
   a. George Orwell  
   b. Hillaire Belloc  
   c. H.G. Wells  
   d. C.S. Lewis

21. Chaucer is called as
   (Father of poetry)

22. Chaucer was appointed page to ----------
   (Wife of Lionel)

23. Chaucer wore -------------- provided by his employer.
   (Red & Black Breeches)

24. Who is the employer of Chaucer?
   (Edward – III)

25. Edward – III paid a Ransom of ---------- to release Chaucer.
   (16 Pounds)

26. Chaucer married---------
   (Philippa Roet)

27. Chaucer was influenced by ----------
   (French Renaissance)

28. French Renaissance is known as---------
   (Renaissance of the Roman De La Rose)

29. In 1382, Chaucer was appointed as ---------
   (Controller of Customs)

30. “Complain of Chaucer to his Prose” is a ---------
   (Poem)

31. In the house of Holiness they meet--------
   Faith, Hope & Charity

32. Which is the supreme virtue according to Aristotle?
   Magnificence
33. Una is identified with ----------
   **Queen Elizabeth & protestant Faith**
34. Roman Catholic Faith is identified with--------
   **Duessa**
35. Who is the sister of Queen Elizabeth?
   **Mary Tudor**
36. Mary Tudor is the wife of ----------
   **Phillip-II**
37. Phillip-II is the king of ----------
   **Spain**
38. Queen Elizabeth was imprisoned in ----------
   **The Tower**
39. Who is the queen of scott?
   **Marry**
40. Mary and Mary Tudor are identified with--------
   **Duessa**
41. The name Una means--------------
   **One, Single- minded**
42. Who stands for St. George?
   **The Red Cross Knight**
43. The Doctor did not read-------
   **Bible**
44. Who is the deaf Pilgrim?
   **Wife of Bath**
45. The Wife of Bath is an excellent---------
   **Clock-Maker**
46. The Embroidered Kerchief of Bath is worth ----------
   **10 Pounds**
47. The Bath has ------ husbands
   **5**
48. Which place was visited thrice by Bath?
   **Jerusalem**
49. Who is a true Shepherd and the best prist?
   **The Parson**
50. The Parson is rich in --------
   **Holy-Thought and Work**
PG – TRB ENGLISH - UNIT I-PART-3

PRACTICE YOUR SKILL

1. The Alchemist is a play of
   (A) James I          (B) Edward          (C) Intrigue       (D) Henry VIII

2. The love poem of Spenser is
   (A) L’allegro        (B) Epithalamion    (C) Illpensero     (D) Astrophel and Stella

3. ‘The age of Chaucer is
   (A) 1300-1400        (B) 1340-1400      (C) 1360-1400      (D) 1330-1400

4. The prioress in The Prologue swore in the name of
   (A) jesus           (B) Mary             (C) St.Loy         (D) St.Antony

5. Epithalamion is called a
   (A) lullay          (B) wedding song    (C) funeral song   (D) song of sorrow

6. who has been called the poet’s poet
   (A) Sydney          (B) Wyatt           (C) Spenser        (D) Marlowe

7. Faerie Queene is
   (A) A simile        (B) a metaphor     (C) an art work    (D) an allegory

8. The masterpiece of Edmund Spenser is
   (A) Faerie Queene   (B) Epithalamion   (C) Prothalamion   (D) Amoretti

9. Which of the following is not a Ballad
   (A) Sir Patrick Spens       (B) Abraham And Isaac(C) child Waters   (D) Clerk Saunders

10. The composition of C”?
    (A) Spenser          (B) Sidney        (C) Donne          (D) Chaucer

11. Who called Chaucer “The father of English poetry”?
    (A) Sidney          (B) Spenser       (C) Arnold         (D) Johnson

12. “Not that I loved Caesar less But that I loved Rome more” – These are the words of
    (A) Antony in Julius Caesar   (B) Brutus in Julius Caesar
    (C) Antony in Antony and Cleopatra   (D) Cassius in Julius Caesar

13. “If winter comes can spring be for behind” – This line reveals Shelley’s
    (A) Pessimism        (B) Optimism      (C) Revolutionary ideas     (D) All these

14. Who is the writer of “A thing of Beauty is joy forever”
    (A) John Keats        (B) P.B. Shelley   (C) Wordsworth       (D) Shakespeare

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15. Dr. Johnson’s Dictionary came out in
   (A) 1755   (B) 1800   (C) 1766   (D) 1812

16. Which of the following is the work of Chaucer?
   (A) Pamela   (B) Clarissa Harlowe   (C) Prologue to Canterbury Tales   (D) Sir. Charles Grandison

17. Shakespeare wrote
   (A) 37 plays   (B) 40 plays   (C) 36 plays   (D) 35 plays

18. Who wrote the following lines?
   “Heard melodies are sweet but those
   unheard are sweeter”
   (A) Keats   (B) Byron   (C) Wordsworth   (D) S.T. Coleridge

19. In which poem of Tennyson do you find this line
   “To strive, to seek, to find and not to yield”
   (A) The Lotus Eater   (B) Ulysses   (C) In Memorium   (D) Morte d’Arthur

