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Contact for classes and materials:

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QUESTION BANK

Unit I – Modern Literature (1400-1600)

Chaucer: Prologue to Canterbury Tales

1. The age of Chaucer is ______________
2. Who is the father of English poetry? ___________
3. When was Chaucer born? ______________
4. Who was Chaucer’s father? ______________
5. Chaucer’s father was employed for __________
6. Who was Chaucer’s wife? ______________
7. When did Chaucer become knight for Kent? ________
8. In 1357, Chaucer appeared page to __________
9. Langland and Gower were _______ contemporaries.
10. When did Chaucer die? ______________
11. Chaucer chose _______ dialect because it was used by the classes of society.
12. Where was Chaucer buried? ________
13. Who was the first poet to occupy ‘the poet’s corner in Westminster Abbey’? __________
14. Chaucer was taken as prisoner __________
15. He was appointed as the Controller of Customs at London port in ________
16. His works were divided into _____ periods.
17. ‘The Roman De La Rose’, a lengthy allegorical poem was based on _____
18. ‘The Roman De La Rose’ has been translated into English by __________
19. ‘The Book of Duchess’ was written after the death of ______
20. Who was Chaucer’s patron? ______
21. His ‘Troilus and Criseyde’, a poem of 8000 lines was adopted from Boccaccio’s ______

22. Chaucer emphasized on _________ rather than passion.

23. ‘Troilus and Criseyde’ is remarkable for ______

24. ‘The House of Fame’, a poem in octosyllabic couplets is ______

25. ‘The Legend of Good Women’, in which Chaucer planned to narrate 19 tales of virtuous tales but composed 8 legends, is written in ______

26. ‘The Legend of Good Women’ was perfected by ______ in 18th century.

27. Which work of Chaucer achieved the greatest fame?

28. There are ______ pilgrims in ‘The Canterbury Tales’

29. The starting point of the pilgrimage is at ______

30. Who was the host of The Tabard Inn?

31. ______ awakened all the pilgrims to set out for pilgrimage.

32. Canterbury Cathedral was the site of martyrdom of Saint Thomas a Becket in 1170, during the reign of ______

33. How many tales are there in ‘The Canterbury Tales’?

34. How many tales were planned originally?

35. The pilgrims went on pilgrimage in ______

36. The pilgrims decided to go to Canterbury to seek the blessings of ______

37. Chaucer probably began writing Canterbury Tales around ______

38. Chaucer used ________ dialect in the composition of ‘The Canterbury Tales’.


40. Chaucer’s own tales of Melibeus and the Parson’s Tale are in ______

41. ‘Here is God’s plenty’. Who admired whom?

42. The Knight, a brave warrior fought in ______ battles.
43. Squire, Knight’s son, spent time in ______ and playing upon the flute.

44. Squire, a lover and merry bachelor with curly locks, could not sleep ______

45. Chaucer referred to ______ in the Clerk’s Tale and the Nun’s Tale.

46. In ______ Tale, Chaucer referred to ‘stormy people’

47. Chaucer wrote for the ______ and cultivated classes.

48. Chaucer’s Doctor of Physic was interested in ______

49. The Monk, a fat man was interested in ______

50. Who knows all taverns, every inn keeper and bar-maid?

51. What was the greatest oath of Prioress?

52. ______ ignored the old and strict rule of St. Maure or T. Benedict.

53. Who devoted himself to the study of logic?

54. Parson is ______

55. Who were the three ladies Chaucer presented in The Prologue?

56. Who taught “If gold rusts, what shall iron do?’

57. Who sang “Come hither, love to me?”

58. ______ was a slender and irritable man whose legs were long and lean.

59. From where did the Shipman come?

60. What was the name of the ship of the Shipman?

61. Clerk of Oxford had 20 books of ______ and his philosophy.

62. Warriors and heroes were represented by ______

63. Learned and liberal professions were represented by ______

64. Commercial community was represented by ______

65. Small traders and manufactures were represented by ______

66. Agriculture was represented by ______

67. Upper servants were represented by ______

68. Lower servants were represented by ______
69. Ecclesiastical order was represented by ________

70. Chaucer smiles at ________

71. Chaucer lashes ________

72. Yeoman is well-versed in ________

73. Friar’s name is ________

74. ________ is a type of woman who is an epicure.

75. What was the name of Prioresse?

76. Who was as fresh as the month of May?

77. Who has an ultra –modern look and is worldly man?

78. Pardoner’s hair was ________

79. Wife of Bath is ________

80. ________ visited the places like Boulogne, Galicia and Cologne.

81. The Wife of Bath, who belonged the district of Bath, is ________

82. Who is the headmistress of a fashionable girl’s school?

83. ‘Amor Vincit Omnia’ a Latin phrase by the Prioresse meant ________

84. Which influenced and guided The Canterbury Tales?

85. Chaucer has given a humorous description of himself in the Tale of ________

86. Wife of Bath had ________ husbands.

87. Who married off many a young woman?

88. Whose neck was as white as lily?

89. Who was like St. Julian in hospitality?

90. Who changed food according to seasons?

91. Whose wine and bread was always of best quality?

92. Who was the best preacher?

93. Who was the brother of Parson?

94. Children were afraid of ________ appearance.

95. What’s Knight’s tale?

96. What’s Prioresse’ tale?

97. What’s Clerk’s tale?

98. What’s Nun’s Priest’s tale?

99. Chaucer paid attention to ________

100. Chaucer’s rhyme scheme is ________

(To be continued)