## PG-TRB-ENGLISH

**FOR STUDY QUESTIONS BANK**

**MATERIALS WITH ANSWER KEYS - PART-5**

### 2019-2020

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## Poetry

*Poetry and Its Major Forms are these:-*

1. The Epic
2. The Mock Epic
3. The Sonnet
4. The Ode
5. The Lyric
6. The Idyll
7. The Pastoral
8. The Elegy
9. The Pastoral Elegy
10. The Ballad
11. The Satire

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### Epics / Mock Epics

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name of the poet</th>
<th>Title of the Epic</th>
<th>Language in which written</th>
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<tr>
<td>Alexander pope</td>
<td>The Rape of the lock (mock epic)</td>
<td>English</td>
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<tr>
<td>Camoens</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dante</td>
<td>Divine comedy</td>
<td>Latin</td>
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<td>Homer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Homer</td>
<td>Odyssey</td>
<td>Greek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Milton</td>
<td>Paradise lost</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maharshi Valmiki</td>
<td>Ramayan</td>
<td>Sanskrit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not certain</td>
<td>The Battle of the frogs and mice</td>
<td>Greek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(mock epic)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poet's Name not known</td>
<td>Beowulf</td>
<td>Anglo-Saxon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spenser</td>
<td>Faerie queene</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tasso</td>
<td>Jerusalem delivered</td>
<td>Latin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennyson</td>
<td>Morte’D Arthur</td>
<td>English</td>
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<td>Tulsidas</td>
<td>Ramcharit manes</td>
<td>Hindi</td>
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<td>Virgil</td>
<td>Aeneid</td>
<td>Latin</td>
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Figures of Speech
The following are the major Figures of Speech:

1. **Simile**—Simile is a Figures of speech in which a comparison is made between two objects of different kinds which have, however, at least one point in common. The comparison is expressed by using words like ‘as’ or ‘like’ or ‘so’.

2. **Metaphor**—“A Metaphor is a condensed form of simile in which comparison between two different objects is shown without the use of such words as like, as or so.” (Wren)

3. **Personification**—“In Personification, inanimate objects and abstract notion are spoken of as having life or intelligence.” (Wren)

4. **Hyperbole**—“In Hyperbole a statement is made emphatic by over statement.” (Wren)

5. **Onomatopoeia**—“Onomatopoeia is that artifice of language by which the sound of words is made to suggest or echo the sense.” (Nesfield)

6. **Apostrophe**—“An Apostrophe is a direct address to the dead. To the absent, or to a personified object or idea.” (Wren)
7. Oxymoron—“Oxymoron is a special form of antithesis whereby two
contradictory qualities are predicted at once of the same thing.” (Wren)

8. Alliteration—“Alliteration consists in the repetition of the same sound or
syllable at the beginning of two or more words.” (Nesfield)

9. Irony—“Irony is a mode of speech in which the real meaning is exactly the
opposite of that which is literally conveyed.” (Wren)

10. Pun—“This consists in a play on the various meanings of a word, and is seldom
used except as a joke.” (Nesfield)

11. Metonymy—“In Metonymy, an object is designated by the name of something
which is generally associated with it.” (Wren)

12. Synecdoche—“In Synecdoche, a part is used to designate the whole, or the
whole to designate a part.” (Wren)

13. Antithesis—“In Antithesis, a striking opposition or contrast of words or
sentiments is made in the same sentence. It is employed to secure emphasis.”
(Wren)
14. **Transferred Epithet**—“In this figure, an epithet is transferred from its proper word to another that is closely associated with it in the sentence.” (Wren)

**Choose the correct answer from the options:**

1. What Figure of speech is used when a statement is made emphatic by over statement?
   - (A) Apostrophe       (B) Hyperbole
   - (C) Personification  (D) Antithesis

2. What Figure of Speech is used when two contradictory qualities are predicted at once of the same thing?
   - (A) Antithesis       (B) Onomatopoeia
   - (C) Oxymoron         (D) Hyperbole

3. In which Figure of speech the sense is conveyed by the sound of words?
   - (A) Metonymy         (B) Synecdoche
4. In which Figure of speech is there a play on the various meanings of a word?

(A) Pun (B) Metaphor

(C) Transferred Epithet (D) Irony

5. Which Figure of Speech is produced when the same sound is repeated more that twice at the beginning of a word?

(A) Onomatopoeia (B) Alliteration

(C) Metonymy (D) Synecdoche

6. Which of the following is an example of Onomatopoeia?

(A) Sweet-bitter tears flowed from her eyes

(B) The beetle wheels his droning flight

(C) A load of learning lumbering in his head

(D) Fair is that fair does

7. Which of the following is an example of Oxymoron?

(A) There is kind cruelty in the surgeon’s knife

(B) Ruin seize thee, ruthless king!
(C) And Brutus is an honourable man!