20. What is the first part of the sonnet called?
   (A) Epilogue   (B) Sestet   (C) Stanza   (D) Octave

21. Commonwealth literature is also known as
   (A) Colonial literature   (B) Classical literature   (C) New literature   (D) Western literature

22. -------- is responsible for introducing English studies in India
   (A) Winston Churchill   (B) Macaulay   (C) Mathew Arnold   (D) Thomas Carlyle

23. “To pass away” is an example of --------- meaning “to die”
   (A) Prudery   (B) Transference   (C) Euphemism   (D) Colouring

24. Spenser’s “Prothalamion” is called ---------
   (A) A spousal verse   (B) A bridal verse   (C) A spousal song   (D) A bridal song

25. Thomas kyd’s “The Spanish Tragedy” was modelled on
   (A) The Senecan tragedy   (B) The Greek tragedy   (C) The Shakespearean tragedy   (D) The classic tragedy

26. Seneca is a --------- philosopher
   (A) Roman   (B) Greek   (C) French   (D) Idealistic

27. Better form of revenge
   (A) Murder   (B) Prayer   (C) Revenge   (D) Pardon

28. Shuhite a friend of Job is
   (A) Bildad   (B) Eliphaz   (C) Zophar   (D) Eliheu

29. “The Advancement of Learing” was published in the year
   (A) 1605   (B) 1595   (C) 1622   (D) 1626
30. --------------is a soul of wit
   (A) Clarity    (B) Adversity    (C) Brevity    (D) Applicability

31. The friends who influenced Spencer were
   (A) Wordsworth and Coleridge  (B) Keats and kyd  (C) Sidney and Shelley (D) Gabriel and Harvey

32. Who called Chaucer as “The poet’s poet”
   (A) Shakespeare    (B) Wordsworth    (C) Shelley    (D) Charles Lamb

33. The faerie Queene is a/an
   (A) Blank verse    (B) Allegory    (C) Epic    (D) Pastoral elegy

34. Who called spenser as “poet of delighted senses”?
   (A) Dr. Johnson    (B) Jonson    (C) W.B. Yeats    (D) T.S. Eliot

35. The rhyme scheme of Decasyllabic Stanza is
   (A) ab ab bcb    (B) Ab ab ccc    (C) Ab ba bcc    (D) Ab ab bcc

36. What is the theme in Book-I of Faerie Queene?
   (A) Chastity    (B) Holiness    (C) Friendship    (D) Justice

37. The art of compiling dictionary is
   (A) Biography    (B) Lithography    (C) Lexicography    (D) Auto biography

38. When was Dr. Faustus first edition appeared
   (A) 1602    (B) 1604    (C) 1603    (D) 1605

39. The spanish king is unwilling to take action against
   (A) Lorenzo    (B) Hieronimo    (C) Bel-imperia    (D) Balthazar

40. Who is called the morning star of ite reformation?
   (A) Wycliff    (B) Chaucer    (C) Tyndale    (D) Wyatt

41. Hieronimo compares Lorenzo to a
   (A) A hare pulling of a dead lion’s beard    (B) A lion    (C) A jackal    (D) Rampart

42. Which is the hall mark of Bacon’s Essays?
   (A) Wisdom    (B) Prudence    (C) Holiness    (D) Logic

43. Who is the only rational character in “The alchemist”?
   (A) Subtle    (B) Lovewit    (C) Surly    (D) Dame plaint

44. When was “An Apologia for poetry” published
   (A) 1590    (B) 1690    (C) 1490    (D) 1790

45. “The pilgrim’s progress was written by
   (A) John Dryden    (B) John Keats    (C) John Bunyan    (D) John II

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46. The Father of English Novel is
   (A) Walter Scott  (B) T.S. Eliot  (C) Henry Fielding  (D) Frank Kermode

47. Job lives in the land of
   (A) Chieftain  (B) France  (C) ZU  (D) UZ

48. The English pronouncing Dictionary was brought out by
   (A) Dr. Johnson  (B) Daniel  (C) Daniel Defoe  (D) Daniel Jones

49. Miracle play deals with
   (A) Life of Jesus  (B) Life of Poets  (C) Life of Saints  (D) Life of common people

50. Surrey was the first to use
   (A) Free verse  (B) Contracted form  (C) Blank verse  (D) Sonnet form

51. Pioneer of Elizabethan drama
   (A) Dryden  (B) Wordsworth  (C) Chaucer  (D) Marlowe

52. “A sound magician is a mighty God”
   (A) The Alchemist  (B) Dr. Faustus  (C) The book of Job  (D) The Spanish tragedy

53. Necromancy means
   (A) Art of speaking  (B) Art of calling up spirits  (C) Art of giving up spirits  (D) Art of giving up soul

54. First English tragedy
   (A) Roister Doister  (B) Ferrex and Porrex  (C) Edward II  (D) Julius Caesar

55. The Bible is not a book but a
   (A) Pleasure  (B) Knowledge  (C) Library  (D) Advise

56. English was introduced in India as a official language by the effort of
   (A) Missionaries  (B) Foreign invasion  (C) Macaulay  (D) Wycliff

57. The study of meaning is called
   (A) Phonetics  (B) Semantics  (C) Morphemes  (D) Allomorphs

58. The minimum unit of sound is known as
   (A) Consonant  (B) Vowel  (C) Morpheme  (D) Phoneme

59. There are ------------ sounds in English
   (A) 30  (B) 44  (C) 20  (D) 26

60. There are ------------ vowel sounds in English
   (A) 10  (B) 5  (C) 20  (D) 15

61. The central point of focus in Bacon’s Essay is?
   (A) Man  (B) Master  (C) Child  (D) Poet
62. How many days the friends stay with job?
   (A) 6 days and Nights  (B) 7 days and Nights  (C) 8 days and Nights  (D) 9 days and Nights

63. “The Advancement of Learning”-the work of Bacon is in
   (A) English  (B) Latin  (C) French  (D) Greek

64. First real comedy in English
   (A) Roister doister  (B) Ferrex and porrex  (C) Dr. Faustus  (D) Othello

65. “Shakespeare was not of an age but for all time”-said by
   (A) T.S. Eliot  (B) Wordsworth  (C) Jonson  (D) Johnson

66. Alchemist was published in the year
   (A) 1640  (B) 1630  (C) 1620  (D) 1610

67. Shakespeare---------overreaching ambition
   (A) Admires  (B) Curses  (C) condemns  (D) Praises

68. The soul of Andrea serves as
   (A) A chorus  (B) A playback singer  (C) An advisor of Prosperine  (D) A contrast to Hector

69. “Which play of Marlowe was finished by Nash?”
   (A) Dr Faustus  (B) Edward II  (C) The tragedy of Dedo  (D) Hero and Leander

70. Who is the hero of “The Spanish Tragedy”
   (A) Pedringano  (B) Balthazar  (C) Hieronimo  (D) Horatio

71. Who is the author of “Orlando Furioso”?
   (A) Aristo  (B) Spenser  (C) Havery  (D) Chaucer

72. Who is supposed to be the collaborator of kyd in “The Spanish Tragedy”?
   (A) Dr. Jonson  (B) Ben Jonson  (C) Spenser  (D) Dryden

73. “If winter comes can ---------------- be far behind”
   (A) Summer  (B) Winter  (C) Autumn  (D) Spring

74. An Apologie for poetry can be divided into --------- parts
   (A) 4  (B) 6  (C) 3  (D) 2

75. Which is the first type of literature?
   (A) Prose  (B) Poetry  (C) Drama  (D) Lymns

76. An apology is a landmark in the history of English criticism
   (A) True  (B) False  (C) Partly true  (D) None of these
77. The end of poetry is to
   (A) Teach  (B) Delight  (C) Both a and b  (D) Teach morals

78. The Roman call poets
   (A) Liar  (B) Vades  (C) Inspirer  (D) Valdes

79. “The Book of Job” is a part of
   (A) New testament  (B) Old testament  (C) Proverbs  (D) Psalms

80. Job has ----------- sons
   (A) 9  (B) 8  (C) 6  (D) 7

81. The matures play of Marlowe is
   (A) Edward II  (B) The Jew of Malta  (C) Tamburlaine  (D) Dr. Faustus

82. Who is Elihe?
   (A) Shuhite  (B) Namathite  (C) Termanite  (D) Bystander

83. Who is the servant of Dr. Faustus?
   (A) Valdes  (B) Cornelius  (C) Wagner  (D) Mephistophilis

84. Dr. Faustus is a ----------- play
   (A) Miracle  (B) Morality  (C) Mystery  (D) Comedy

85. Which the first and only typical work of Thomas kyd?
   (A) Cornelia  (B) Hamlet  (C) The sparish Tragedy  (D) Revenge Tragedy

86. Which is the first tragedy of Jonson?
   (A) Volpone  (B) The Alchemist  (C) Castiline  (D) Sejanus

87. Who is the Acchemist?
   (A) Subtle  (B) Face  (C) Dokommon  (D) Surly

88. Which is the locale of the play “The Alchemist”?
   (A) France  (B) Amsterdarn  (C) Wessex  (D) London

89. Which is not the work of Wordsworth?
   (A) Preface to Lyrical ballads  (B) Immortality ode  (C) Ode to west wind  (D) Tintern Abbey

90. Which is the work of Emile Bronte?
   (A) Emma  (B) Pride and prejudice  (C) Great Expectations  (D) Wuthering Heights

91. Select the work of John Bunyan
   (A) The Pilgrim’s Progress  (B) All for love  (C) Prologue to Canterbury tales  (D) Tom Jones

92. “Walden” is a work of
   (A) James Thurcer  (B) Arthur Miller  (C) Thoreau  (D) Edward Albee
93. ‘Australia’ is a poem written by
   (A) A.D. Hope   (B) Abioseh Nicoll   (C) E.J. Pratt   (D) Judith Wright