(D) Kalidas is the Shakespeare of India

8. Which of the following is an example of Antithesis?

(A) Who is to blame but you! (B) Fair is foul, and foul is fair!

(C) As you sow, so will you reap (D) Forget me not!

9. Which of the following is an example of Aposteration?

(A) Barking dogs seldom bite (B) My misfortune is your fortune

(C) O Solitude! Where are thy charms? (D) I am the monarch of all I survey

10. Which of the following is an example of Alliteration?

(A) Sweet are the uses of adversity!

(B) Thus idly busy rolls their world away

(C) He is the heir apparent (D) With beaded bubbles at the brim

11. “Poetry is a criticism of life under the conditions fixed for such a criticism by the laws of poetic truth and poetic beauty.” Who defines poetry in these Words?

(A) Wordsworth (B) Matthew Arnold

(C) Shelley (D) Walter Pater
12. Who calls poetry “A Speaking Picture with the end to teach and delight?”

   (A) Plato (B) Aristotle (C) Homer (D) Virgil

13. “Poetry is the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings: it takes its origin from emotions recollected in tranquility.” Who defines poetry in these words?

   (A) Matthew Arnold (B) Coleridge (C) Wordsworth (D) Shelley

14. Who says, “Poetry is of all human learning’s the most ancient and of most fatherly antiquity”?

   (A) Aristotle (B) Milton (C) Sidney (D) Matthew Arnold

15. Who denounced poets “as fathers of lies”?

   (A) Ben Johnson (B) Bacon (C) Gosson (D) Marlowe

16. Who is the author of The School of Abuse?

   (A) Gosson (B) Ben Johnson (C) Marlowe (D) Plato

17. “Poets are the unacknowledged legislators of the world.” Who makes this observation?
18. Who put ‘poets, pipers, players and jesters’ in one group and called them “caterpillars of a Commonwealth”?

(A) Sidney (B) Gosson (C) Lyly (D) Ben Johnson

19. “The greatness of a poet lies in his powerful and beautiful application of ideals to life to the Question: How to live?” Whose observation in this?

(A) Dryden (B) Dr. Johnson (C) Wordsworth (D) Matthew Arnold

20. The Greeks called their poets ‘Vates’. What is the meaning of this term?

(A) Imitators (B) Creators (C) Artists (D) Philosophers

21. Occleve wrote an elegy entitled The Regiment of Princes. On whose death was this Elegy written?

(A) Chaucer (B) William Langland (C) Wyclif (D) John Gower

22. The Ballads were originally meant for

(A) Acting before an audience

(B) Singing by a single singer before an audience

(C) Singing by a band of singers before an audience
23. Which of the following is the earliest ballad?

(A) John Gilpin    (B) Ossian     (C) Cheby Chase       (D) Proud Maisie

24. A ballad is generally written in

(A) Iambic meter   (B) Trochaic stanza from

(C) Rhyming Verse  (D) Blank lines

25. How many lines are generally there in a ballad stanza?

(A) six lines   (B) Four Lines   (C) Two Lines    (D) Nine lines

26. What is Ossian?

(A) A ballad written by Macpherson

(B) A body of ballads collected by Mapherson

(C) A body of ballads collected by percy

(D) A ballad written by percy

27. The Reliques of ancient English poetry were collected and published by

(A) Macpersion    (B) Percy       (C) Walter Scott    (D) D.G. Rossetti
28. Name the poet who has written John Gilpin?

(A) William Maginn  (B) Coleridge  (C) Walter Scott  (D) Cowper

29. A Ballad is generally written on a tragic theme. One of the following is an exception to it. Which one?

(A) Rodin Hood  (B) The Nut Brown Maid  (C) John Gilpin  (D) The Maid Freed From the Gallows

30. The Rime of the Ancient Waggoner was written by

(A) Coleridge  (B) Williams Maginn  (C) D.G. Rossetti  (D) Walter Scott

**ANSWER KEYS**

1. (B)  2. (C)  3. (D)  4. (A)  5. (B)  6. (B)  7. (A)  8. (B)  9. (C)  10. (D)

11. (B)  12. (B)  13. (C)  14. (C)  15. (C)  16. (A)  17. (C)  18. (B)  19. (D)

20. (B)  21. (A)  22. (D)  23. (C)  24. (A)  25. (B)  26. (B)  27. (B)  28. (D)  29. (C)  30.
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