94. “Canonisation” is the work of
   (A) Donne   (B) Milton   (C) Pope   (D) Marvell

95. Who is the first polished satirist in English?
   (A) Wyatt   (B) Surrey   (C) Sidney   (D) Wycliff

96. Who was the first to introduce blank verse as a medium for play writing?
   (A) Chaucer   (B) Spenser   (C) Marlowe   (D) Sidney

97. “Life of Milton” is the work of
   (A) Milton   (B) Johnson   (C) Jonson   (D) Dryden

98. The morning star of the English drama
   (A) Shakespeare   (B) Marlowe   (C) Thomas kyd   (D) R.B. Sheridan

99. Among the following who is not a University wit?
   (A) Thomas Lodge   (B) Thomas Nash   (C) Thomas Greene   (D) Thomas Kyd

100. “The seven deadly sins” were introduced in the play
   (A) The Jew of Malta   (B) Edward II   (C) Dr. Faustus   (D) Tamburlaine

101. In ‘Canterbury tales’, Bath visited thrice
    (A) Bethlehem   (B) Jerusalem   (C) Nazereth   (D) Canterbury

102. Who considered ‘Canonisation’ is one of his favourite poems?
    (A) Coleridge   (B) Keats   (C) Wordsworth   (D) Shelley

103. In ‘Immortality Ode’ season is mentioned
    (A) Autumn   (B) Winter   (C) Spring   (D) Summer

104. “The sea is calm to-night”. This is the first line of the poem
    (A) The Ecstasie   (B) To his coy mistress   (C) The scholar Gypsy   (D) Dover Beach

105. Shakespeare’s ‘Macbeth’ is based on
    (A) Plutarch’s Lives   (B) Hollingshead’s Chronicles   (C) Promose and Cassandra   (D) Greek myths

106. The poem “Out of the cradle endlessly rocking” was included in in 1860
    (A) A Child’s Reminiscence   (B) Leaves of Grass   (C) A word out of the sea   (D) Renaissance

107. The fifth form of devotion presented in ‘Gitanjali “Archanam” means
    (A) Singing hymns   (B) Offering   (C) Worship   (D) Bondage

108. Which one of the following is not a closet Drama?
    (A) Milton’s “Samson Agonistes”   (B) Shelley’s “Prometheus”
    (C) Byron’s Manfred   (D) Fielding’s “Tom Jones”
109. Main dialect of old English is -----------
   (A) Wessex  (B) Surrey  (C) Midland  (D) Saxon

110. According to Aristotle, Objects of imitation are ---------------
   (A) Colour and form  (B) Men inaction  (C) Sound and music  (D) Narrative

111. In ‘Faerie Queene’ Una stands for ---------------
   (A) Truth  (B) Hypocrisy  (C) Falsehood  (D) Purity

112. “Let him still mark us, he shall see/ small change when we’re to bodies gone. These are the lines of the poem

113.  
   (A) Byzantium  (B) Adonais  (C) Affliction  (D) The Ecstasie

114. The Tintern Abbey is a --------------
   (A) Theatre  (B) Monastery  (C) Place  (D) Church

115. --------------- is the father of pastoral poetry
   (A) Theocritus  (B) Ovid  (C) Plumus  (D) Nicholas

116. --------------- is considered as an Epilogue of Henry IV
   (A) King John  (B) Henry V  (C) Henry VIII  (D) Richard II

117. The other traveler in the chariot along with Death is ---------------
   (A) Mortality  (B) Immortality  (C) Soul  (D) Angel

118. In the poem ‘Thought of paraclete’, the super mind is compared to ---------------
   (A) The Computer  (B) God  (C) The Moon  (D) The Sun

119. Which one of the following play is associated with ‘The angry young men”
   (A) Look back in Anger  (B) Murder in the cathedral  (C) Pygmalian  (D) The Hairy Ape

120. Which one of the following word is not a scandinavian influence in English?
   (A) Street  (B) Muggy  (C) Saga  (D) Elite

121. In ‘An Essay of Dramatic Poesy”, Eugenius means-------------------
   (A) New man  (B) Well born genius  (C) Royal emblem  (D) Judgement

122. Spenser calls ‘Epithalamion’---------------------
   (A) Love song  (B) Spousal verse  (C) Elegy  (D) Sonnet sequence

123. Who addresses Eve as the Queen of Universe in paradise Lost
   (A) Adam  (B) Uriel  (C) Gabriel  (D) Satan

124. “It is the dirge of infinite pathos over the grave of creative imagination” refers to
   (A) Immortality Ode  (B) Dejection Ode  (C) Adonais  (D) Ode to Autumn
125. Andrea painted many pictures of after Lucrezia
   (A) Virgin Mary  (B) Vasari  (C) Madona  (D) St. Agnus

126. “Life is sweet and that the will of god is supreme” whose words are these?
   (A) Antonio  (B) Prospero  (C) Gonzalo  (D) Ferdinand

127. The poem ‘mending wall’ does not express the philosophy of
   (A) Tolerance  (B) Generosity  (C) Brotherhood  (D) Sacrifice

128. In Sarojini Naidu’s ‘The Queen’s Rival’, the queen is
   (A) Mumtaj  (B) Gulnar  (C) Nazia  (D) Mariyam

129. Movement emerged in 1916 as a result of disgust with the brutality and barbarism of the
   (A) Surrealism  (B) Imagism  (C) Dadaism  (D) Transcendentalism

130. “The decline and Fall of the romantic ideal” was written by
   (A) F. L. Lucas  (B) A. O. Lovejoy  (C) David Cody  (D) Graham Milner

131. A process in which a vowel is elided and the consonants on either side of it are run together is called
   (A) Mentanalysis  (B) Syncopation  (C) Telescoping  (D) Extension

132. According to Coleridge has no other counters to play with, but fixities and definite”
   (A) Imagination  (B) Feeling  (C) Fancy  (D) Vision

133. “Proverbs” in Bacon’s Essays are taken from
   (A) Chaucer  (B) Shakespeare  (C) Spenser  (D) The Bible

134. Milton took a prayer from
   (A) Spenser’s Amoretti  (B) Shakespeare’s Venus and Adonais
   (C) Chaucer’s canterburytales  (D) Sidney’s Arcadia

135. Who called Shelley “A beautiful and ineffectual angel, beating in the void his luminous wings in vain”
   (A) Arnold  (B) Eliot  (C) Pound  (D) I.A. Richards

136. Byzantium is a symbol of
   (A) Suffering  (B) Purgation  (C) Death  (D) Knowledge

137. The title of the play “Measure for measure” is taken from
   (A) Roman plays  (B) Greek comedies  (C) Jesus sermon on the mount  (D) Ralph roister Doister

138. In the poem ‘Daddy’ Love is associated with
   (A) Truth  (B) Revenge  (C) Brulatity  (D) Joy

139. What is the nick-name of Ganpat in the novel ‘Coolie’
   (A) Sheep mouth  (B) goat face  (C) Red face  (D) Plymouth
140. -------------------- is known for his four major roman Catholic novels.
   (A) H.G. Wells (B) Virginia Woolf (C) Graham Greene (D) D.H. Lawrence

141. Who is called as the maker of prose?
   (A) Pope (B) Johnson (C) Steele (D) Arnold

142. Keats wrote a letter to John Hamilton Reynolds about------------------
   (A) Problems of emotions and intellect (B) Concept of the life of sensations
   (C) Poetic representations (D) concept of the function of poetry

143. According to Sidney, ------------------ is superior to all branches of learning
   (A) Drama (B) Fiction (C) The Bible (D) Poetry

144. Who is not among the four shepherds in ‘Pilgrim’s progress’?
   (A) Knowledge (B) Experience (C) Watchful (D) Honesty

145. “Prelude” is dedicated to------------------
   (A) Dryden (B) Shakespeare (C) Coleridge (D) William Blake

146. In ‘Morte D’Arthur’ The king believed that more things can be achieved by ------------------
   (A) Power (B) Prayer (C) War (D) Truth

147. “Eternity was in our lips and eyes, bliss in our brows bend------------------ a race of Heaven” who is the speaker?
   (A) Miranda (B) Isabella (C) Cleopatra (D) Mortimer

148. “Be it life or death, I crave only reality” whose words are these?
   (A) Robert Frost (B) Thoreau (C) Walt Whitman (D) Emerson

149. The girl was murdered by her lover in ‘Fire in the murdering Hut’ because of her.
   (A) Wealth (B) Stubbornity (C) impatience (D) infidelity

150. Who praised the novel ‘Kanthapura’, the first novel to come out of India in recent years?
   (A) T.S. Eliot (B) E.M. Forster (C) G.M. Hopkins (D) I.A. Richards

151. the theme of the novel “A handful of Rice” is ------------------
   (A) Urban Economy (B) Rural Economy (C) Sufferings of down trodden (D) Meditation

152. In ‘The Lion and the Jewel”. ------------------ stands for Jewel
   (A) Baroka (B) Lakunle (C) Aliatu (D) Sidi

153. Who is not a pre-Raphaelite among the following writers?
   (A) D.G. Rossetti (B) James Joyce (C) William Holman Hunt (D) John Millais

154. Which one of the spelling reform is the adaptation of Roman letters?
   (A) Anglo-Saxon alphabet (B) Great vowel shift (C) Runic writing (D) Symbolic spelling
155. According to T.S. Eliot, The -------- and early -------- had a developed unified sensibility which is expressed in their poetry
   (A) Puritans and Victorians  (B) Elizabethans and Jacobians
   (C) Metaphysicals and Romantics  (D) Puritans and Moderns

156. ---------- refers to a theory, initiated by Nikhail Bakhtin where no world view is given superiority over others
   (A) Genre Criticism  (B) Travel Theory  (C) Dialogism  (D) Autobiographical theory

157. The arrangement of words in a sentence is known as --------------
   (A) Phonology  (B) Morphology  (C) Syntax  (D) Phonetics

158. Who among the following is the first feminist thinker?
   (A) Christine de Pisan  (B) James Joyce  (C) Virginia Woolf  (D) George Eliot

159. ------------ is the central figure of the novel “cry, The beloved country”
   (A) John Kumalo  (B) Stephen Kumalo  (C) Ndotsheni  (D) Absalom

160. Act I of the play “Who’s afraid of Virginia Woolf” is subtitled as ----------
   (A) Songs and praise  (B) Love and peace  (C) Fun and Games  (D) History Department

161. Which one of the following does not belong to Shakespeare’s Problem play?
   (A) All’s well that Ends well  (B) Measure for Measure  (C) Troilus and Cressida  (D) Love’s Labour’s Lost

162. The daughter of captain fellows in the novel ‘The power and the Glory’ is
   (A) Bridgitta  (B) Mestizo  (C) Coral  (D) Maria

163. ------------ is the owner of wuthering Heights
   (A) Heathcliff  (B) Catherine  (C) Earnshaw  (D) Linton

164. ------------ is a piece of Lady wishfort in the play ‘The way of the world’
   (A) Mrs. Marwood  (B) Mrs. Millament  (C) Arabella  (D) Mrs. Fainall

165. ‘Samson’ in Hebrew means ------------
   (A) Sunlight  (B) Bravery  (C) Strength  (D) Wisdom

166. Which one of the following is not a comedy of Ben Jonson?
   (A) Volpone  (B) The alchemist  (C) The silent women  (D) Sejanus

167. ------------ is a father of Revenge play
   (A) Thomas Lyly  (B) Ben Jonson  (C) Thomas Kyd  (D) Thomas Moore

168. Which of the following poems of Herbert is a private communication with God?
   (A) the Pulley  (B) The Triumph  (C) Affliction  (D) The Bard
169. _______ is the strict and stern master in Christ’s hospital
   (A) James Boyer  (B) Mathew Field  (C) Hodges  (D) Henryman

170. The phrase ‘stream of consciousness’ is first used by ________
   (A) Virginia Woolf  (B) James Joyce  (C) William James  (D) Jung

171. “Passionate pilgrim” is a collection of poems by ________
   (A) Milton  (B) Sidney  (C) Shakespeare  (D) Dryden

172. “Death of salesman” is a symbolic criticism of American way of life in worshipping ________
   (A) God  (B) Love and sex  (C) Material Wealth  (D) Weakening last

173. The hero of the play ‘Muktha Dhara’ is ________
   (A) Bibhuti  (B) Abhijit  (C) Dananjaya  (D) Ranajit

174. Magazines were started in the ________ as learned journals
   (A) 16th Century  (B) 17th Century  (C) 15th Century  (D) 19th Century

175. The concept “Art for Art’s sake” was introduced by ________
   (A) Arnold Bennet  (B) Hardy  (C) Gautier  (D) Conrad

176. The way of using native language by individual speaking is called ________
   (A) Idiolect  (B) Dialect  (C) Semantics  (D) Morpheme

177. The verse form “Ottava Rima” was introduced by ________
   (A) Spenser  (B) Wyatt  (C) Surrey  (D) Shakespeare

178. In which of the poems, Shelley used Spenserian stanza
   (A) Adonais  (B) Ode to the west wind  (C) Zastrozzi  (D) The cloud

179. “The suppose that we can think like men of another time…….” Whose words are these?
   (A) T.S. Eliot  (B) William Empson  (C) Lionel Trilling  (D) Northop Frye

180. The term ‘Horizon of expectations’ is associated with ________
   (A) Wolf gang Iser  (B) Stanely Fish  (C) Harold Bloom  (D) H.R. Jauss

181. ________ initially justified replacing phrase structure grammar which was awk-ward and complex
   (A) James D. Williams  (B) David Carroll  (C) Ronald Lunsford  (D) Noam Chomsky

182. Who among the following is a movement poet?
   (A) W.H. Auden  (B) Elizabeth Jennings  (C) T.S. Eliot  (D) CH. Sisson

183. In ‘Things Fall Apart”, Okonkwo is a ________
   (A) Teacher  (B) Driver  (C) Farmer  (D) Landlord
184. “The common man is more suitable as a tragic hero than kings and queens of older days” whose spoke these words?
(A) Arthur miller     (B) Tennesse      (C) Eugene O’Neil    (D) Thoreau

185. The source of the play ‘As you like it’ was taken from---------
(A) Menaechmi      (B) Diana Enamorada   (C) Rosalynde     (D) Historia Danica

186. ---------------- is the aunt of Jude, in the novel ‘Jude the obscure’
(A) Mirabell     (B) Drusilla      (C) Arabella       (D) Mary Green

187. Shelley ‘A defense of Poetry’ is a response to.
(A) Stephen Gossan (B) John Dryden (C) Thomas peacock (D) Sidney

188. ‘Pedigree’ is the character found is the play.
(A) She stoops to conquer (B) The way of the world (C) All for love (D) The school for scandal

189. ----------- disguised himself as a priest of Fairy in the play ‘The Alchemist’.
(A) Kastrel (B) Drugger (C) Anania (D) Subtle

190. Which one of the following is Marlowe’s play?
(A) The Spanish tragedy (B) The Jew of Malta (C) Cynthia’s Revels (D) Every man in his Humour

191. In the Epilogue, Dryden immortalizes -------- in his play ‘All for love’.
(A) Cleopatra (B) Honour (C) Antony (D) Love

192. According to Wordsworth every great poet is a .
(A) Creator     (B) God         (C) Teacher       (D) Philosopher

193. Who is the lawyer among the following in ‘Great expectations’?
(A) Wemmick     (B) Herbert     (C) Jaggers       (D) Magwitch

194. ‘I have almost forget the taste of fear’. Here ‘I’ refers to.
(A) Antony      (B) Macbeth     (C) Lady Macbeth  (D) Banquo

195. “To put down Richard, that sweet, lovely rose, and plant this thorn’ who is the speaker?
(A) King henry  (B) Prince Henry (C) Hotspur       (D) Worcester

196. According to Faulkner The atom bomb hung like a --------over head.
(A) Domacle’s sword (B) Bloody dagger (C) Destroying thunder (D) Attacking Lightning
197. ‘Burning and Fire’ in the play ‘Nedkelly’ is the symbol of.
   (A) Death    (B) Destruction    (C) Life    (D) Purity

198. --------- was a medieval reform movement attacking the belief’s and practices of the church.
   (A) Lollardy    (B) Oxford movement    (C) Tory    (D) The whig

199. Which one of the following poets do not belong to puritan age?
   (A) Spenserian poets (B) Cavalier poets (C) Metaphysical Poets (D) Pre – Rapheleties

200. Which one of the following is a Victorian Ballad?
   (A) Ancient mariner    (B) La Belle Dame san Merci
   (C) Chevy chase    (D) Lady of shallot

201. Georgian poetry denotes a body of poetry produced in England between.
   (A) 1910 and 1920 (B) 1912 and 1922 (C) 1914 and 1924 (D) 1916 and 1926

202. Helene Cixous, Luce Irigary, Monique witting and Julia Kristeva are ------- feminists.
   (A) French    (B) Russian    (C) American    (D) German

203. --------- work ‘Structure, sign and play in the discource of Human Sciences’ (1966) marked the beginnin of post structuralism as a movement.
   (A) I.A. Richard’s    (B) Jacques Derrida’s    (C) William james’    (D) Arthur miller’s

204. ‘Criticism is a description and evaluation of its Object’ whose words are these?
   (A) Cleanth Brooks    (B) I.A. Richard’s (C) Northop Frye    (D) Lionel Trilling

205. --------- is a member of Lord admirals company of players.
   (A) BenJonson    (B) Chaucer    (C) Marlowe    (D) Shakespeare

206. --------- is the name of the poor relation who visits Joseph.
   (A) Rowlay    (B) Stanely    (C) Charles    (D) Premium

207. Shelley compares the great poets to.
   (A) Angels in the paradise    (B) stars in the sky
   (C) creators of the world    (D) Teachers of nature

208. What is the subtitle of the novel ‘Middle march’?
   (A) Black wood    (B) Charity school
   (C) A study of urban life    (D) A study of provincial life
209. "-------- is Mariana’s brother in the play ‘Measure for measure’?"
   (A) Claudio  (B) Pompey  (C) Fredrick  (D) Barnardine

210. According to Emerson ‘Real Grammar is learnt from--------‘
   (A) Truth  (B) Life  (C) Action  (D) Self - trust

211. "-------- is a miracle play of man against fate.
   (A) The old man and the sea  (B) The hairy ape
   (C) Death of a salesman  (D) A streat car named desire

212. The innovative aspect of New Education policy, 1986 is a.
   (A) Mobile Schools  (B) Computer education
   (C) Navodaya schools  (D) Sainik schools

213. The National Adult Education scheme is organized by.
   Directorate of primary education  (B) Directorate of human Resources Development
   Directorate of Public examination  (D) NCERT

214. For education of girls Mudaliyar Committee (1953) suggested inclusion of the subject.
   (A) Physical science  (B) Home science  (C) Vocational  (D) None of these

215. Name the commission of 1944, which permits to open the Nursery schools for children in India?
   (A) Dr. Radhakrishnan commission  (B) Jawaharlal Nehru commission
   (C) Sir John Sergeant commission  (D) Sarkaria Sergeant commission

216. When was Nehru Yuva kendras started.
   (A) 1973  (B) 1975  (C) 1971  (D) 1972

217. The Education which got the aid from ‘UNICEF’ was.
   (A) special Education  (B) CAPE Education
   (C) Part – time Education  (D) Uniform – pattern Education

218. The Education implemented by the Indian Government in 1949, to eradicated the illiteracy among the people was.
   (A) Social Education  (B) Gram Shikshan Mohim
   (C) Ployvalent Adult Education  (D) Women’s Non – formal education

219. ‘Why have examinations’ was the option of.
   (A) Skinner  (B) A.S. Neil  (C) Sri Aurobindo  (D) Ivan Illich
220. Which of the following articles of Indian Constitution states that free, compulsory education should be given to all children up to the age of 14?
   A) Article 49   B) Article 35   C) Article 45   D) Article 343

221. The job oriented course in school is known as.
   (A) Engineering education   (B) Higher Education
   (C) Technical Education   (D) Vocational Education

222. Who introduced Noon (Day) meal system first time in Tamil Nadu?
   (A) Rajaji   (B) Bakthavatchalam   (C) Kamarajar   (D) M.G.R.

   (A) importance to moral education   (B) importance to secularism by education
   (C) both A & B are correct   (D) none of the above correct

224. The founder of ‘The school’ was.
   (A) J. Krishnamoorthy   (B) John Dewey   (C) Aurobindo   (D) Montessori

225. Prof. Yaspal committee’s recommendations were published in.
   (A) 1998   (B) 1995   (C) 2001   (D) 1993

226. Mahayana and Hinayana are two ways propounded in.
   (A) Jainism   (B) Islamism   (C) Buddhism   (D) Hinduism

227. ‘Madharasas’ are.
   (A) Christian schools   (B) Schools of Tribes   (C) Schools of Jains   (D) Islamic schools

228. ‘New Education policy’ was proposed in the year.
   (A) 1984   (B) 1986   (C) 1988   (D) 1989

229. Psychologist who belongs to Switzerland is.
   (A) Bruner   (B) Pavlov   (C) Piaget   (D) Maslow

230. Which one of the following is related to Medico – Psychology field.
   (A) Piaget   (B) carl Rogers   (C) Mesmer   (D) Adler

231. Which one is not correctly matched?
   (A) Gandhi - Basic Education   (B) Tagore - Santhniketan
   (C) Aurobindo - International study center   (D) J. Krishnamoorthy - Gurukula system
232. As per Piaget’s observation a child’s orientation towards other people proceeds from.
   (A) Speciality to generality  (B) ego – Centrison to socio - centrison
   (C) both A & B  (D) None of these
233. Hebb’s theory is related to.
   (A) motivation  (B) attention  (C) aptitude  (D) attitude
234. The ‘Father of educational psychology’ is.
   (A) Pestalozzi  (B) Frobel  (C) Tagore  (D) Gandhiji
235. Gagne described ******* levels of learning.
   (A) seven  (B) eight  (C) nine  (D) ten
236. The author of the book ‘Psychophysics’ is.
   A) G.T. Fechner  (B) E.H. weber  (C) Skinner  (D) Wilhelm Wundt
237. Gifts and punishments are avoided in.
   A) Kindergarten  (B) Montessori schools  (C) The school  (D) Mobile schools
238. Stanley hall said that ******* is a stage of stress and storm.
   (A) Childhood  (B) Pre - childhood  (C) adolescence  (D) aulthood
239. Who is related to learning by senses?
   (A) Adults  (B) Children  (C) Men  (D) Women
240. Who is related to cognitive psychology.
   (A) Piaget  (B) Sigmund Frued  (C) Wechsler  (D) Skinner
241. Robert Gagne’s theory of hierarchical learning has.
   (A) 8 steps  (B) 12 steps  (C) 10 steps  (D) 15 steps
242. First woman judge in Supreme court.
   (A) India Gandhi  (B) Mrs. Meera Sahib Fatima Bibi
   (C) Mrs. Annie Besant  (D) Mrs. Leela seth
243. Man of Destiny.
   (A) M.K. Gandhi  (B) Lala Lajpat Rai  (C) Napoleon  (D) Sardar patel
244. Chemically, dry ice is.
   (A) Solid Carbon Dioxide  (B) Solid sulphur dioxide
   (C) Ice formed from pure distilled water  (D) Ice kept at sub – Zero temperatures
245. Stainless steel contains.
(A) Chromium, Nickel, Iron and Carbon  
(B) Nickel, Iron and Carbon  
(C) Iron and Carbon only  
(D) Chromium, Iron and Carbon

246. The medicine for ‘Epilepsy’ was found by.
(A) Dr. J. Bhabha  
(B) S. Chadrasekaran  
(C) Dr. V. Ramakrishnan  
(D) Dr. Asima Charrarjee

247. Sugar is form of.
(A) Protein  
(B) Carbohydrate  
(C) fat  
(D) water

248. Where does Kurinji flowers blossom in Tamil Nadu?
(A) Palani Hills  
(B) Neilgiri Hills  
(C) Kolli Hills  
(D) Servarayan Hills

249. Which one educational satellite?
(A) INSAT - I  
(B) EDVSAT  
(C) PSLV  
(D) NASA - II

250. How many countries are recognized by United Nations.
(A) 192  
(B) 193  
(C) 194  
(D) 195

251. National Calendar of India.
(A) Saka Calendar  
(B) Tamil Calendar  
(C) Hindu Calendar  
(D) Bengali Calendar

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